THIS PAPER CONTAINS 24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART. Pages 1 to 12.

VOL. XXII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1890. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. High & Co.
IMPORTERS.

Dress Goods

A choicer line has never been shown south than we offer today.

Thousands of yards of new Plaids.

New Camel Hairs, new Cheviots.

NOVELTIES and Braided Suits.

It's not the price you pay for goods that is interesting, but the value you get for your money.

HERE ARE SOME VALUES

60 pieces MOHEGAN Cheviot, 56 inches wide, for street and traveling suits, and specially suited for tailor-made garments,

65c Per Yard.

50 pieces striped costume Flannel, 56 inches, and all pure wool,

85c Per Yard.

100 pieces TECUMSEH Cheviots, all wool, 40 in. wide, in extremely stylish stripes, checks and plaids,

45c Per Yard.

5,000 yds. Stockbridge Tricots, in greys, browns and mixtures, all wool and only

23c Per Yard.

200 pieces English Dress Cheviots, complete run of shades, just the thing you want, and only

29c Per Yard.

10,000 yards WEST of ENGLAND TWEEDS, 56 inches wide, and the perfection of style,

42c Yard.

VIENNA FLANNEL SUITINGS, in dark street shades, 56 inches wide, and all wool,

75c Yard.

40 pieces English Homespuns, in illuminated and shot effects, full 56 inches wide.

$1.00 Yard.

56 in. PLAIDS.

A NEW LOT OF 60 PIECES.

Happy combinations in dark and medium effects. A department leader at

99c Yard.

BROADCLOTHS!

Leading shades.

Sponged ready for use.

$1 Yard.

George Mesmin's Celebrated Cloths.

The finest on earth. All ready sponged and shrunk. We have a full line $1.50 to $3 yard.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS,

in browns, greens, and blues. 54 in. wide. Pure cloths. $1.50 yard.

100 pieces 40 inch wool Serges, all colors, 50c Yd.

48 inch Silk finished French made Henriettas. Complete line of colors and equal to any $1 goods in the market,

85c Yard.

J. M. High & Co.

J. M. High & Co.
IMPORTERS.

The New Chevron Twill.

Latest street shades. 40 inches wide, and the choicest smooth cloth on the market, 85c yard.

NEW PLAIDS.

We are the People for PLAIDS.

Elegant line at 60c Yd.

Unlimited quantity at 75c yard.

Specials at 85c, $1, $1.25 to $3 yard.

NOVELTY SUITS.

ROUGH MIXTURES.

BOUCLE PLAIDS.

Camel's hair checks and blocks. Latest effects $8 to $40.

Every item mentioned above is quoted at a less price than same can be had for today in the eastern markets.

The new tariff is now in force.

BLACK GOODS

Still at old prices, notwithstanding the increased tariff.

In anticipation of this increase we had placed large orders on black goods and have a complete and ample supply, which we will continue to supply at

OLD PRICES.

54-inch Cheviot. The season's most popular fabric.

85c Yard.

5 pieces Costume Flannel, all wool, 54 inches wide.

75c Yard.

Camel's Hair.

36 inches wide, very choice goods.

60c Yard.

6 pieces 44-inch all wool Flannel, extra smooth texture.

50c Yard.

PRIESTLEY'S CHEVIOT.

40 inches wide, pure wool.

$1 Yard.

WIDE WALE CHEVIOTS.

The Choicest of the new fabrics, 44 inches wide.

$1.25 Yard.

10 pieces 46-inch silk-finished French Henrietta at

$1 Yard.

STRIPED HENRIETTAS.

The newest of the novelties for the season, made by B. Priestley & Co.

$1.15 Yard.

FIGURED HENRIETTAS.

46-inch wide silk-finished,

$1 Yard.

Silk Warp Fabrics

Full line of Priestley and Victoria Brand Silk Warp Materials at correct prices.

SPECIAL.

10 pieces 48-inch Silk Warp Henrietta, worth $1.75 per yard, at $1.35

The New Tariff

Is now in force, and we cannot duplicate in market today any item quoted above at the price named.

What we have goes, and you are the beneficiary.

J. M. High & Co.

J. M. High & Co.
IMPORTERS.

SILKS!

EXQUISITE STYLES!

Latest Productions,
Confined Patterns!

AT $1.25—40 pieces new figured Evening Llama Silks, for party and reception wear—gems—perfect, beautiful and interesting; worth $2.

AT 98 CTS.—12 pieces Black Dress Silks of superior make, and every yard guaranteed; worth $1.39.

AT $1—183 pieces 24-inch China Silks in all shades; see them; usually sold at $1.50.

AT $1—The best Black Velvet in Georgia; excels our former $1.50 quality.

AT $1.75—10 pieces Black Dress Monopoly Silks. The world-renowned brand; cashmere finish, and offered at a grand bargain.

AT $1.50—25 piecs Ribbon Effect Party Drapery Nets. These are the correct things for your evening costume, and away under value.

AT $1.50—We offer 100 shades in Colored Dress Velvets, which excels any $2 quality in Georgia.

At $35 Per PATTERN, 23 suits figured Crepe de Chine; simply perfect, and especially made for all elegant receptions. We solicit an inspection of our Evening Materials.

CLOAKS

Largest Cloak Room South! A Store in Itself!

Garments all custom made and perfect shapes.

OUR CLOAKS FIT!

Are made on correct principles and latest ideas.

London Top Coats.

English Walking Jackets, Reefers, Newmarkets, Plush Sacques, Etc.

200 Black Diagonal Cheviot Jackets, tailor made, welt seams, worth $5 and going at

$3.75 Each.

225 Beaver Jackets, bound all round with silk braid, custom cut, all the late shades at

$3.50 Each.

125 silk and wool striped silk bound Jackets, dark shades, at

$3.45.

175 Shepherd Plaid Reefer-front Jackets, handsomely made up and worth $7; exposition price

$4.50.

CAMEL'S HAIR Black Cheviot Jackets, a custom garment, made to sell for $5, to be sold at

$3.75 Each.

A DEPARTMENT LEADER!

360 tailor made Jackets, sample lot; Cheviots, Corkscrew Worsteds, Camel's Hair, Broadcloths and Beavers; very latest cuts, braid trimmed and plain; not one of the lot worth less than $10. YOUR CHOICE AT

$5.00.

J. M. High & Co.

J. M. High & Co.
IMPORTERS.

A NOVELTY!

125 Black Stockinet Beaver Jackets, velvet collar and sleeves of latest cut,

$6.90 Each.

Marie Antoinette collar, reefer front, epaulet shoulder, Cheviot Jackets, silk faced and silk stitched, an all round handsome and stylish garment,

$7.85 Each.

200 Regent Coats, made of imported black Cheviot, detachable vest front, silk stitched all round,

$9.90 Each.

Military Jackets, reefer fronts, for Misses' and Ladies,' new lot, from

$4.00 to $8.00.

Braid CAMEL'S Hair Jackets, bound in heavy Mohair braid and fastened with large buttons, the swelliest garment of the season, $12 each.

PLUSH JACKETS!

The new tariff places these garments way up. Ours were bought and in stock in advance of the raise, and they go at the same old prices, which are lower than anybody's,

$8.50 to $50 Each,

And special value in each price.

125 Breton front striped Newmarkets, greys and tans and feather weight,

$4.50 Each.

69 Ladies' Cloth Connemaras, in blues and greens,

$5.00 Each.

73 light weight, full front, Serge Newmarkets, in blues, tans and browns,

$7.90 Each.

PHEASANTS—Light shades and FLORIDA weight, worth $12, to be sold at

$7.50 Each.

Children's Wraps of all styles and prices,

$1.50 to $20.00.

Gretchens, Reefers, Connemares and Newmarkets, all at prices that are right.

FURS.

We are showing, this season, an elegant line of Capes and Sets in all the popular Furs.

All our garments have the new raised shoulders and pointed fronts.

The Muffs can be supplied to match any of the Capes mentioned.

Black Russian Hair Capes, $5 each.

Black Hudson Bay Fox Capes, $8.50 each.

Black Astrakahan Capes, $12.50 each.

Wool Seal Capes $12.50 each.

North Sea Seal Capes, $15 each.

Krimner (Silver Gray) Sets, $30 each.

Persian Wolf Silver-tipped Capes, $12.50 each.

Seal Krimner Combination Capes, $25.

Brown Plucked Seal Capes, $15 each.

Beaver Sets, $35.

Children's Sets in all the popular styles.

Astrakahan and Plush Combinations.

Silk Seal Sets.

White Astrakahan Sets.

All at popular prices.

J. M. High & Co.

J. M. High & Co.
IMPORTERS.

LINENS!

SPECIALS OF INTEREST TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

5,000 y'ds. Cream Satin Double Damask, 66 inches wide, 75c value, at

51c Yard.

100 dozen extra large Bleached Satin Damask Fringed Doyles,

$1 Dozen.

200 dozen tied fringe fancy bordered bleached Damask Towels,

25c Each.

Extraordinary!

100 bleached Damask colored bordered Table Cloths, fringed all round, size 8x12, $2.98 each.

Buffet Scarfs,

2 yards long, fringed all round, fancy centers, 50c each.

BLANKETS!

"Now is the Time to Subscribe."

New Fresh Goods
—AT—
CORRECT PRICES.

200 pairs 10-4 Belmont at $2.50, value $3.

160 pairs 11-4 Household Pride at $3.50, value $4.50.

125 pairs 10-4 Sagamore at $4.25, value $6.

100 pairs 10-4 Housekeeper at $4.95, value $7.

75 pairs 11-4 Seminole at $6.50, value $8.50.

50 pairs 11-4 California XXX at $7.50, value $10.

40 pairs 11-4 Diamond Valley at $10, value $12.50.

25 pairs 11-4 San Pedro at $15, value $20.

200 pairs 10-4 Grey Blankets at $3.99, value $5.

LAP ROBES.

Elegant line, all styles, $2.50 to $35.

BED COMFORTS

To suit anybody's bed or anybody's purse.

5 bales Cretonne pattern, print covered Comforts, at 75c each.

500 extra quality Comforts, $1 each.

300 superior satine bed Comforts, white cotton filled. New patterns quilted all over in handsome designs, $2 each.

WHITE QUILTS.

Ours is the great Supply Store on these necessary articles.

Just arrived, three cases more of those famous 11-4 QUILTS, $1.25 value, to be sold at 99c each.

Extra fine Marseilles Quilts,

$1.50 Each.

Knit Underwear.

Ladies' high neck, long sleeves, Swiss ribbed Vests, only 25c each.

Ladies' superfine Jersey ribbed wool Vests at $1, worth $1.50.

Men's genuine Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers, a special, at 85c each.

Men's fine Scotch Shirts and Drawers, for 40c each, worth double.

Children's all wool medicated Flannel Shirts and pants at 35 and 40c.

WAMSUTTA DOMESTICS!

Wamsutta Domestics, 5 to 20 yard legths, 9c each.

WHITE FLANNEL!

Quechee Mills, all pure wool, yard wide, 49c yard.

RED FLANNEL.

Extra weight twilled Flannel, 25c yard.

French Flannels

In new stripes, special lot, to go at 37c yard.

EIDERDOWNS.

Full line shades, 50c yard.

J. M. High & Co.

J. M. High & Co.
IMPORTERS.

KNIT SKIRTS!

The most comfortable winter garment a woman can wear; all colors,

$1.25 and Up.

CASSIMERES!

60 pieces checked and striped Cassimere for men and boys' wear, 75c value, at

50c Yard.

KID GLOVES.

Department enlarged and reorganized throughout. All the better grade Gloves fitted to the hand and warranted.

TREFOUSSE GLOVES!

a specialty. 4-button dressed and undressed black and leading shades.

5-stud lacing gloves, Sueder and Mousquetaires.

A LEADER.

200 dozen pairs 4-button Kid Gloves, $1 value, to be sold at 50c pair.

RIBBON SALE.

Pure all silk Ribbons, Gros Grain Satin edge. Compare the prices with what you are accustomed to pay:

No. 4, 5c yard. No. 12, 15c yard.
No. 5, 7½c yard. No. 16, 20c yard.
No. 7, 8½c yard. No. 22, 25c yard.
No. 9, 10c yard.

Line of colors complete.

HOSIERY.

200 dozen Misses Fast Black Hose, "onyx dye," 1 and 1 and 7 and 1 rib, with double knees, 25c.

200 dozen Ladies' Plain and Broad Rib Fast Black Hose, J. M. High & Co.'s own Fast Black, warranted, at 25c.

100 dozen Gents' Fast Black Half Hose, Louise Hermsdorf dye, 25c.

We are agents for Smith & Angell's celebrated Black Hosiery; color cannot be removed.

50 dozen Ladies' medium weight, Smith & Angell, Fast Black Hose, 3 pairs for $1.

50 dozen Ladies' heavy weight, Smith & Angell, Fast Black Hose, 40c.

SHOES.

Ladies' British Dongola Kid button Shoes, warranted, $1.98.

Ladies' French Dongola Kid button Shoes, common sense and opera, also common sense heel with opera toe, at $2.50.

Ziegler Bros.' Ladies' Kid button Shoe, at $2.25.

Ladies' French Kid button Shoes, hand sewed, at $3.

Men's fine French calf, French lined Shoes, made by Miller & Ober, at $5.50. These goods always sell for $8.

Men's best A. M. calf, hand sewed Shoes, at $4.50.

Men's genuine calf custom made Shoes, at $2.50, warranted.

Boys' Veal Calf School Shoes, warranted solid, sizes 2½ to 5, at $1.75.

Boys' French Calf Dress Shoes, lace or button, at $2.50.

Misses' French Dongola Kid, spread heel shoes, sizes 11 to 2, patent leather tip, at $2.

Misses' Pebble Goat School Shoes, solar tip, at $1.50, sizes 11 to 2.

Child's Kid, spread heel shoes, sizes 8 to 10½, Ziegler Bro.'s make, at $1.25.

Child's Kid spread heel Shoes, sizes 8 to 10½, Thom's Bottees make, at $1.50.

289 pairs Men's custom made shoes, congress and lace, at $1.25.

SOAPS.

Pear's (unscented), 10c cake. Pear's (scented) 15c cake. Cuticura, 15c cake. Colgate's Turkish Bath, 45c dozen. Colgate's White Wing, 20c box. Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet, 20c cake.

EXTRACTS.

Lubin's, 1 oz., 55c; 2 oz., $1; 4 oz., $1.75.
Lundborg's, 1 oz., 50c; 2 oz., 75c; 4 oz., $1.25.
Colgate's, 1 oz., 47c; 2 oz., 63c.
Eastman's, 1 oz., 45c; 2 oz., 85c; 4 oz., $1.25.

TOILET WATERS.

Colgate's, small, 35c; large, 71c.
Soundstrom's, small, 35c; large, 71c.
Lubin's, 8 oz., $1.25.
Imported Bay Rum, 15c bottle.

VISITORS TO ATLANTA

Are cordially invited to make our stores headquarters while in the city. We will take care of your parcels, giving checks for same, and send them to your train without cost or trouble to you.

Don't fail to see the old log cabin, the old lady and her spinning wheel and historic surroundings.

J. M. High & Co.

THE DEATH OF "OLE JOE."

By Miss Norah Shehan.

The dark, drizzling rain, lowering clouds and heavy atmosphere bring back to me so well the night so many years ago on which poor Ole Joe breathed his last. I say "Ole Joe." Such was he always called by every one, old and young, on the plantation, I really believe.

Some of the negroes never thought he was anything else than old—in other words, born old. From my earliest childhood he was always the same. Tall and slightly bent, with a shaking, rheumatic walk, grizzly hair and beard. It may have been natural, it may have been from respect to his old age, but Ole Joe was looked up to by every other negro on the place, and had a peculiar way of adapting himself to any crowd he was thrown amongst. He was a favorite with all the children, and had a knack of telling stories and gesticulating that I have never heard before or since. It may not have been what he said so much as the manner in which it was related, but certain it is that all the children were firm believers in his stories, and looked upon him as something of an oracle.

For many years everything glided along peacefully, until my father's death, and then what a change! Always a kind master and good neighbor, his death was mourned by all. We had scarcely gotten over the shock when, not long after, news was brought to the house that Arthur, an only brother, had been found dead on "the big road." It proved but too true. He had received severe internal injuries, and died before help could reach him. I will draw a veil over the next few years. Many changes had taken place on the plantation, but I will tell you about the death of "Ole Joe." He had been sick and decrepit a long time, but no one thought the end was so near. One day I was busily attending household affairs, when one of the women rushed in and cried:

"O, Miss Hattie, do for de Lord's sake come to Ole Joe. I jes know he's dyin' out thar in the field."

I hurried out where he was, and when I reached the spot he was lying on the ground. The negroes, paralyzed with fear, were afraid to touch him. His breathing was faint and irregular—so faint, indeed, that it was hardly perceptible. Giving orders to the men to take him into his cabin at once, I dispatched one of the darkies for a physician and hurried to the house to get restoratives. These were administered, and he had partially recovered when the doctor arrived. After remaining some time, and having given directions to Mammy Jane, who was to act as nurse, he took his departure.

Before leaving, however, he told me he thought old Joe's time was run, and his death was only the question of a few hours.

I went over to the bed and sat down by the side of one who had ever been such a faithful friend and servant. As I sat there his eyes opened and he gazed around the room as one would after consciousness from a long siege of illness. He looked at me, then at the negroes standing round, and I saw that he recognized all. He spoke slowly and distinctly, though with great effort. He said:

"I bin tellin' you a long time I was gettin' feeble, and now I tell you that Ole Joe'll soon be gone. You've all been good and kind chillun, and I's mighty thankful. But, oh, Lordy, jes' to think that I shall soon see Marse Henry and Ole Miss and Marse Abe, and all the folks I's seen buried on this 'ere place." And in his weakness and excitement the tears actually rolled down his cheeks. I gave him the medicine prescribed, which seemed to ease him, and left the cabin soon to return. News was brought to the house that he was resting, and it was just before sunrise that I went over again. There was no change, except that his voice had grown weaker, and his talk was occasionally wild and disconnected. Sometimes he thought he was in the field picking cotton. Again, he was hunting the fox with "Marse Henry," and the old man would rise from his pillow with his imaginary bridle. Now he was joining in one of the plantation songs, and never before had I heard his voice raised so clear. Exhausted from his singing and patting, he fell into a stupor from which we thought he would never rally.

It was nigh on to 10 o'clock when the doctor came. He said: "It is just as I expected; he will be dead before morning." When the negroes heard this they began to wail and bemoan as only negroes can. The women threw their aprons over their heads, yelling as though some fearful calamity was at hand. The contagion soon spread from cabin to cabin, and for a while the plantation resounded with cries and lamentations. Men and women, no longer excluded from the room, flocked in to take a last look at faithful Ole Joe alive.

He seemed to regain consciousness, and spoke to them for the last time, and even at this hour I could not but notice that he spoke with the same deliberation as of old. He said: "There's one thing I want to ask. Bury me behind White church whar de three big oaks stand, and whar nobody won't pester me." He stopped a moment and then went on: "I's mighty happy to die. Just now I saw Marser, and he say they's waitin' for me at the other side uv de ribber. I ain't never done no harm to any living crittur. 'Twan't no fault o' mine that Jim (his brother) tried to kill Jack Adams. I's always tried to do what I thought wuz right, and de Lord he ain't gwyin' to give me up. I wants to die, for I's lived long enough, and I tell you it's mighty poor to keep on when you can't hope nobody, and is a burden on people's hands." Here he seemed to lose his breath, and was unable to say more when he tried to.

The death struggle did not begin for several hours afterwards. I saw that he was becoming weaker, and called in some men to prop him on his pillows. The atmosphere in the room was close, and I walked out into the cool night air. The rain which had been falling heavily all evening, had now lightened, and the trees, just shedding their leaves, were sighing and moaning. A dog back of the barns set up a distant howl, and soon others from a neighboring farm joined in. Death seemed to be in the air, and one could almost hear him creeping along. Not caring to remain longer outside, I went into the cabin again. A first glance at the bed told me that the grim monster would soon claim his own. Old Joe was supported by two men, and his eyes, gray and glassy, were already fixed. His mouth was open and as my hand passed in front of the face, I felt his cold, clammy breath. I lifted up one of his horny hands, hardened from many years' labor. All around the nails was a circle of blue, and the fingers were even icy. Looking at his face, it seemed to have grown ages older since the day before. There were many wrinkles and furrows in the hollow cheeks, and the eyes, staring in their sockets, were sunken much. His nose was sharpened, and seemed of a different hue from the rest of his face. Happily, the struggle did not last long. His tongue turned in his mouth, one long, loud breath, and all was over.

We buried him just as he had asked, near White church on the Avalona road, and the three big oaks sing a lovely anthem over his grave.

Short breath, palpitation, pain in chest, weak or faint spells, etc., cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. Sold by all druggists.

In all cases of cholera morbus, go at once and take a dose of Lamar's Diarrhœa Mixture.

A NOTED INDIAN DEAD.

The Interesting Career of Elias C. Boudinot, the Cherokee.

From The Washington Star.

The death of Elias C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee nation, at Fort Smith, Ark., last Saturday, has been noted in The Star. Boudinot, who was one of the most conspicuous men of the Cherokee nation, spent many years in this city and was well known here.

The history of his ancestry dates back to the first Cherokee settlement on the James river in 1607. Kill-kee-nah (buck), his father, who was born in Georgia in 1795, was the descendant of a long line of tribal chiefs. Early in life, with his two brothers, Kill-kee-nah was sent to school in Cornwall, Conn., and while there he met Elias Boudinot, a New Jersey gentleman. The friendship that sprang up between the young Indian and Boudinot resulted in the former's taking the name of his friend and benefactor. After the young Indians had completed their education at Cornwall they returned to Georgia and resumed their tribal relations, which soon assumed a complicated aspect. At that time the government was treating with all the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi for their removal to the west. John Ross was then principal chief of the Cherokees, and he firmly resisted the proposed removal. Young Boudinot and his brothers, however, advocated the government's proposition, and urged the Idians to the final consummation of the treaty in 1835.

This opposition between the chief and the Boudinots led to a division of the tribe, and when the Indians finally took up their new land in the Indian territory they settled in separate sections and began a long series of bloody Indian feuds, which terminated in the assassination of Elias Boudinot, his brother, Major Ridge, and his nephew, John Ridge, in June, 1839.

Elias Boudinot, whose death the Cherokee nation now mourns, was born four years before his father's tragic death. He was sent to Manchester, Vt., where he obtained a thorough education, and entered the corps of civil engineers. Upon the death of his father young Boudinot's heritages were confiscated, a price was set upon his head by his father's murderers and it was many years before his exile terminated and he was permitted to return to his native land. In the meantime the young Cherokee had fled to Washington, where his natural brilliancy, his powers of conversation and logic and his keen wit won him friends and fame.

In 1860, having taken up his residence in Arkansas, Boudinot was elected chairman of the democratic state committee, although he was but twenty-five years old. He then moved to Little Rock and became editor of The True Democrat, the party organ. In 1861 he became an active secessionist, and was made major of a confederate regiment of Cherokee Indians, whose operations included the bloody battles of Oak Hill and Elk Horn and the campaign in the Red river country. Restored to his people and country, young Boudinot rapidly became a leader, and through his exertions alone the treaty of 1868 between the Cherokees and the government was consummated.

For many years Boudinot has advocated the organization of a paternal government over the Indian territory and a division of the lands in severalty, coupled with the rights of citizenship. On these questions he made many arguments before congress, and upon this form of government, he always maintained, depended the solution of the so-called Indian problem.

Five years ago Boudinot married Miss Clara Mineen, of this city. He was an able lawyer and a fine linguist. To those accomplishments was added a wonderful talant for music. He sang and wrote verses with singular skill, and he was lionized by society everywhere. He was a Mason of the thirty-second degree. His lifelong friend was Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who visited him in his Indian home many times and who has frequently been associated with Boudinot in law cases.

GLANDERS IN TEXAS.

The Disease Breaks Out in an Alarming Manner.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., October 17.—[Special.] There is much anxiety felt in this city, and among the horse raisers throughout southwest Texas, over the outbreak of glanders, which is prevailing to an alarming extent, and with great fatality, on the ranches in several of the counties south of here. In DeWitt and adjoining counties, several hundred head are afflicted with the disease, and many animals have already been slaughtered. This city has the reputation of being the greatest horse market in the world, and grave fears are entertained by dealers that the epidemic will reach here. It has already had a depressing effect upon the market here.

The agonies of chilblains are permanently cured by Salvation Oil. Price 25c a bottle.

Used properly it never disappoints anybody. We refer to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Henry B. Elston at No. 3 East Alabama Street.

I am now prepared to make suits to order from $20 up. My samples are all in, and those desiring to place their orders with me can have the assurance that they will have immediate attention. I guarantee a fit. Use only the best goods. Call and see me, at No. 3 East Alabama street.

Georgia Bromine-Lithia water cures skin diseases.

It will pay you to call at 93 Whitehall street and examine the stock of diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc., at Maier & Berkele.

Colonel Winn's Appointments.

Hon. Thomas E. Winn, the democratic nominee for congress from the ninth district, will speak as follows:

Duncan Creek, October 20th.
Zion Hill, October 20th, at night.
Jefferson, October 22d.
Mayesville, October 23d.
Harmony Grove, October 24th.
Jug Tavern, October 25th.
Papers in district please copy.

Have You Ever Stopped to Think What Fin Schedules the E. T., V. & G. Railway Uses Between Macon and Atlanta?

Leave Macon 7:02 a. m., arrive Atlanta 10:35 a. m.
Leave Macon 7:10 p. m., arrive Atlanta 10:40 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Atlanta 5:30 a. m., arrive Macon 8:50 a. m.
Leave Atlanta 7:00 p. m., arrive Macon 10:20 p. m.

CHAS. N. KIGHT, A. G. P. A.,
B. W. WRENN, G. P. & T. A., Atlanta, Ga.
Knoxville, Tenn. oct 17 3t

Ed. L. Grant Sign Company,

53 Peachtree, 'phone 604. Signs and banners made and shipped anywhere. Glass, board and advertising signs. apl4-dly

Bowden Lithia is a pure, natural Litha wtaer.

YOUR BLOOD

May Be Your Ruin—Find Out What Is th Matter and be Treated.

Piles (Hemorrhoides) are blind, bleeding, and protruding; all produced by the same causes, which are constipation, irregular habits, natural weakness (hereditary), etc. They are generally considered dangerous only when they endanger life or health from loss of blood. They are the parent of all other diseases of the bowels, such as ulceration of bowels, cancer, stricture of same, together with fistula in ano, and all their fearful results. Such being the result of neglect; can you afford to take such chances? You may dread the severe operation you have been told was necessary to cure you; if so you need not wait any longer, for all the suffering you may have formerly have had to undergo can now be avoided. My mode of treating all these diseases is both pleasant and satisfactory, and will not confine you one hour to your house, detain you from your business, or rob you of your pleasure. Can you afford to put off the attention of this matter until life is a burden to you, or will you act wisely and at once? If you wish any information further, I can give you all the information you may want, and will cheerfully do so. Many of my patients will gladly tell you what I have done for them, and on application I will furnish you their names. My success in the past I make my standard for the future. Having spent years of my life in the study of these diseases and their cure, and devoting my time entirely to their treatment, I have acquired an experience invaluable in the successful management of all cases entrusted to my care. If you want to be treated for any of these troubles I will treat you, promising the recent and most improved treatment with positive results. For further particulars call on me at my office or write for information. Always give a full history of your case, so that I can give you a reliable answer. Respectfully,

DR. JACKSON.
su we fr Nol 47½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

The largest stock of watches in the south at reasonable prices. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street. dtf

ARP'S SUNDAY CHAT

ABOUT WHAT HE OBSERVES FROM DAY TO DAY.

A Colored Orator Who Is Doing Some Good Service in Instructing His Race—Other Interesting Gossip.

We are not having very much fuss now with our northern brethren. They have either stopped to rest or have blowed out since congress adjourned. We haven't heard anything about the poor darkey in some time. There is a Washington City negro preaching through this region, and he knows how to preach, and what to preach. His name is Shields. He is a born orator, and could make some of our candidates for office ashamed of themselves. He preaches in the church or out of it. He comes as a missionary to tell the negroes the truth and give them good advice. He preached in the street of our town last Saturday, and had quite a gathering of colored people to hear him tell how the northern people treated their race; how they were shut out from all trades and occupations but the lowest; how the white mechanics wouldn't employ them nor work with them; how the colored barbers had all been boycotted and run out of that country; how the hotels that used to have them as waiters had substituted foreigners. "Your best friends are down here," said he, "and it is your duty to tie on to them and keep their good will by good honest work and respectful deportment. Until you are able to stand alone you will have to lean upon somebody, and the southern people have proved themselves your friends. They have given you work and wages all the time. I see white and colored carpenters and masons working together on the same buildings in every southern town. I see colored draymen, colored porters, colored barbers all about. Up north they will call you Mr. Johnson or Mr. Jackson, but that is about all. Down here they call you Tom and Dick and Bob, but that is not all. They will befriend you and protect you. Now let me advise you to keep out of politics. Some of you have been voting and voting ever since the war, and generally you have been voting right against your southern friends, and it has never done you any good. I don't advise you to be democrats nor republicans, but always vote for the man who stands fairest in good works; vote for the man who has the respect of the community in which he liyes; vote for the man that good men vote for. You have no time to devote to politics. Work, work, work and save your money, and before anybody knows it buy you a lot and build you a little house and own it, and plant trees and vines around it, and you will feel more like somebody than you ever did in your life. I am proud to know that so many of you are doing that around Cartersville."

That preacher is doing good, and he ought to be employed to travel all over the state and talk that way. A thoughtful gentleman remarked today that Shields had more sense than half the members of the American congress, and was doing infinitely more good. I believe that the day is near at hand when the southern negroes will feel identified with the whites in everything, including politics, and then there will be no further discussion of the race problem. Even now it is rare to find one who proposes to vote for Major Hargrove, the republican candidate for congress in this district, whereas he used to hold them solid.

Great changes are going on, both north and south. National politics is changing base and finding new centers. The tariff will divide the two great parties in the next election. McKinley or no McKinley will be the battle cry, and both sides will find adherents above and below the line. The tendency of this will be to wipe out the line and destroy sectionalism. Then the war will be over and national fraternity be restored. What a glorious picture! "Let us have peace," said General Grant, but he died without seeing it.

This reminds me of a story that was told me not long ago about Mr. Richards' dream. Mr. Richards is a genial genius who superintends the waterworks in Atlanta. He visited Boston as a delegate to the great waterworks convention, where the superintendents and engineers of the craft had gathered from every respectable city in the union. It was about the time that Mr. Cleveland restored the rebel flags and Fairchild and Foraker and company raised such a howl about it. The president had to take them back and put them away in the old garret again. The bloody shirt was raised all over the north, and all the republican papers screeched amazing, especially those in Boston. Nevertheless Boston gave a banquet to the watermen, and after the ladies had retired the gentlemen were called on for speeches and talks and stories. By and by Mr. Richards was called upon to say something for Georgia, for Atlanta, or for the south generally. He is a very modest man and tried to excuse himself, but as they pressed him, he said he was not feeling well and had a strange dream last night that troubled him, and he would be glad if some Joseph could be found who would interpret it.

Of course they clamored for his dream, and he said: "I dreamed that I was dead, and had found my way to the gate of heaven, and there was arrested by the guards and asked for credentials. In much confusion I examined my pockets and found a late copy of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. The guards were dressed in blue uniforms, and, to my surprise, had guns in their hands. They looked at my paper and threw it aside with contempt. I tried again, and found the New York Tribune, which seemed to nollify their displeasure, and they gave me permission to go in and look around awhile, and I was put in charge of another soldier in blue with instructions to show me through heaven and bring me back in an hour, for I was a suspect. The place was beautiful beyond all conception, and I forgot myself in a delirium of joy and wonder at what I saw. Everything and everybody was dressed in blue. There were thousands and thousands of them frolicking and sporting, and I observed that the favorite game was football, which was played with skulls. I suppose they were the skulls of lost sinners, but my guide informed me they were the skulls of the rebels that were killed in the war. For the first time I began to realize that rebellion was the unpardonable sin, and that I, too, was among the lost. Suddenly I heard the booming of cannon and the terific explosion of musketry in the distance, and my guide, seeing my alarm, told me it was only a sham battle; that it was a favorite sport to fight over the great battles such as Gettysburg and Petersburg and Vicksburg and Fort Donnelson. I inquired whether they ever fought over the battles of Manassas and Chicamauga and Chancellorsville and Gains' Mill. He replied that he thought not—he didn't remember any such battles. Strangely bewildered, I turned to my guide and said, "My friend, tell me, is this heaven?" "Yes," said he; "this is the G. A. R. heaven—the heaven of the Grand Army; but St. Peter has a little annex over yonder. Grant is over there and Lincoln and Lee and Stonewall Jackson and many others. Grant was in here for a few days, but he kept on saying, 'Boys, let us have peace,' and so we fired him out."

By this time we had returned to the gate and I said to the sentries: "Is there not another gate somewhere that I can enter and see St. Peter and Grant and Lee and Stonewall Jackson?" "Oh, you are for peace, too, are you?" said they, and with that they gave me a kick and such a thrust in the side that it awaked me and to my great joy I found myself in the land of the living where peace may be sought and pardon found notwithstanding my rebellion. Now, my friends, please tell me where is Joseph?"

The newspaper men were there, of course. They saw the point and joined in the cheering, and many crowded around Mr. Richards and congratulated him and gave three cheers for the rebel who was ejected from heaven in a dream.

BILL ARP.

Thousands of miserable and puny little children have been restored to robust health by using Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers administered to them by kind and loving parents.

ROCK HILL, S. C., March 24, 1890.—Dr. J. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.—Dear Sir: I can heartily recommend the Microbe Killer as a blood purifyer, having suffered from carbuncles for two long years. I was entirely cured by using this great medicine. Yours truly,

ISAIAH SIMPSON,
Surgeon Dentist.

For sale by W. F. Parkhurst, solo agent, 43 South Broad street, near Alabama.

MORAL SUASION FOR BURGLARS.

How a Pennsylvania Man Received a Midnight Intruder.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 14.—John Roach is one of the most respected residents of the town of Berwick. He is a strict church member and opposed to all harsh treatment of evil-doers. His cure for the evils inflicting modern society is "moral suasion." A gay and festive burglar, who probably was aware of the soft side of Mr. Roach's nature, paid a visit to the latter's home last Tuesday about midnight. You can hear a pin drop in the town of Berwick about midnight, and it was a piece of affrontery for any thief, no matter how daring, to attempt to break in a house, the noise of which would be sure to awaken the whole neighborhood. But the burglar who visited Mr. Roach's house hadn't any scruples in this direction. He wanted booty, and didn't care if he did make a little noise in securing it. He tackled the back window of Mr. Roach's kitchen and the shutter gave way readily to his jimmy. He next broke a pane of glass and raised the window-sash high enough, he thought, to crowd through, but when the attempt was made the burglar was stuck. The heavy sash came down on his back and the thief was squeezed tight. His head hung down on the kitchen floor and his legs were dangling outside the window. Mr. Roach, who was sleeping soundly up-stairs, heard the noise, and, lighting a candle, came down to investigate. Spying the dangling burglar in the window, he said: "Ah! ha! a burglar has come to see me, eh?" Mr. Roach covered the stranger's form with his candle light, and made an effort to look into the thief's face, but the latter kept his face dead on the floor, and Mr. Roach was unable to recognize him. Then, pulling a chair over to the window, Mr. Roach seated himself.

"Now, my dear man," he went on to say, "don't you know your conduct is wicked? If you keep it up it will certainly land you in jail. I am opposed to sending anybody to jail, but your conduct certainly deserves some punishment. I guess I will allow you to remain in your present position for awhile. If in the meantime you promise me to reform, I will lift the window-sash and let you depart in peace."

A fusilade of questions soon followed. Mr. Roach asked the man when he was born. "In 1859," was the reply. Mr. Roach put the replies down in a book.

"Did you receive religious instructions in your youth?"

"I did; I was a minister's son."

"A minister's son? Good gracious! and have you come to this?"

"I have."

"To whom do you attribute your downfall?"

"To myself, women and drink."

"What do you do now for a living?"

"I am tramping it."

"Are you unable to get work at which you can earn a decent and respectable living?"

"I am unable to get it, sir; thousands of men are looking for the same job."

Mr. Roach made the burglar do penance for two hours. Finally the burglar became so tired of his position that he suffered, and he requested Mr. Roach to either hit him on the head with an ax or let him go.

"I will not presecute you any further," replied Mr. Roach. "I believe you have done penance enough."

Then lifting the window sash from the frame of the stranger, he said: "Go, and may God be merciful to you."

A FEMALE CUSTOM BROKER.

A Lady of Twenty Years Who Conducts a Prosperous Business.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Cincinnati dispatch says: A modest-appearing young lady came into the office of Appraiser of the Customs Burdsal yesterday afternoon, said something to that official in a low voice, received an answer, smiled her reply and went quietly away. Beyond an attractive face and pretty ways her coming would call for no comment, especially by any one bent on business.

She is Miss H. R. Groser, Cincinnati's female custom house broker, probably the only lady in the world engaged in that business. She is a great success, and has the largest business in that line in the city, and is another example of what women can do if given an equal chance with men.

The business is a most difficult one, and is about the last one that a young lady would think of engaging in. Miss Groser is decidedly young and pretty, and celebrated her twenty-first birthday in July. It is an extraordinary business in its numerous details in which she is engaged. She must know the different ratings and figures and the duties on every manner of goods from every country under the sun. The bills are made out in the coin of the country from which they come, and she must reduce that to United States currency. She must be posted on the tariff laws and regulations.

Miss Groser has the patronage and confidence of the largest importing firms in Cincinnati. Their goods are consigned direct to her. She figures up the duties, pays them and delivers the goods. She can handle a drayman to perfection, despite her demureness. Miss Groser's father was formerly a custom house broker. He died, and her sister took up the business, but after two years gave it up. Miss Groser was too young then, but several years later determined to earn her own living, and soon received the patronage of her father's old customers. Her sharp business methods soon brought additional customers, and today she is the leading custom house broker in the city.

Took Snuff for One Hundred Years.

Mrs. James Coley, who died in Easton, Conn., at the advanced age of 110 years and eight months, was probably the oldest snuff taker in the world. She contracted the habit in 1790, and continued it up to the day of her death. Her maiden name was Nancy Burr. In 1796 she married a man named Castile Nichols, by whom she had twelve children, two of whom are living, one of them, Charles Nichols, in this city. Her husband died in 1864, and in the following year she married James Coley, who, thirty-five years her junior, survives. When a girl, "Aunt Nance," as she was familiarly called, was very frail, and for a long time it was thought she would not live to see many years, but she developed into a strong, muscular woman, and many assert that her habit of snuff-taking, to alleviate a catarrhal trouble, served to prolong her days.

Force of Habit.

From Life.

Weeks—I'll wager a new hat that that man over there's a schoolmaster.

Potts—Nonsence: how do you know?

Weeks—Oh, he tried his hand on the seat of the chair before he sat down on it.

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

MOST APPETIZING—EASILY DIGESTED.

The VAN HOUTENS process renders their cocoa easy of digestion and develops in the highest degree its delicious aroma. It is an excellent flesh-former, *fifty per cent.* greater than the best of other cocoas.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."

☞ VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") is *the original*, pure, soluble Cocoa, **invented, made and patented in Holland, and is to-day better and more soluble than any of the numerous imitations.** In fact, it is generally admitted all over Europe [and a comparative test will easily prove] that *no other* Cocoa equals this **Inventor's** in solubility, agreeable taste and nutritive qualities. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S AND TAKE NO OTHER. 53



"A beefsteak rare!" he ordered.
But the waiter spake once more,
"Say, mister, did you know we have
A Wire Gauze Oven Door?"

"If that's the case," the man replied,
"Well done, I'll have the meat.
That door preserves the juices so
The flavor's always sweet!"

OAK DOOR

IF YOU WANT THE BEST,
Buy the CHARTER OAK,
With Wire Gauze Oven Doors.

Made only by *Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.* Sold by
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Agents, - Atlanta, Ga.

Pears' Soap
Fair white hands.
Bright clear complexion
Soft healthful skin.
"PEARS'—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere."

CASTORIA

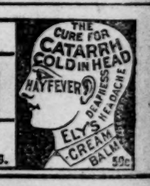
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
FOR CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE
APPLY BALM INTO EACH NOSTRIL ✣ ALL DRUGGISTS. 50 cts.





PAID 31 DOLLARS DOCTOR'S BILL.

I paid 31 dollars doctor's bill for my wife in one year, and one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator did her more good than all the medicine she had taken before. JAMES T. GOTT, Carmi, Ill.

Have suffered periodically for years—been treated by the best physicians without relief—Bradfield's Female Regulator did me more good than all the other remedies. Mrs. ELIZA DAVIS, Charlotte, N. C.

Have used Bradfield's Female Regulator and can recommend it to all my friends. Miss C. S. WIEMEYER, Denver, Col.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.

CORLISS' BRAND C & B & Co Trade Mark.

Ask for the **CORLISS BRAND**
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Correct Styles.
Best Quality. Perfect Fitting.
TRY THEM.
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This Man Is Happy!
WHY?
Because he has his Piano tuned by
PAUL BURKERT,
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To Speculators.

The electric line to the United States barracks has been located. We have considerable property on this line. Now is the time to purchase. Cars will be running by February 1st. Call and see us.
H. L. & E. B. WOODWARD,
24 S. Pryor street.

For Sale---Bargains.

We have for sale large quantities of suburban property in every direction. Vacant lots in the city for $250, payable $25 cash and $10 per month. Houses and lots in all portions of the city. Elegant lots at "Ormewood Park." Special terms to homeseekers. H. L. & E. B. WOODWARD,
Real Estate Agents,
24 S. Pryor street.
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PIEDMONT EXPOSITION TRAINS.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Park Trains will start from Exposition Depot, opposite the Markham House. Entrance to depot and ticket office from Loyd street. First train will leave the city at 8 a, m., city time, and every 20 minutes thereafter during the day. Fare for round trip, 25c. Have your change ready.

L. L. McCleskey,
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For Sale or Rent.

The property of the Bessemer Manufacturing Company, a fully equipped Sash and Blind Factory and Planing Mill. Admirably located. Apply to
C. BESSEMER, President,
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TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address
Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

WITH THE MAGAZINISTS.

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON'S MYSTERY—THE NEW SOUTH.

Laying an Ocean Cable—Man and Nature in America—The Crane as a Society Man—Interesting Matter.

"General Sam Houston's Mystery" is a story by Mr. Walter Gregory, who is a prominent lawyer of Memphis, well-known in Atlanta, where he was for several years a member of the bar. He has become a regular contributor of The Commonwealth, which is the most promising magazine in the west. His story is presumably an interview with an old colonel of the Mexican war, who tells the mystery of General Sam Houston's romance.

"The New South," consisting mainly of the series of letters written by Mr. Grady last fall for The New York Ledger, is noticed at some length, especially the part which contains the sketch of Mr. Grady.

The second installment of Professor Shaler's series on "Man and Nature in America," is also noticed at some length. The series is notable for the profound consideration of the physical features of the country as they operate upon society.

"Laying an Ocean Cable," is a readable and instructive article. In the book notices will be found more or less about some recent issues from the press.

General Sam Houston's Mystery.

Walter Gregory tells a strange tale in The Commonwealth, strange enough to be true, and it is about one of the manliest men the south ever produced. The story is put into the mouth of an old army friend of General Houston's who, for convenience, is called Colonel Grisley Grey, a man of the bluegrass region of Kentucky and a veteran of the Mexican war.

Mr. Gregory weaves into the story another which is more modern but of the same tenor. Leaving that out, the story told by Colonel Grisley Grey was this:

"This century and Sam and I were all in our teens together. He and I were children of nature, with vigorous limbs and fresh hearts—full of enthusiasm.

"As we grew older we drifted apart. I married a rich woman, and in the words of Chief Justice Taney, 'sank into the oblivion of wealth.' But Sam was made for greater things. His was a restive spirit that was not created for an office or a counting room. He tried both, and looked like a caged lion. Soon he went among the Indians, and I lost sight of him for years. Then he suddenly came into prominence, and at the age of thirty-five was governor of Tennessee. He sent for me, and that visit was the event of my life. I shall tell you just what happened, and if you publish it, put it in as few words as possible. If people are like I am, they don't want anything lengthy—books, sermons, or anything else. This is an age of small books, short editorials, few words and quick thought.

"He told me of his adventurous life, which sounded more like fiction than fact. The only element of fiction wanting, was that he had never been in love, till now at the age of thirty-five. He had led such a wild and active life that he had given no thought to love. But he had not lived as many young men do now—with unworthy Delilahs. He had lived for something higher than luxury and self-indulgence. He was a splendid animal, but a still more splendid man.

"When he came to tell me of his love he blushed like a boy. I could see that it was the one love of his life. That he worshiped her, as he had never before worshiped anything on earth. That he loved her after the manner of men who place their entire lives in the hands of one woman. I could see that it was the intense love of a mature and manly man. He was one of those rare men who are in earnest. He was so sincere, that he was not conscious how profoundly sincere he was. He did not suspect how sublime was his rude greatness of soul. He had laid this soul at this woman's feet, and I saw that his whole future, here and hereafter was at stake.

"He explained to me how for years he had relied upon himself alone. How he had never known what it was to ask for advice or to confide in any one. How he had lived among the Indians and had admired their know-all silence. How he had spent his life, silently thinking and silently working.

"But now he felt the need of a friend to whom he could talk. Then he looked me straight in the eye and said, 'I knew I could rely on you.' I shall never forget that look. It was the sweetest, and saddest and tenderest look I have ever seen. Those wonderful eyes of his seemed about to melt. Dear boy, how I did love him that night! I gave him this old hand that is now so withered, and told him that while we had never prated about it, we knew we could count on each other. Then he revealed to me his secret. That he was soon to marry her, and that she seemed perfectly happy, and as far as words could do it, had assured him she loved him. But he had a doubt that made him miserable. He could not say why he had it. She had said or done nothing to occasion it. But there it was—one of those indefinable, unaccountable doubts.

"If it had been about anything but a woman's heart and a woman's love, I would have reassured him. But there is no mistaking the genuine love of a woman. Nobody but a fool could mistake manufactured and cultivated love, for that is pure and perfect. He said, 'Grey, the one thing I know nothing about is—woman. I have sense enough to realize how little I know about her. I value her, and know how delicate and refined are her sensibilities. But there my knowledge ends. I feel like a fool, having to talk to anyone upon so delicate a matter as this—even to as true a friend as you.' I was as experienced with women as he was in hunting, fighting and statesmanship, and I took in the situation at a glance. I saw that it was doubtful whether he ought to marry her, and suggested that I would be watchful and thoughtful. They were engaged, but he assured me, upon his sacred honor, that even after they were married, she should be his wife in name only, until this doubt was removed. She should be to him a sweet, confiding girl, and not a wife. A holy angel, pure and undefiled. He loved her better than he did his own soul, and he had rather suffer anything than give her one instant of pain.

"I must remain with him, and he would confide in me as much as possible. I must help him to determine, that the doubt might disappear. He was incompetent—the wish would be parent to the thought. He knew that 'the God-wish, is not the true God.'

"He married her, and now we are getting to the eventful part; but I am feeble and out of breath, and must rest awhile."

The general having rested, I suggested that he proceed with his narrative.

He said: "Well, as I was saying, they were married. During the next week or two he looked years older. I saw that his heart was heavy, and feared that his beautiful young wife would be but dead-sea fruit to him. That that fair woman, so round and soft and white would be but an exquisite tantalus. I hoped that what he felt was aversion, might really be only natural modesty, and maidenly reserve. I knew that at first the relations of bride and groom are more or less embarrassed and constrained. That is a time that is trying to any man, and infinitely more trying to any modest woman. It was a comforting thought, that he was so considerate and chivalrous during those crucial days. It is a time when few men appreciate the delicate and shrinking nature of a true woman, and it is that time of all others, when a man should be an unselfish gentleman. Many a woman looks back upon it as a rude awakening from a sweet dream. But in this case it was the man, and a noble man he was. I saw that his heart was breaking. From one source or another, I learned that she had many a long and silent cry. That she would kneel to say her prayers, and remain kneeling all night. That she would jump with a nervous start whenever he would move. He saw that she was miserable, and agreed that he must speak to her. That he should have a long talk with her, and should ask for her confidence. Why she burst into tears when he spoke words of endearment to her? Why she turned away from him and avoided him? Why she was a wife in name only? He hated to do it. Said he loved her well enough to live as they were living, if he could only feel that she was happy. That was what troubled him, much more than his own sorrow.

"The night he agreed to talk to her, I felt sure he would come to me, and left my door open, and my light burning low. About 1 o'clock in the morning, I was waiting and smoking; but jumped up the moment he came in, and just in time to catch him as he staggered into the room. His face was rigid. His eyes had a strange stare. As he threw himself upon the bed, I recalled those words Carlyle uses of King David, 'down, as into entire wreck.' He looked like some magnificent ruin—like a broken column; a giant oak, uprooted. I could see that his big heart was broken. Finally he raised himself and looked about, and it all came back to him, and he said——"

Here, the old gentleman handed me the paper in his hand, saying: "It was in 1829, nearly sixty years ago. I know it would be years before I could make it public, so the next day I wrote what he had said.

"Now finish about your friend, and send this paper to some good magazine."

The paper read as follows:

"Governor Houston sat upright, and running his fingers through his hair, said: 'It was so infamous, so cruel, so vile. Cursed be the human fiends who force a woman to live with a man she does not love. Just think of it—such unending torture, such everlasting indignity. It would be more merciful to crucify her—the crucifixion ended in a day. She had never loved me, and her parents and friends had forced her to marry me. Forced her to smile upon me, and to lie to me. It is the blackest and the foulest crime on earth.

"I kneeled at her bedside, and she told me all. My life is ended. You must carry my resignation to the secretary of state tomorrow. I shall go into the wilderness. You must stay here and help the dear child. I exonerate her fully. She tried her best, and lay there like a sacrificial lamb. She had loved a young man, and had been forced to put him aside for me.

"Promise that while I live you will be silent, but when I am dead, that you will proclaim it, for the lesson it will teach. It may save some dear child from such cruel indignity."

Then he kneeled beside me, and looked at me—that sweet, sad, tender look of his. I have never seen anything like it on this earth. The tears were in his eyes and in his voice. It was a solemn and a sacred moment. Outside, it was still and quiet. I could see the dawn and the morning star. But in that room it was dark. I almost felt that I was in the presence of death. He took my hand in his and said: "Promise me that you will do this much to transmute this evil into good. That you will let the world know why I surrendered my wife, my future, and my high office. It is the only good that can come out of this dark evil. It may spare some human suffering. It may save some immortal soul. Tell me, that when I am dead, you will publish this, and will denounce such infamy, such massacre, such butchery. That you will let fathers and mothers understand how hideous it is. Swear that you will do this, then I will not have suffered altogether in vain. Ask the ministers of the gospel to protest against it, in the name of Christ, who was himself a sacrificial offering. Will you do this for me, my faithful friend?"

I told him I would, "so help me God."

The Crane as a Society Man.

In an article by Prince Kropotkin in The Nineteenth Century, this interesting description of a crane's social life is given:

The crane is in continual activity from early in the morning till late at night; but it gives a few hours only in the morning to the task of searching for its food, chiefly vegetable. All the remainder of the day is given to society life. "It picks up small pieces of wood or small stones, throws them in the air, and tries to catch them; it bends its neck, opens its wings, dances, jumps, runs about and tries to manifest by all means its good disposition of mind, and always it remains graceful and beautiful." As it lives in society it has almost no enemies, and though Brehm occasionally saw one of them captured by a crocodile, he wrote that, except the crocodile, he knew no enemies of the crane. It eschews all of them by its proverbial prudence; and it attains, as a rule, a very old age. No wonder that for the maintenance of the species the crane need not rear a numerous offspring; it usually hatches but two eggs. As to its superior intelligence, it is sufficient to say that all observers are unanimous in recognizing that its intellectual capacities remind one very much of those of man. The other extremely sociable bird, the parrot, stands, as known, at the very top of the whole feathered world for the development of its intelligence. There can be no doubt that it is the practice of life in society which enables the parrots to attain that very high level of almost human intelligence and almost human feelings which we know in them. Their high intelligence has induced the best naturalists to describe some species, namely the gray parrot, as the "bird-man." As to their mutual attachment it is known that when a parrot has been killed by a hunter, the others fly over the corpse of their comrade with shrieks of complaints and "themselves fall the victims of their friendship," as Audubon said; and when two captive parrots, though belonging to two different species, have contracted mutual friendship, the accidental death of one of the two friends has sometimes been followed by the death from grief and sorrow of the other friend. It is no less evident that in their societies they find infinitely more protection than they possibly might find in any ideal development of beak and claw. Very few birds of prey or mammals dare attack any but the smaller species of parrots, and Brehm is absolutely right in saying of the parrots, as he also says of the cranes and the sociable monkeys, that they hardly have any enemies besides men; and he adds: "It is most probable that the larger parrots succumb chiefly to old age rather than die from the claws of any enemies." Only man, owing to his still more superior intelligence and weapons, also derived from association, succeeds in partially destroying them. Their very longevity would thus appear as a result of their social life.

Laying an Ocean Cable.

Scribner's Magazine has an article on the laying of an ocean cable, which initiates the reader into the mysteries of that interesting performance.

It would surprise the ordinary reader to know that there are 200,000 miles of cables in the different oceans. There are thirty-seven vessels engaged in the business, and the largest carries about 2,300 miles of cable.

The manufacture of cable is an interesting stage. It is thus described:

"Let us first see what a submarine cable is, and how it is made. To do this a visit must be made to the enormous factory on the banks of the Thames, a few miles below London. Here the birth of the cable may be traced through shop after shop, machine after machine. The foundation of all is the conductor, a strand of seven fine copper wires. This slender copper cord is first hauled through a mass of sticky, black compound, which causes the thin coating of gutta-percha applied by the next machine to adhere to it perfectly, and prevents the retention of any bubbles of air in the interstices between the strands, or between the conductor and the gutta-percha envelope. One envelope is not sufficient, however, but the full thickness of insulating material has to be attained by four more alternate coatings of sticky compound and plastic gutta-percha. The conductor is now insulated, and has developed into 'core.' Before going any further the core is coiled into tanks filled with water, and tested in order to ascertain whether it is electrically perfect, i. e., that there is no undue leakage of electricity through the gutta-percha insulating envelope.

"These tests are made from the testing room, replete with beautiful and elaborate apparatus, by which measurements finer and more accurate than those even of the most delicate chemical balance may be made. Every foot of core is tested with these instruments, both before and after being made up into cable, and careful records are preserved of the results.

"After the core has been all tested and passed, the manufacture of the cable goes on. The core travels through another set of machines, which first wrap it with a thick serving of tarred jute, and then with a compact armoring of iron or steel wires, of varying thickness, according to the depth of water in which the cable is intended to be laid. Above the armoring, in order to preserve the iron from rust as long as possible, is applied a covering of stout canvas tape thoroughly impregnated with a pitch-like compound, and sometimes the iron wires composing the armor are separately covered with Russian hemp as an additional preservative against corrosion.

"The completed cable is coiled into large circular store-tanks, where it is kept for some time submerged in water and again subjected to an exhaustive series of electrical tests. These tests form, so to speak, the baptismal record of the cable; by them it is ascertained whether the specifications have been complied with in respect to the maximum conductor resistance and the minimum insulation resistance which the cable is to have; in other words, whether the limits set by the purhasers of the cable on the amount of resistance in the conductor to the flow of the current, and the amount of leakage through the insulating envelope, have been exceeded or not."

The soundings run a line of levels on the bottom of the sea almost as complete as if it were done on land. In the progress of this work there was a good deal of excitement on the discovery of a bank.

"One night we were astonished by the sinker stopping at about 1,200 fathoms, when it ought to have gone nearly twice as deep. It was at once suspected that we were in the neighborhood of a bank. A sounding was taken three miles further on and showed deeper water, so we retraced our course eight miles; here we got only 800 fathoms. Expectancy then ran high, and it was fully justified when, two miles further back, the sinker stopped at 414 fathoms; but the crowning event occurred at the next dip, after another run of two miles. Here, to our surprise and delight, the sinker brought up at sixty-six fathoms! There was immense excitement on board, as it was obvious that we had pitched upon a bank or rather a mountain, of startling proportions, perhaps the lost island of Atlantis itself. As this submarine mountain lay close to the proposed line of the cable, it was necessary to make a thorough survey, and two days were spent in doing this. A mark-buoy was put down to work by, and numerous soundings were taken in all directions so as to clearly define the limits of the bank. The shoalest water found was forty-nine fathoms, and half a mile distant 230 fathoms were obtained, showing a steep slope. When the buoy, which was moored in 175 fathoms, was taken up, the mooring rope was found to be nearly chafed through seventy-five fathoms from the bottom. This showed that the bank must rise almost precipitously, and that there exists a wall of about 450 feet in height. A very curious effect observed was a long ripple on the calm sea, apparently caused by the ground-swell breaking on the edge of the bank."

Man and Nature in America.

The second of Professor Shaler's striking papers on this subject is out in the October Scribner.

He says something at the outset which arrests the attention. It is that the adaptability of the soil of the south for cotton and tobacco fixed the location of slavery, for, says he, it was by these crops that slavery was extended over a large area. Following this he points out that disaffection to the confederacy existed in the mountain regions, as of East Tennessee, and the Appalachian region furnished 100,000 soldiers to the union army.

Then he blazes out the outlines of the continent from an industrial standpoint, showing how the physical features are laid out for a great civilization.

"In general the continent of North America is divided into three regions of arable land and three great mineral districts. Along the Atlantic coast and east of the Appalachians there is the tolerably fertile country of the Atlantic slope, extending from Florida to the St. Lawrence. The agricultural capacity of this district compares favorably with any other equal section in the world. In the Mississippi valley we have, considering the circumstances of the soil and climate, the largest and most fertile area, the area best suited to maintain a great body of our English race, which the world affords. On the Pacific slope we find a third arable field, containing less area than the Atlantic territory, but with great agricultural possibilities. Dividing these three fields, and facing them on the north, we have the mineral districts. On the east the Appalachian country, abounding in coal and iron and considerable quantities of other important metalliferous or mineral deposits. In the Cordilleran districts we have, as far as known, the most plentiful deposits of the more important metals, except of tin, which the world affords within equal area. On the north, in the Laurentian field, lies a third mineral area extraordinarily rich in iron, phosphates, copper and other valuable earth materials. In the great valley between the Cordilleras and the Appalachians, and, to a certain extent, on either shore-land, there are extensive beds of coal and important deposits of the fluid fuel petroleum, as well as of natural gas. This distribution of agricultural and mineral resources of this country is singularly favorable for the conjoint development of tillage and of mining, and for a vast interstate and foreign commerce, of which we, in our day, see but the beginning."

The great maritime districts are three, the Atlantic, Pacific and gulf coasts. Then we have the mineral, manufacturing, agricultural and maritime regions, calculated to develop distinct types of population.

This influence of employment and habit upon character, Professor Shaler thinks is stranger than the geographical limitations upon the movements of nomadic tribes.

"Within the limits of either of the great classes of occupations noted above, says he, we find a wide range of diversities dependent on the peculiarities of the employment. Thus the population employed in the iron furnaces or rolling mills differs widely in character from the folk employed in weaving and spinning fibers. The watchmaker and the shoemaker are both, in a sense, manufacturers; but the mental training which the two receive, and the consequent habits of life, both moral and physical, differ in a very wide way. The orange gardener of Florida and the wheat farmer of Nebraska pursue employments which differ entirely in their nature; the one labors throughout the year with his tasks, the other is subjected to the peculiar influences which come from seasonal activities; the wheat field of the far west calls for action on but four months of the year; for the rest the workman is but a drone, unless he turns his attention to other tasks than his field affords. Indeed, the variety of character which occupations give to a population is much greater than that which in the same time could be instituted by any purely natural circumstances.

"Varieties of men as characteristic and as important in the history of our people as those which nature has produced in the folk of the old world, divisions resting upon modes of activity bred in men by occupations and by habits of thought which occupations engender, will at once unite and diversify the people of this country, linking particular districts in one interest and habit of thought and actions, and separating those districts on the basis of industry from the folk who pursue diverse habits of life."

The rest of the article is devoted to a discussion of the effect upon society of the physical features of different localities.

He has this noteworthy prediction to make of the negroes and the whites in the south:

"Although the negroes constitute the largest element in the population along the shorelands of the Carolinas and Georgia, the upland section is almost devoid of Africans. This peculiar feature in the distribution of the blacks was brought about, as before remarked, by the unfitness of the upland country for the crops on which the plantations of the south depended. It has been maintained by the disinclination of the negro to dwell in cold countries and the indisposition of the white population to tolerate their presence. There is good reason to believe that the negro population will not become more extensive in the upland section of the south than it is at the present time. On the contrary, it is most likely that they will spontaneously gather to the warm lowlands, leaving the cooler grounds to the white race. If this is the case, if the southern mountains are left to the whites, we may reasonably expect this region will become one of the most important seats of an unmixed American population. It is not in the pathway of immigration; as yet it is occupied almost altogether by the descendants of British immigrants."

Florida is to have a maritime and agricultural future, and the states of the Ohio valley are to support a larger population than any part of the country.

Science and Agriculture.

Since Napoleon the beet has grown so much sweeter that it has almost driven cane sugar out of the market. The cane likewise has of late had a large increase of the saccharine property.

Science is all the time trying to better things in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Professor J. Howard Gore, in The Youth's Companion, says of the government's efforts in this direction:

In the botanical division much time is spent in collecting from all parts of the country examples of indigenous plant life, and in classifying them. Experiments are made in crossing, to see if useful herbs can be produced, and the effect of transplanting is studied. This, of itself, seems unimportant, but its ultimate commercial value is almost beyond computing. Regions where the winters are too severe for fall wheat have been provided with a suitable spring variety. The wheat output of California, now exceeding in value its yield of gold and silver, was shown to be a source of wealth by a farmer who, as a special favor, relieved a postmaster of a bag of seed-wheat which the department of agriculture had thrust upon him. Grasses are found to suit all climates and almost every soil, and from the grass stations on the very border of the arid regions we may almost hope to obtain a species of grass which will hold the restless desert sand until moisture and fertilizing elements are extracted from the air, sun and earth to enrich the land. Though the chemical division is equipped for the most abstract investigations, it is almost daily turning out results of a thoroughly practical character. Soils are analyzed in order that the analyses, taken in connection with the constituents of plants and their appropriative powers, may lead to specific statements, instead of broad generalizations, as to what crops are best adapted to each section. In the manufacture of sugar from sugar cane great improvements have been suggested, and not only suggested, but put into operation upon various plantations, under the direction of trained chemists sent from the department. By perfecting the "diffusion" forces, the yield of sugar from a ton of cane has been increased in five years from 145 to 212 pounds. Prior to the application of this process the yield was only eighty-one pounds to the ton. This statement does not carry its full import until the total amount of the increase is stated. Two hundred and sixteen million pounds of sugar have been added to the annual output of sugar in this country alone, one-half of which may be regarded as a gift made to the nation, or a dividend returned by the department. The study of insect life, fascinating in itself, presents, even to the casual observer, a practical side. Many insects which are now so few in number that they are harmless may become pests if allowed unrestricted increase. There is safety to man's products from the insect world only so long as there is a balance of power. Just as soon as one insect species rises superior to its natural enemies through the decadence of the power of the latter, that happy equilibrium is destroyed, and a pest may be thrust upon us. In entomology, then, there must be constant and vigilant search for foes, so that we may be able to fight our enemies with their own. It is necessary to study the life history of all insects, for we do not know when a thorough understanding of the vulnerable points may be necessary. Only a few years ago, after several ineffectual efforts, the horticulturist of the department secured a species of orange just suited to the soil and climate of California. Large groves were planted; and just as a thousand hands were ready to reach out for the promised fruit, a blight appeared in some groves. It spread to others, and threatened destruction to the trees. The only cause which a careful examination developed to account for this sudden and wide-spread calamity was a series of rows of what looked like scales, resembling in size and color split flaxseeds, one overlapping another. These were found on every blighted limb, and now the question was how to kill them. Soapsuds were tried, and though every sort of soap was used, the scales stuck fast. They had come to stay. Fumigating was as sweet perfume to them. Fire killed them—and killed the trees, too. The limbs were cut off, and though hurtful pruning was the result, it was deemed better to save a part maimed than that the whole should perish. But the burning of the sacrificial limbs did not check the onward march of the scale; other branches were attacked. The scales seemed to come from the air, the earth, from everywhere. The farmer's resources were exhausted; the "practical" side had failed, and still the scales increased. Then science, through the department of agriculture, began its work. The insect which made the scale was identified as of Australian origin. In order to study it under normal conditions, Professor Riley, the celebrated entomologist, made a journey to Australia. He found there, existing as an inoffensive occasional visitor, California's orange pest. Migration to the pushing west can add vigor even to a scale, but could hardly account for such prodigious thrift as this particular scale manifested. Professor Riley, noting with care the scarcity of the scales on Australian trees, said, "Behold an enemy hath done this!" Then he set about to find this enemy, to cultivate him and to transport him to the California battle ground. He met the enemy and became his possessor. It was a tiny, almost microscopic insect, but it was death to the scale. A sufficient number was collected and brought to America for propagation. These were carried to the perishing groves, where they rapidly increased, showing that the conditions under which the scale throve were equally favorable to its enemy. The parasitic foe was turned upon its unsuspecting victim, and in an incredibly short time every limb was cleared of the pest. This was the way in which science attacked the problem; and when the balance was struck there were millions of dollars in California alone placed to its credit.

BOOK NOTICES.

The New South.

A neat 16 mo. volume by this name has been issued by Robert Bonner's Sons, who printed in The New York Ledger a year ago, six letters from Mr. Grady on the south, describing its condition at the close of the war and showing, in a masterly way, its phenomenal recuperation. As regards the south of the present, the principal topics discussed are manufacturers, agriculture and the race problem. The final letter contrasts the old civilization with the new, showing what we of the south all know, but what the people of the north are slow to understand—that the old is the legitimate parent of the new and that the two generations are alike honored in each other's eyes.

These letters were printed in THE CONSTITUTION at the time they appeared in The Ledger, and their contents are, no doubt, familiar to many, but it is worth the while of any citizen of this country, and especially of any young man whose lot is cast in the south, to look at this marvelous collection of letters as a whole, and take their substance in that way. No such defense of the south or epitome of her resources has ever been made in short compass, and the facts therein contained should be familiar to every man who claims this region as his home.

These letters make up half the book, and the other half is devoted to a sketch of Mr. Grady by Oliver Dyer, editor of The Ledger, an old abolitionist, who has been in The Ledger office for thirty years.

The sketch is appreciative, in as much as Mr. Dyer is able to appreciate or to understand his great subject; but one might as well look for a character sketch of an antipodean people by some writer who had never crossed his local horizon, as to expect a correct and comprehensive sketch of Mr. Grady from such a source. It is the old story of a man's undertaking to write of that which he admires, but does not fully understand.

There is, however, a liberality of tone which could hardly be expected from one holding antipodean views, and the writer gives an instructive lesson from his own experience.

"As to the settlement of the race problem in the near future," says Mr. Dyer, "I for one give it up. It will be the remote future that will witness its settlement; nor can we of the north do much to hasten that consummation. I was in New Ulm, Minn., early in the '60s, and there I learned a lesson which is useful to me in this exigency. New Ulm was then on the confines of civilization, and there had recently been an Indian war, in which the white settlers suffered terribly. They took such bloody vengeance on their Indian foes that the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the republic were horrified, and called on the government to interfere in behalf of the savages. The government did interfere, and much ill feeling was thereby caused among the whites. Chancing to be at New Ulm, and fervently cherishing the cultivated sentiments of the east on the Indian question, I thought I would look into the matter and give those rude men on the frontier the benefit of my cultured eastern opinion. It was unfortunate that my effort on behalf of humanity was made in a company of excited men, every one of whom had suffered from Indian atrocities. The scene which followed, although it was somewhat trying to my nerves at the time, has been to me a source of solemn amusement ever since. Before I had had a fair chance to develop it in all its cultured attractiveness, my eastern theory as to the proper settlement of the red-race problem, a very wild western man sprang at me, with a most uncultured yell, and wanted to know what in h— I meant by such talk. His ungentlemanly movement seemed to be epidemic, for it spread to every man in the company. They all gathered around me, and, in sulphurous terms, hurled at me the same infernal adjuration. They were convulsed with rage, and their threatening conduct was distasteful to one who had passed his life in polite society. One brawny fellow cried:

"What would you say if you came home some night and found your cabin burnt and your wife and children scalped, and their throats cut, and their bodies half burnt in the ruins, and your baby—your poor little baby nailed up on a tree alive? Ali-i-ive! Do you hear me, you down-east skunk?"

"I should not have tolerated such language in an eastern drawing room, but in the street of a wild western town, and surrounded by men who were obviously indisposed to recognize the usages of cultured society, I could only maintain a dignified reserve. When I learned, as I soon did, that the man who thus addressed me had actually come home to the scene he had asked my opinion of, my heart melted at the thought of his agony and I forgave his uncultured manner. In fact, as one man after another told the story of his wrongs and sufferings, my sympathy made me akin with them, and we came to a friendly understanding. I afterwards looked into the red-race problem and became convinced, and I am still convinced that it is impossible for us eastern people to settle that problem in a way that would be satisfactory to frontiersmen whose cabins Indians have burned, whose families Indians have massacred, and whose live babies Indians have nailed to trees.

And as it is with the red-race problem, so in a measure, it is with the black-race problem. Those who are not in it and of it can do but little towards its settlement. The red-race problem is being rapidly settled by the extinction of the red-men, but the black-race problem cannot be settled in that way. It will abide. How long no man can tell; but, as Mr. Grady so often said, "the south must carry it to the end."

The good sense of this is admirable, but the logic of it is melancholly. It would appear that the average citizen of the cultured east must go through the trying ordeal of New Ulm before he can learn to take a common sense view of the question. And this ordeal is likely to come to every part of this country. The race problem in some form is omnipresent, and already a note of sympathy has come from the west, where people politically opposed to the masses of the south, but taught by their dealings with the Chinese to take a more practical and less superficial view of the race question than the cultured, but inexperienced east, are beginning to manifest a fellow-feeling which makes some of their late expressions wondrous kind. A notable instance of this appeared a few months ago in The Commonwealth, a representative western magazine published at Denver.

Reference to the Indians and the Chinese does not imply that the negro race has the same characteristics or is to be treated in the same way, on the contrary each case calls for independent study and independent treatment, and all of these questions tend to make those who have them in charge more careful in entering hasty or harsh judgments, and more inclined to sympathy than to denunciation. Perhaps this is the most encouraging sign of the times in reference to the race problem, perhaps it will be found that the multiplication of problems will beget a fellow feeling and a Catholicity of sympathy that will permit of a quiet, dispassionate and wise solution of them all upon terms of equity and common sense. The smoke of conflict impedes the vision and the noise of vituperation distracts and discomposes the minds of those who wish in truth and soberness to do right. It may be when the Chinaman has gained a foothold in lower California, and through that broad gap is pouring in by thousands to trouble the west, and when the French Canadian has begun to upset the institutions of New England, there will be peace between the sections on this great problem and instead of crimination and recrimination, there will be messages of sympathy and comfort between them.

New Books Received.

TWO MODERN WOMEN, by Kate Garnet Wells. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

THINK AND THANK, a tale of the trials of a Jewish boy at school, by Samuel W. Cooper. Jewish Publication Society of America.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, by John Fiske, Jr. This is a text book worthy of close examination. It is a historical discussion of the subject accompanied by copious references to authorities.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION, by J. L. Peakard, LL.D. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

IN THE RIDING SCHOOL, by Theo Stephenson Browne. D. Lathrop & Co., Boston.

THE CROWN OF LIFE, a collection from the writings and sayings of Henry Ward Beecher, edited by Mary Storrs Haynes. D. Lathrop & Co., Boston.

THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE, three lectures by Professor Max Muller. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago.

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE OF GENEVA, published by The Association of Commerce and Industry, of Geneva.

THE HAVOC OF A SMILE, by L. B. Walford. John W. Lovell Co.

THE ICELANDIC DISCOVERERS OF AMERICA, by Mrs. John B. Shipley. (Marie A. Brown.) John B. Alden, publisher. An elaborate discussion of the subject, accompanied by a long list of the books which have been printed about it from 1076 to 1883.

THE ROBBER COUNT, by Julius Wolff, translated from the twenty-third German edition by W. Henry Winslow and Elizabeth R. Winslow. Thomas G. Crowell & Co., publishers. A story of the Hartz country in the time of the imprisonment of Pope John XXII, involving the struggle for supremacy in the Hartz country between Albrecht von Regenstein and the bishop of Halberstadt.

FAR WEST SKETCHES, by Jesse Benton Fremont. These sketches by the daughter of Thomas H. Benton, and the wife of the "Pathfinder" Fremont, are full of interest to the student of frontier life.

STARTLING POINTS, a collection of inspiring words from famous authors of this and other countries in the present and past, edited by Abbie H. Fairfield. D. Lathrop & Co., publishers. These two quotations are found on one page when the book is opened at random.

"Character is what man is in his inmost thought."—Dr. Newman.

"And yet when a strong brain is weighed against a true heart, it seems to me like balancing a bubble against a wedge of pure gold."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS by Julia M. Thomas, "founder of Psycho-physical culture." John W. Lovell Company, New York.

COOKERY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, by Sallie Joy White. D. Lathrop & Co., Boston.

AZTEC LAND, by M. M. Ballou. An interesting account of a visit to Mexico, and studies of the country on the ground.

THE PROMISED KING, "a story of the children's Savior," by Annie R. Butler. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, a translation by Edmund Gosse, of a German work of Karl Emil Franzos, a Jewish writer of the Austrian province of Galicia. Franzos is the son of a Polish Jew, and struggled against prejudice to get a foot hold in the law and other professions. He was finally driven to journalism, and so came to write books on ethnological subjects, and on "The Jews of Barrion," besides producing a number of stories. His book, "A Struggle for the Right," which appeared in 1882, with an introduction by George Macdonald, had an enthusiastic notice from Mr. Gladstone.

PRE-COLUMBIAN DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, a new edition of an interesting historical work, by B. F. DeCosta, published twenty years ago. The approach of the celebration of 1892 has caused an eruption of works relating to the discovery of America, and there is no better time than now to study the history of early efforts in this direction.

NOTES FROM "THE NEWS," a collection of James Payne's notes in The Illustrated London News. Published in paper by the John W. Lovell Company, New York.

A BLIND MUSICIAN, from the Russian of Korolenko, Lovell's international series paper.

WITH ESSEX IN IRELAND, a diary of Henry Harvey, secretary to the earl of Essex in Ireland in the year 1599. Paper. John W. Lovell.

CLOISTER WENDHUSEN, by W. Heimburg Rand, McNally & Co.

EXPATRIATION, by the author of Aristocracy. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

MARGARET BYNG, by T. C. Phillips. John W. Lovell Co.

Current Notes.

The pressure of natural gas wells in Indiana and Ohio, says The Engineering News, is steadily diminishing, the dimunution having already amounted to between 30 and 40 per cent. Professor Orton urges the imperative necessity of cities and states taking action to restrict the wasteful use of gas, but even the strictest regulations, he says, cannot prevent the exhaustion of the supply in a few years. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Pennsylvania company has taken the step of refusing to sell natural gas in Erie, Pa., except by meter, charging 22½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet, in order to prevent waste of the gas. No factories are to be furnished at any point on its line, as all the gas will be used for domestic purposes.

The obituary notices of the late Dion Boucicault, says The New York Press, attempt to give approximate estimates of the enormous extent of this wonderful man's work, and to show that the history of the drama includes no more remarkably industrious personage. Since his death last week we have seen it estimated that $40,000,000 has been spent in the last twenty-five years by the public to see his plays; that a single play, the "Colleen Bawn," brought him $1,000,000, and another, the "Shaughraun," $400,000, and that thirty-five dramas, out of his total of over 400, ran for at least 150 nights each at their first production, and have each been played over 5,000 times altogether. These performances have done a surprisingly great work for the English-speaking drama as a whole, in that they have made the fortunes of scores of theatrical managers, founded theaters enough to fill a city and cultivated a theater-going taste in the public of America which no figures can adequately define, either in extent or in the time for which Boucicault's influence will last. Such a record is gigantic—colossal. We are most of us, naturally, under these circumstances, accustomed to think of Dion Boucicault as a playwright. But his quickness of mind, his tireless energy and industry, his genius for combining distinct elements into a newly created whole with an individuality of its own, and his unsurpassed intuition as to what would please and entertain the great masses of his fellow-citizens, made him a successful actor as well as a playwright, and his own interpretations of character on the stage had an inestimable share in the triumphs that filled his astonishing career. It is altogether doubtful if he left room in this age of the world for another like him.

The power given to the surgeongeneral of the United States to appoint medical inspectors at the foreign ports to examine emigrants embarking for the United States is very great, and likely sometime to be used for bad purposes, to exclude certain classes from this country because of their political proclivities.

The Minneapolis Times voices as follows the sentiment which enacted the law:

"A practical method of restriction is now to be enforced. The surgeon general of the United States is to visit Europe under government instructions, and appoint at every port whence emigrants set out for this country a capable medical examiner, who will be under the orders of the United States consul. These two officials will examine every emigrant to ascertain whether he or she is a fit person to be received into the United States; whether the physical or mental condition of the emigrant would cause him or her to become a burden upon American tax-payers; and whether the person is afflicted with a contagious disease. By these simple and reasonable precautions an evil can be prevented which has not hitherto been effectually checked at the port of debarkation. Poverty will not be a bar to emigration. The majority of Americans are poor. The honest brain and sturdy muscle that built up the industries of the United States came poor to its shores. Every healthful and honest man or woman is welcome here, whether they have a shilling or not. But we protest against receiving into the body of our population habitual criminals and involuntary immigrants, such as the Irish landlords force out of their own country through the poorhouse into the hulks of emigrant ships."

So it appears that one man, without judge or jury, is to pass upon the qualifications for citizenship of the thousands of emigrants who pass through a foreign port enroute to this country. If this system does not lead to abuse, human nature must all at once have become perfect.

Two American Lovers at Niagara.

From The Chicago Herald.

They stood on the American shore and gazed in wonder-struck silence at the majesty and beauty of Niagara. The personification of feminine grace and tenderness, she leaned confidently on the arm of her husband—her ideal of manly strength and chivalry. The glowing sunbeams danced in the spray that rose like fair mountains before their eyes, radiant with the gorgeous hues of the rainbow, and the falling waters sounded their eternal monotone in the ears of their listeners, whose heart beat responsive to its deep pulsations. Nature's own voice spoke to them and stirred the profoundest depths of their being.

The young husband pressed the little hand that lay confidingly on his arm and smiled on the sweet face upturned to his.

"Gwendolen," he said, the rapture of his emotions thrilling his voice and shining out through his dark eyes, "does it stack up to your expectations?"

"Launcelot"—and her eyes seemed about to overflow with excess of pent-up-feeling—"it's just the cutest thing I ever struck."

A Mother's Grief.

From Judge.

"You know, Fanny, I picked out old Squaretoes as a safe husband for my daughter and invited him to dinner almost daily for a month. Knowing that he was something of a gourmand, I engaged an expensive cook—a real cordon bleu—and at the end of the thirty days do you know what happened?"

"No."

"He married the cook."

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

RAILROADS INDICTED FOR VIOLATING THE INTERSTATE LAW.

Railroad Personals and Topics of General Interest Concerning Railroad Matters in Every Section.

The Cleveland, (O.,) Canton and Southern railroad has been indicted for violating the interstate commerce law. It is charged that the railroad has failed to file with the interstate commerce commission a schedule of its joint tariffs and rates; also that the road has not posted in conspicuous places notices of its increased or reduced rates. The Erie road is also indicted for not posting its schedule of rates. The offence is punishable with a fine not exceeding $5,000. The Chicago Daily News prints interviews with a number of railroad men and shippers regarding this law, which is viewed with hostile eyes by most railroad managers and large shippers. All are agreed, it says, that the act, if it is to be materially obeyed, will have to be amended. Chairman Walker, of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association, and formerly a member of the interstate commerce commission, says: "I am not one of those who oppose the law on principle, for I believe that a law of the kind is essential for the best interests of the community. At present, instead of being a mutual arrangement it practically legislates in a direction prejudicial to the interests of the roads without giving the public any benefit. An amendment which should permit a division of the traffic among the roads would be a decided improvement. There are features in the English system which might be looked into with profit. One of them is, that all applications for charters have to go before parliament, and are there inquired into, and if it is found that the country to be covered with railroads is already well supplied, the application is refused. This restrains undue competition and prevents a ruinous waste of capital.

Notwithstanding the injunction served upon the Cincinnati Southern railroad, it still holds to its position that it has a right to refuse to receive and discharge the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus freight, and will make a straight fight in the courts to carry its point. The outcome of the injunction is watched with interest by all railroad men, because for the first time the Cincinnati Southern has assumed a position that a contract can be nullified on a given notice. The Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad holds that under no circumstances can the Cincinnati Southern abrogate clauses in the contract with them.

The case of the Mount Vernon Insurance Company against the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, was tried at Gadsden a few days ago, and was won by the defendant. This case has been in the supreme court once, and presented an interesting question as to the liability of common carriers. The Mount Vernon Company switched a carload of cotton on the side-track of the defendant, and before they had delivered any bill of lading or direction as to its shipment, the car and the contents were burned. The court held under the evidence, that the railroad was not liable for damages, as they had merely permitted their track to be used as a matter of accommodation, and had no authority at the time over the cotton.

The Talladega and Coosa Valley railroad, extending from Pell City, on the line of the Georgia Pacific, to Talladega, a distance of twenty-five miles, has, together with all its equipment, been sold to a newly formed company, known as the Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company. The sale of the road, it is understood, means its improvement and extension into other territory, just where it has not been given out. John Scott, formerly general manager of the Queen and Crescent system, is president of the new company.

At Chicago, John Finn, a baggageman at the union depot, died from injuries received while endevoring to protect a lady traveler from the rapacity of an expressman. The woman was being overcharged for a trunk brought to the depot, and appealed to the baggageman who, upon hearing the facts, promptly threw the expressman into the street, and put the trunk and passenger aboard the train just leaving. The expressman lay in wait for Finn, and at an opportune moment sprang upon the baggageman with a club. Finn's skull was crushed, and his assailant fled.

The recent decision of the supreme court in the case of the Pullman Car Company against the Boston and Albany railroad has had very little effect in the changing of the cars run upon New England lines. The Wagner Company, which was in reality the defendants in the case, still continue to use vestibule cars upon the Boston and Albany and Fitchburg roads, as it did before the decision was given, and there is no probability that any change will be made until a final decision is secured upon the appeal.

Under the charter of the Stevenson, Sand Mountain and Dalton railway, two surveys have been made. One is from Birmingham to Bridgeport, Ala., to be 102 miles in length. The Birmingham end of it is built for fifty miles. The other road being surveyed under the same charter, is from Stevenson, Ala., east, through New England City to Dalton, a distance of fifty miles. These roads are all needed, and as the enterprise is well backed up, will be built at an early day.

The line extending from Louisville to New Orleans, La., made up of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley (western division), and the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas, is hereafter to be known as the Mississippi Valley route. The traffic department of the two lines has been consolidated, and E. W. Howe made traffic manager.

The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads are each building several heavy, powerful and fleet engines, especially to haul their fast trains between New York and Washington. The run is now made in five hours, but when these new engines are put in service, which will be about December 1, the time between New York and Washington is to be reduced to four hours and a half. The distance is 227 miles, being about fifty and a half miles an hour.

The Grand Central depot of the Wisconsin Central and the Northern Pacific road, in Chicago, will have the largest clock in the United States. The pendulum weighs 700 pounds—the rod 200 pounds and the ball 500 pounds. The inside works weigh 16,000 pounds. The dials cost $5,000. The bell weighs 10,600 pounds and cost $10,000.

It is said that the Virginia, Tennessee and Carolina Steel and Iron Company, that owns the Pocahontas coal fields in Virginia, and the South Atlantic and Ohio railroad, constructed from Bristol, Tenn., to Big Stone Gap, are surveying a line from Bristol to Lineville, N. C., where connection will be made with the Seaboard and Wilmington Air-Line. The steel and iron company owns 50,000 acres of land in Mitchell county, adjoining the lands of the Lineville Improvement Company.

It appears from the New York Central report for September that the strike on that road cost about $750,000 directly. This estimate is based upon the actual loss in earnings for the two months and upon the calculation that the cost of accidents, as well as the loss of traffic, was charged off directly. The loss was a little over half a million for August, and nearly $200,000 for September.

Railroad Notes.

Indictments have been returned by the United States grand jury, at Cleveland, O., against the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad companies for violating the interstate commerce law. The offence of the former consisted of not posting in its stations a notice of reduction of fare, and the charge against the Erie is that no bulletin giving the rates of fare to all points on its line is posted in Cleveland.

Railway Review: A new depot to cost $180,000 is to be built at Dallas, Tex. The plans for the depot have all been perfected, and the work will be pushed to completion at the earliest possible moment. The depot is to be built by the Texas Pacific road exclusively for its own business. The Santa Fe is also contemplating the building of a depot at that point to cost not less than $75,000.

Dissatisfaction is already manifest over the decision of the arbitrators in regard to Texas jobbing rate. It is realized that the concession to Galveston roads was but a sop to placate them temporarily. Trouble will again ensue, but the question is, what road will commence cutting first.

From the tone of the remarks made by the officials of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, it is evident that Knoxville will have a grand union depot in the near future. The new depot will be entered by all passenger trains running into Knoxville.

The Texas Pacific will receive from the Baldwin locomotive works, during this month, ten locomotives, with 20x24-inch cylinders, weighing 115,000 pounds without coal or water. These will give the Texas Pacific forty locomotives of this class.

Rumors in regard to the cutting of east-bound freight rates, which have been current during the past two weeks, are not only increasing, but are becoming specific and well defined.

The Chicago Tribune says the Atchison refuses to divert freight to other roads in accordance with the decision of the board of arbitration.

The Western Freight Association will investigate the subject of private car contracts, and try to abate the abuses arising from them.

The Atlanta and West Point railroad sent out Friday two companies of United States soldiers from Fort McPherson, to Fort Barnacas, Fla., Captain Frederick Friger. Fourth Artillery, commanding, to which place they go for winter quarters, and will return to Fort McPherson on or about June 1, 1891. They had a special train and Pullman car for the officers.

A special Pullman sleeper arrived on the Georgia Pacific at 6:05 yesterday morning, bringing a delegation of Knight Templars from Birmingham to join the Mystic Shrine.

Railroad Personals.

The following officials of the Richmond and Danville railroad spent Friday in Atlanta, and left in a special on the Georgia Pacific at 1:30 p. m.: Mr. W. G. Oakman, first vice president; Mr. Sol Haas, traffic manager; Major Payton Randolph, general manager; Major J. W. Green, assistant manager. They were accompanied by Mr. Hammond, superintendent Georgia Pacific division.

Mr. Charles L. Stone, assistant general passenger agent Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, spent yesterday in Atlanta and left for Birmingham last night.

Mr. Frank M. Jolly, Florida passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, with headquarters at Jacksonville, is in the city.

Mr. S. W. Swanson, traveling passenger agent of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, with headquarters at Birmingham, is in the city.

Mr. T. P. Young, traveling passenger agent Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, whose headquarters are at Chattanooga, was in the city yesterday.

THE THEATER THIS WEEK.



George Wilson's Minstrels.

The great George and his mammoth tronp of burnt cork artists will be in Atlanta Monday and Tuesday at night and matinee. As usual, "Our George" will be welcomed by the largest house of the season, and all our exchanges say that he richly deserves the most liberal patronage. The Nashville American said of the performance:

"Everybody wasn't at the Vendome last night because everybody in town cannot get into one theater, but everybody that could get in was there, and the house was packed. Luckily the air had cooled off somewhat, otherwise a crowd such as this was would have suffocated to death in half an hour.

Here it is only a little past the middle of August. Nobody but George Wilson would have had the ambition to stir up Nashville theater-goers almost in midsummer. At least, nobody ever was known to do so before.

George Wilson did pretty well and so did his men. The house was with them, and if overflowing hilarity, bursting mirth and bubbling laughter for two hours and a half go for anything, George and his fellow-artists may consider that the town is theirs.

The quips and jibes were new and fetching. The military feature looked fresh in the varied-colored wealth of bunting and silk which makes up the olio scene, and there is enough to entertain and to spare."

Sol Smith Russell.

This great comedian will be with us next Wednesday and Thursday, and will present the first night, and at matinee, "A Poor Relation," and the second night, "Bewitched." The reputation of that excellent artist has reached every town of America, and everywhere he is a great favorite. The Chicago Evening Journal said of his talent:

"In a particular line of humorous representations, the portrayal of peculiar eccentric characters drawn from every-day life and experience, Sol Smith Russell is without a rival. His mimetic powers are unequaled, his facial expression is really wonderful, and these, aided by a keen sense of the ludicrous and ridiculous, make him a prime favorite with those who go to the theater to be amused. He cannot appear before an audience without imparting to it his own good nature, of which he seems to possess a never-failing supply."

Kiralfy's "Water Queen."

By a curious coincidence, two plays of the Kiralfy's will be given in Atlanta at the same time, next Friday—one, "The Water Queen," at the opera house; the other, "Nero," in the circus tent. Both are great productions and deserve to be seen.

"The Water Queen" spectacle is undoubtedly one of the most gorgeous productions of the modern stage.

It comes to us with the prestige of a long and successful run at Niblo's Garden theater, New York, and the promise is made that not one iota of the splendor which distinguished it there shall be diminished. We are to have all the elaborate and astonishing mechanical effects and all the gorgeous scenery, painted by Carpezat, of Paris; Magnini, of Milan, and our own American artists, Harley Merry and Maedder and Schaeffer, as well as all the dazzling costumes, many of which were imported.

The grand ballets will be a decided feature. They are inventions of Mr. Kiralfy, and are described as exceedingly novel, picturesque and ingenious. They will be executed by an unusually large and effective corps of dancers led by accomplished premieres. Prominent among the specialties which add interest to the "Water Queen" are the original and only Dares, of the Paris hippodrome. They present one of the most unique and finished gymnastic performances ever offered for public amusement. Another pleasing feature of the "Water Queen" is the Warshauer Brothers, little children five and seven years old, from the Alhambra theater, London. They introduce a host of the latest popular songs and dances. The dramatic cast is a strong one, and includes the following well-known New York favorites: Florence Hamilton, Anna Allen, Florence Brandon, Ada Dare, May Devo and Frank Sherry, John Hannon, Thomas Dare, F. H. Thurber and many others.



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A LOT OF SKELETON CHASES, 18¼x22½ inches, inside; also a lot of book chases of various sizes, with cross-bars, all complete, and in first-class condition. Address,
CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE,
apr 8 wk sun tf Atlanta, Ga.

Two kinds of lamp-chimneys: one breaks; the other does not. Which do you think your grocer or glassman would rather sell?

If you buy the breaker, you're buying all the time. If you buy the not-breaker, he may not live to sell you another. You know him—which do you think he'd rather you'd buy?

The one that doesn't break is called the "pearl-top" and looks like this  the top of it; made by Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh.

Cottage at Bar Harbor,

Just opposite the fashionable "Louisburg," for sale or to let for season.

This cottage has nine rooms in the main building and four in the annex (kitchen). There is hot and cold water in the butler's pantry and in both bath-rooms.

The interior walls are all finished in hard wood, painted and paneled burlap, or floated plaster.

There is about one-quarter acre of ground connected with the house.

The view from the dining-room windows, in N. E. cor. house, takes in the whole of Frenchman's bay; and from the second story piazzas a complete panorama may be had of the scenery in all directions.

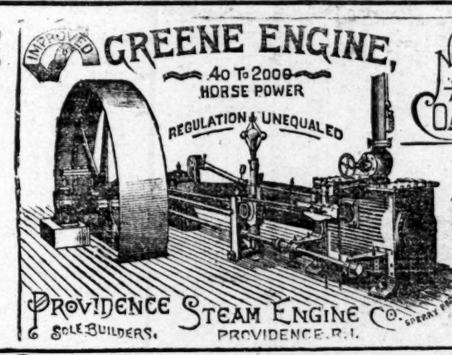
The piazzas are ten feet deep and surround hree sides of the first story and all four sides of the second story. The three bed-rooms in the first story are 17 feet square and 12 feet high. There are three communicating parlors 15 feet square. The second story is one large room used as nursery) 20 feet square; will be made into wo rooms if desired.

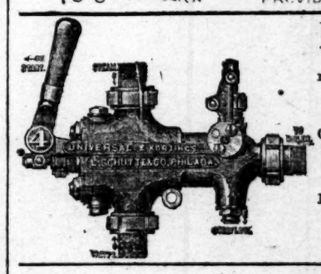
The dining-room is amply provided with cut glassware and canton breakfast, dinner and supper service.

The house is handsomely furnished with Oriental rugs and portieres, artistic furniture, wrought iron lamps, andirons, etc.

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they *ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening* the muscular *System*, restoring long-lost *Complexion*, bringing back the *keen edge of appetite*, and arousing with the *ROSEBUD OF HEALTH* the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the *Nervous and Debilitated* is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
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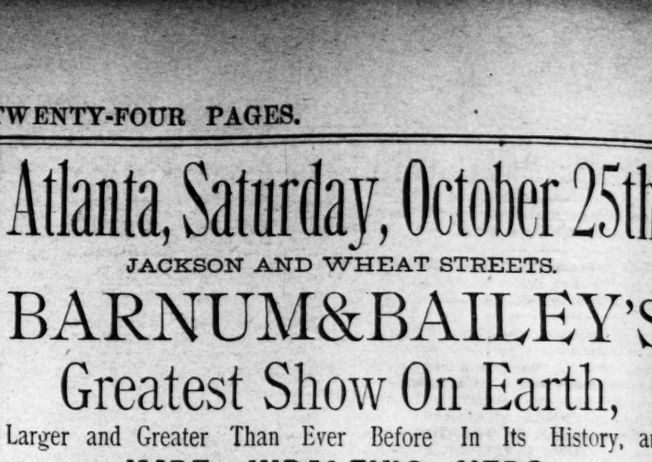
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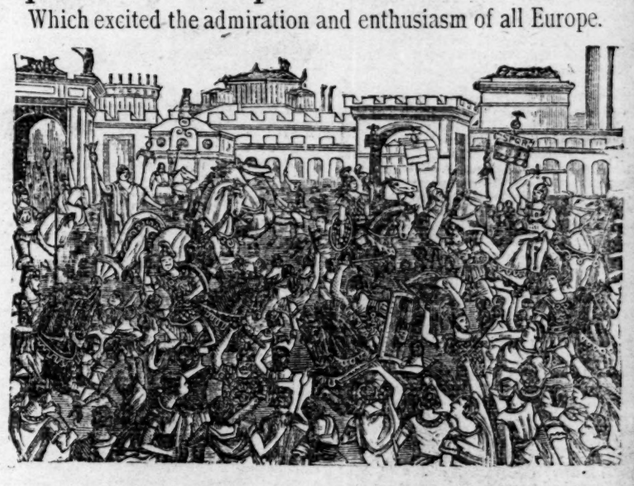
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Atlanta, Saturday, October 25th.
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BARNUM&BAILEY'S
Greatest Show On Earth,
Larger and Greater Than Ever Before In Its History, and
IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO,
Or, The Destruction of Rome!
The most colossal and tremendous amusement Enterprise ever organized. Exhibited in all its magnificent and undivided greatness, just as it amazed and charmed
THE ENTIRE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.
Endorsed by the Press, Clergy and the People of the World.
The Most Stupendous Entertainment On the Face of the Globe!
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Thrilling Roman Chariot Race, in the stupendous spectacle of "Nero."

3	Big Circus Companies in three Rings,	40	Ponies,
1	Great Olympia Hippodrome Race,	30	Chariots,
2	Double Menageries of Wild and Trained Beasts,	64	Cars,
1	Mammoth Museum, Teeming with Wonders,	4	Trains,
1	Grand Horse Fair, With 400 Premium Horses,	$75,000	in Scenery.
2	Elevated Stages for Original Olympiam Sports,	5	Advertising Cars,
1	Immense World's Fair of Modern Marvels,	126	Advance Agents,
1	Extensive Aviary, Aquarium, Illusions, Etc.,	20	Exciting Races,
1	Huge Stage, 450 feet long, for Spectacular Displays,	4	Acres of Panorama,
1	Grand International Allied Shows,	10	Acres of Tents,
1	Great London Five-Ring Circus,	50	Dens of Wild Beasts.
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In all the annals of mankind. Produced under the immediate supervision of the author and designer, with a corps of
Actually 1,200 Renowned Artists and Performers.
IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO,
OR, THE DESTRUCTION OF ROME
Presented at an expense of $250,000, and containing the most elegant scenery, costumes, armor weapons, horses, animals, pageants, triumphal chariots, male and female expert dancers, calcium lights, and every accessory known to modern progress.
A RARE FEAST OF OLD ROMAN RICHES AND AN EMBARRASSMENT OF ANCIENT SPLENDORS.
Senators, Vestals, Musicians, Charioteers, Nobles, Martyrs, Dancers, Singers, Guards, Slaves, Priests, Soothsayers, all robed in the costliest materials and most elegant fabrics, the whole presenting the grandest, most stupendous and gloriously great entertainment the sun ever shone upon.


• Gladiatorial Combats & Sports of the Circus Maximus-in the great spectacle of "NERO".

Marriage Ceremonies of the Ancient Romans, Religious Fetes, Bacchanalain Orgies, Barbarians, Spies, Embassadors, the Dawn of Christianity, together with all the Mighty and Novel Features of
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80 Circus Acts, 20 Clowns, Supernatural Illusions, 2 Herds of Elephants, 2 Droves of Camels, 7 Open Dens of Wild Beasts, Desperate Contests, Actually 300 Circus Performers, A Huge Stage 450 feet long; Monster Tent, 550 feet long; 3 Rings, 2 Elevated Stages, Hippodrome Racing Track.
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Admission, $1. Children Under Nine Years Old, 50c.
Two Exhibitions Daily, at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open an hour earlier.
For the accommodation of the public, an office has been opened at Beerman & Silverman's, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets, where reserved numbered seats can be bought at the regular price, and admission tickets at the usual slight advance.
GREAT FREE STREET PARADE, with a wealth of novelties, at 9 o'clock on morning of show. Owing to the cost, elegance and delicate material of the new costumes used in Nero, they will not be seen in the street parade. Route as follows: Wheat street to Ivy street, to Peachtree, to Mitchell, to South Broad to Marietta, to Decatur to Ivy, to Edgewood avenue, to Jackson, to show grounds.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL ROADS.
Will exhibit in Montgomery, Ala., October 22d; Columbus, Ga., October 23d; Griffin, Ga., October 24th; Atlanta, Ga., October 25th; Macon, Ga., October 27th; Athens, Ga., October 28th; Augusta, Ga., October 29th; Savannah, Ga., October 30th.
oct 19, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24

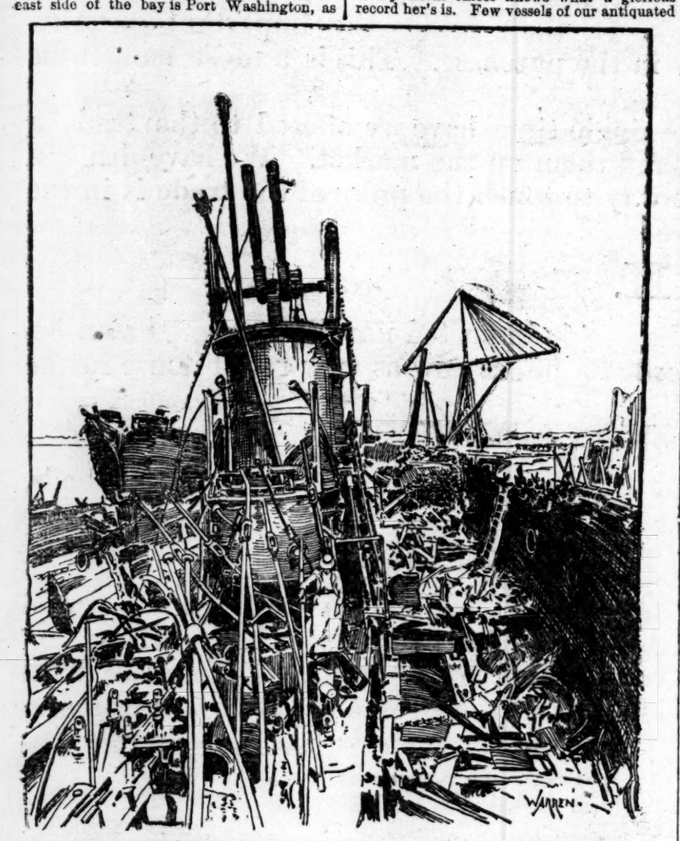
LAST OF OUR WAR SHIPS

A QUAINT MARINE CEMETERY ON LONG ISLAND.

Many Historic Hulks Have Been Towed There to Be Broken Up for Old Metal—The Antietam Now Being Dismantled.

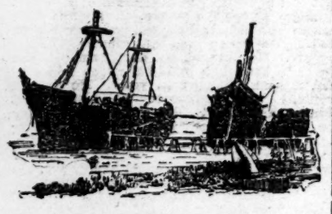
One of the most picturesque arms of the sound on the north shore of Long island, is Cow bay, so called, the natives say, because in former times great herds of cattle were pastured on the surrounding hills. Another and perhaps more romantic name, by reason of the Indian origin, is Manhasset bay, which is taken from the sleepy little village whose church spire appears to rise from a grove of trees at the southern end of the inlet. The land on either side slopes gently to the water, which loses itself at last in a marsh of tall rushes. Glimpses of country houses are caught here and there among the trees, and carriage roads wind, now in shade and now in sunlight, up the hillsides. New York city is distant eighteen miles as the crow flies, but the shores of Cow bay are as Acadian and secluded as a bit of the Maine coast or a nook in Martha's Vineyard.

Ex-Mayor Grace and Messrs. Ward and Booth, of the West Indian steamship line, long ago were won by its charms, and built themselves summer pleasure houses. On the east side of the bay is Port Washington, as



quaint a retreat of fishers and oystermen as may be found in the whole length of the island. Its group of white houses and fleet of tidy sloops make one of the most attractive features of the landscape. But it is not the country seats, the rural simplicity, the old-fashioned villages, or even the oysters and clams—for which Cow bay is famous—that make it deserving of notice above other stretches of water indenting the coast of Long island. It's chief claim on the sight-seer's consideration is the industry or business of breaking up old ships which is carried on there.

As you sail into the bay your curiosity is excited by a number of picturesque hulks that



lie in shallow water near a point of land south of Port Washington, as if a great storm had stranded an Armada. Approaching nearer you note the evidences of what might be termed a marine junk shop on shore. Immense spars lie extended; bows of ships are jumbled together with cabin doors, booms, ship furniture, bowsprits, cables and anchor chains; a man-of-war's launch lies high and dry; bent sheets of boiler iron are heaped up; and timbers of all sizes, hog frames, braces, walking beams, steamer funnels, flag poles, pilot houses, ship's bridges and rudders, left where they have been dragged ashore, complete the chaos. Above all rises an immense steam derrick, which serves as a landmark to vessels going up and down the sound. Many of the finest ships in Uncle Sam's navy have been towed to this out-of-the-way place to be dismantled and broken up. Here is enacted the last scene in their eventful histories. They have not been grounded many days before they present worse spectacles of wreck and ruin than our ships that came to grief at Samoa.



AN OLD SKIPPER'S PRESENT OCCUPATION.

The work of demolition, however, is not done by a vandal hand. Captain E. Stannard, who superintends it for his own profit, is a fine type of the old American sea captain, and never mars the model of a shapely craft without a pang of regret. Few men love a ship more, and he has commanded many of them. The captain is a fund of reminiscence. He was one of the first Americans to embark in the Chinese trade, taking out the steamer Scotland from San Francisco, and after Commodore Matthew Perry opened the ports of Japan to us, Captain Stannard made voyages to that country in the bark Daniel Webster, which he subsequently sold to the Japanese. He first went into the business of buying unserviceable ships on the Pacific coast, where he broke up the Pacific Mail steamers Henry Chauncey and the Rising Star. The captain avers that for magnificent accommodations they have had no equals since. During the last twenty years he has taken to pieces upwards of forty government ships of all descriptions and tonnage, and it is impossible for him to remember the merchant vessels which he has treated in the same way. At present he has in process of disintegration the fine old screw frigate Tennessee and the battle-scarred Powhatan, the palatial Sound steamer Bristol, which was damaged by fire at Newport two years ago, and the old packet steamer Herman Livingston, of the New York and Savannah line.

The Tennessee's boilers are still aboard of her, and her main mast, 111 feet up to the first top, lies on the beach near her bow piece, with its gorgeous scroll work. It will be remembered that the Tennessee, first named the Madawaska, was built at the Brooklyn navy yard in the last years of the war. She was of 3,200 tons burden and carried ten guns. She was the flagship of Admirals Wyman, Luce and Jouett on the Atlantic station, and of Reynolds in the Chinese waters. She took the Santo Domingo commissioners to Samana bay during President Grant's administration when it was proposed to establish an American coaling station on that island. While the Tennessee never saw any fighting, she was a famous ship in her day, and the navy was proud of her model. In appearance she was impressive enough to lead any fleet. Captain Stannard says she is one of the finest vessels that ever fell into his hands. The board of naval inspectors and survey estimated her to be worth $27,000 at the time she was condemned. The bids exceeded this sum, and the captain got her for $31,000.

Near by the Tennessee lies the Powhatan. Every naval officer knows what a glorious record her's is. Few vessels of our antiquated navy saw more service in the war than the Powhatan. She was a side-wheel steamer, and was built at the Portsmouth navy yard in 1847-'50. Under Captain W. J. Cluney she formed part of the squadron which Commodore Matthew Perry took to Japan in 1853. Commodore Tattnall was in command of her during the Pio river affair, when he was obliged to remain neutral while the Chinese forts were shelling the French and English gunboats. One of the latter was sunk by a shot from a fort. "Blood is thicker than water," said the commodore, and under the guns of the Chinese he went to the rescue of and saved the English crew. Commodore, afterward admiral, David B. Porter, was in command of the Powhatan off the southwest pass of the Mississippi, August 13, 1861, when she captured the schooner Annie Bradford. The Bradford had on board important papers relating to the movements of the rebel cruiser Sumter. From these papers it appeared that the Sumter was off Jamaica. The Powhatan was dispatched after her. The Sumter was a commerce-destroyer, and every day lost might mean a prize for the enemy. At Jamaica the Powhatan learned that the Sumter had sailed for Curacoa. Thither steamed the Powhatan, with all the force of her big paddlewheels, an equipment that would appear ridiculous enough in these days. The Sumter had already left Curacoa when the Powhatan arrived, and the chase was kept up to Surinam, and to Maranhao, in Brazil. The Powhatan reached the last named port only five hours after the Sumter departed, but unfortunately the federal cruiser was short of coal, none could be had, and the long pursuit was given up. Under Flag Officer William Mervine, the Powhatan took part in the blockading operations in the gulf, and was one of the Fort Fisher attacking fleet. She was also one of the Charleston blockaders. At the time the Powhatan was launched, in 1850, she was considered one of the most formidable ships afloat.

A ROLL OF VESSELS THAT SAW SERVICE.

Among other ships of our navy broken up in Manhasset bay have been the Roanoke, Macedonian, Potomac, Susquehannah, Guerriere, Octorara, Pontiac, Shamrock, Wissahickon, Winona and Cayuga. The three last named were screw gunboats, carrying from four to seven guns, and of 507 tons. They formed part of the fleet with which Farragut opened the Mississippi in 1862. They were built at New York the previous year. At Vicksburg, December 14, 1862, the Winona was under a heavy rebel fire for hours, being struck twenty-seven times. In November of the following year the shelled she confederates during the attack on Fort Donelson. The Roanoke was a screw frigate, resembling the Minnesota. She was built in 1855, and equipped with powerful batteries for those days. She figured in the inglorious fight in Hampton roads in 1862, when the confederate ram Merrimac defeated the Minnesota, Congress, Cumberland and Roanoke, sinking the Cumberland and setting the Congress on fire. The Roanoke broke her shaft before she could be engaged. Later she served as a transport ship in the Port Royal expedition, and still later was cut down to the gun-deck, covered with iron plating 4½ inches thick, equipped with three turrets, and sent to Fortress Monroe for harbor defense. The Octorara, Pontiac and Shamrock were types of the peculiar side-wheel, double-ender steamers which were hurriedly constructed for fighting in shallow waters. They had eight guns and were of about 900 tons. The Pontiac had five men killed and seven wounded by a broadside from a rebel battery at Charleston, November 10, 1864. After the war she was used for a time as an ice barge on the Hudson. The Shamrock was taken to Europe to be shown to naval authorities as an anomalous fighting ship which had two bows like a ferryboat and could float in a few feet of water.

HOW THEY ARE TAKEN TO PIECES.

All these famous old-timers and many others have gone into Captain Stannard's marine cemetery and been reduced to planks and kindling wood. The names of seamen who lived and fought on board can still be seen cut into the timbers of the Powhattan and Tennessee. The Powhattan's launch lies upon the shore. The work of dismantling is most laborious. From the stern the interior of the Tennessee, for instance, appears to be a bewildering tangle of bolts, rods, stanchions and timbers. If the decks had been shivered by one mighty charge of dynamite the jumble could not be more confusing.. It is the design to make the ruin as general and complete as possible. The iron, copper and other metals are the only really valuable things in the ship. To get at them the wood work is rended to smithereens, dynamite being used where the ax and the crowbar are unavailable. The copper, of course, is most in demand, bringing a good price. It goes, together with the brass, to the Bridgeport smelters. The foundry at Whitestone takes most of the iron, which is broken up and rolled anew. Whenever timbers and planks can be got out whole, they are sold to the farmers and townspeople for bridges and barns. Many a bridge you drive over in that part of Long Island is built of timber that has a war record.

The boilers are taken apart, broken up and sent to the rolling mills. When nothing is left of the hull but a hollow frame work it is set on fire and burned to embers. The room is needed for breaking up other ships. The verdigris and metal rust in the timber feed the flames with yellow, green, purple and all kinds of rich lights, so that the spectacle, especially at night, is a grand one. When the Port Washingtonians know that a hull is to be burned they gather to see the display. But they are not fond of wandering down on the shore nights. There is a gruesome tradition in the village that ghosts of dead mariners have been seen walking the sands and digging in them for their kits. Captain Stannard says that these spooks have been confounded with clam diggers.

THE ONCE PALATIAL BRISTOL.

Of as much human interest perhaps as any of the war ships is the big sound steamer Bristol, that carried thousands of passengers bent on pleasure up and down the inland seas. When built she was almost one of the wonders of the world on account of her great size, rich decorations and luxurious conveniences. What remains of her shows the ravages of fire. Her immense cylinder, condenser, boilers and walking beam, were of course little damaged. Dynamite is used to separate them. It is touched off by means of a battery attached to a long wire, running from amidships to the bow. The operator stands outside and close up to the hull, seeking what protection he can. He has already had two or three narrow escapes while engaged in the battery work. Only a few days ago a piece of iron weighing four or five pounds struck the edge of a gap in the hull near which he had taken his stand.

The force of men engaged in demolishing the ships live in deckhouses which have been taken ashore and fittled up for their accomodation. Most of the men are foreigners—Portugese, Swedes and Irish. They work summer and winter. Occasionally they get hurt in the experiments undertaken, but there is a medicine chest handy, and Captain Stannard is something of a doctor and surgeon. There are a dozen and more of these laborers. Some of them must be intelligent mechanics. The foreman is something of an electrician and is familiar with the use of explosives.

Captain Stannard has all sorts off odds and ends in his marine junk shop. Perhaps his greatest treasure is the steering wheel of the celebrated old ship of the line Constitution, built in 1797, a sturdy fighter in the war of 1812, and in her old age used as a receiving ship in the Portsmouth navy yard.

HOW THE ANTIETAM WAS BROUGHT TO COW BAY.

Looking up the bay from Port Washington you see a long unpainted hull that has more the appearance of a sea wall than a sea craft. A row of ports, however, makes it certain that this is a line of battle ship. It is the Antietam, a wooden ship of 3,177 tons designed to carry twenty-five guns, and constructed



at a great outlay at the Philadelphia or League Island navy yard soon after the war. She was never completed, and after years of neglect, went down in twenty feet of water. In this condition she was bought for $20,000 by H. M. Gregory, who has a ship cemetery on the west side of Cow bay. He is an Englishman by birth, but a naturalized American. He has been in the business almost as long as Captain Stannard, and employs eighteen men who live in a house down by the water. Mr. Gregory had a perilous time of it bringing the Antietam up from Philadelphia. On taking possession of her he put in a steam pump with a capacity of 5,000 gallons a minute. Divers were sent to the bottom to patch up leaks in the ship's hull. It took Gregory nine hours to pump out the water, from which he estimates that she had 2,700,000 gallons between her decks and in her hold. With one tug he started for New York, although he had been warned that an ugly sea was on. Night fell, and the discovery was made that the Autietam was filling again and might settle at any moment. Gregory was advised to give up the ship or beach her. He signalled to the tug that he would do neither. The pump was set to work, and hour after hour a fight against the incoming water was kept up. It was a battle all the way up to the Narrows, and through the East river. When Gregory had pumped his prize within sight of Manhasset she filled rapidly and went down. She was raised and taken to her present resting place.

The Antietam, having seen no service in foreign waters, is almost as sound as the day she was built. Every timber in her is as strong as an oaken door. Mr. Gregory broke up the New York in the Brooklyn navy yard a few years ago. Among the other government ships he has so disposed of at Cow bay are the Pawnee and the Supply. The Pawnee, although carrying but eleven guns, and of 1,289 tons, acquitted herself creditably during the war. She attacked the rebel batteries at Mathias Point, Va., June 24, 1861, and seized a quantity of stores. In September, 1861, she sent a boat expedition ashore on Beacon Island, North Carolina and captured Fort Ocracoke. She was present at the taking of Fernandina, March 4, 1862. In the Stone river, South Carolina, off Fort Trumbull, she was under a terrible fire for hours, being struck thirty-nine times. Other craft now in course of demolition on the west side of Cow bay are the Hudson City, a steamer partially burned at Catskill last year; the Maryland, a railroad ferryboat that caught fire with cars on board at Jersey City; the steamer Kill Von Kull, also a prey to flames at Elizabethport; the ferryboat Rumsey, that formerly ran between College Point and New York; the iron freight steamer Erie, and the big sound steamer Bridgeport, which went ashore at Old Man's island three years ago. All these boats, once familiar sights to New Yorkers, now lie grouped together about the Antietam in most picturesque ruin and in all stages of dismantlement. At high tide they are partly submerged. An ancient Norwegian bark, the Hoppet, and a rakish pilot boat, the Caprice, with her masts still standing, keep them company. If the winter proves severe they will be frozen in, and the scene will then be artic. With a background of autumn foliage, broken by the gables of stately houses, they are a study for the painter as they lie in the shoal water, their days of usefulness and energy over.

Be Above Suspicion.

It is a gratifying feeling among many that their lives are above suspicion. Yet how many good people on account of circumstantial surroundings have had the finger of unjust suspicion directed toward them. Carbuncles, unyielding sores, pimples on the face, rough skin having an eruptive appearance, etc., are in the eyes of so many regarded suspiciously as indicating the presence of some contagious blood disease, and pointed questions asked that are productive of considerable annoyance. These skin blemishes and eruptive tendencies of course find their origin in the blood, but not necessarily the result of contagion. The blood may have become impure on account of colds and exposure, improper food, weak digestion, urinary disorders, etc. However, it is well to remove the unnatural condition of the blood and the flesh by a prompt use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It regulates affairs internally and externally, beautifies the skin and restores impaired organic functions to their normal strength and activity.

He Must Do Better Than That.

From The Detroit Free Press.

They sat close together on the Belle Isle steamer, and he was heard whispering:

"Darling, when we are married you shall never be ashamed of your clothes."

"Will you buy me a sack?" she queried in reply.

"Certainly, darling."

"A real nice one?"

"Yes."

"A genuine?"

"As good a sealskin as that lady has on."

"Sealskin! Why, hers is only a plush imitation!" shrieked the girl, as she turned away in despair.

BITTER-SWEET.

Fair rose, with the gloss of a great white pearl,
With your heart as sweet as the lips of a girl,
When the June rains fall 'twixt shine and cloud,
Which will whiter be, your leaves or a shroud?
And if one should weep where I lie asleep,
Sweet rose, will you not his secret keep?

Oh, blue-arched heavens that droop so low
Where the soothing, ceaseless, south winds blow,
When the glad, sweet summer days are gone,
Where I sleep at last, will you still smile on?
And how will they seem, where the still stars beam,
This love and life—this dream in a dream?

While half I long for the perfect peace
Of the night, yet I shrink lest the struggle cease,
Lest I grope alone in the unknown way,
Nor find the path to the heaven-bright day—
And tho' I fain would forget all pain,
Yet the sweetest songs have a sad refrain.

Ah, me! for I know, tho' the skies are blue,
That the night is near; tho' my heart is true
And my life is sweet, betwixt you and me
Is a gulf as wide as eternity;
But tho' you may roam, when the night has come
We will rest at last in the same still home.

—LOLA MARSHALL DEAN.

The worst cases of scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases of the blood, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

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Scratched 28 Years

A Scaly, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.



If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago, it would have saved me $200.00 and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body, and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was $5 worth. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00, you would have had the money. I looked like the picture (No. 2, page 47) in your book, "How to Cure Skin Diseases," but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. thank you a thousand times.

DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), instantly relieve and speedily cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

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Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

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Hip, kidney, and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

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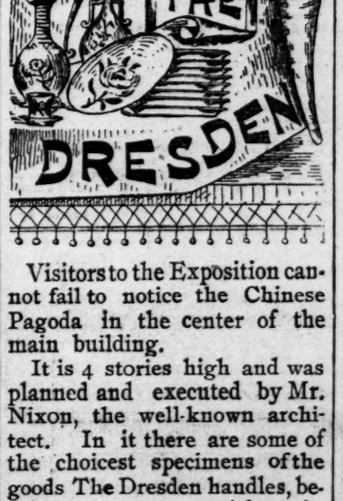
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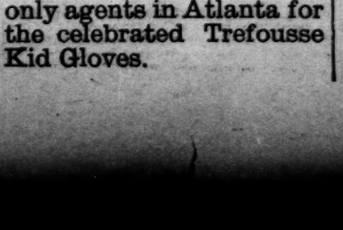
cheaper elsewhere, till you see our stock and get our prices. We purpose to lead. Our stock is full to overflowing with choicest productions and we will not be undersold! Come and see.

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Visitors to the Exposition cannot fail to notice the Chinese Pagoda in the center of the main building.

It is 4 stories high and was planned and executed by Mr. Nixon, the well-known architect. In it there are some of the choicest specimens of the goods The Dresden handles, besides a great many articles suitable as souvenirs at the Exposition or presents for the children at home, for sale at low prices. A polite invitation is extended to every visitor of the Exposition to look at The Dresden's Chinese Pagoda. Respectfully, L. A. MUELLER.

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BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE. NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.

Second seriel "Kirmess," introducing the Great Gipsy Dance. Dazzling first part of wondrous beauty. One hundred genuine surprises. Prices 25c, 50c and $1. Reserved seats at Miller's.

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Supported by the same artists that assisted Mr. Russell during his successfull run at Daly's Theater, New York.

No increase of prices. Reserved seats at Miller's. oct 19 tf

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Gorgeous Fairy Spectacle, The

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50 PEOPLE IN THE GRAND PRODUCTION 50

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It is said that advertisements and salesmen together fight the battles of trade. While this is true to some extent, it applies to a class. To a class of goods and to a class of trade. There is an element of trade who assiduously culls the columns of the newspapers to find cheap goods advertised. The habit becomes chronic, and the buyer or shopper often spends good money for worthless goods.

SUCH IS RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

For instance, they find Shoes advertised at $1 a pair; they do not stop to inquire if they are new shoes, or if they are made of leather and often they do not even consider the needs of home. They buy the shoes when they needed worse a quilt or a pair of blankets. Again, they see dress goods advertised at 10c and 20c a yard. They don't stop to carefully weigh in their minds the important question as to the value of such goods, and if it will supply their need, or if there would be economy in the purchase. This is a most dangerous habit, as money is often spent when no return in value is given.

We have for more than twenty-four years, in Atlanta, advertised our business, and not one single time have we offered to the trade a piece of worthless goods, nor have we purchased a single lot of old goods at auction and offered them on the market. We have dealt in facts and first-class goods, and are well satisfied with the results. We have found that the best way to touch the pulse of the trade is in the fewest words to tell what we have to sell.

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We have opened our second stock of Dress Goods and Trimmings. To see these is to feast the eye on imported novelties never shown before in the Southern States. Our stock is large and the goods first-class, with prices guaranteed to be as low as any retail house in the United States.

NEW TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, BLANKETS,

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THE KISS IN HISTORY.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE'S COLLECTION.

The Betrayal of the Christ—What Shakespeare Had to Say—Kissing the Pope's Toe and Queen Victoria's Hand.

LONDON, October 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—I wrote some time ago an article upon kisses in general, which was, I am told, rather popular. Since then I have thought of continuing the subject and of treating, not of the kiss in private life, the fleeting joy permitted to love and friendship, but of the kiss as it appears in history and literature.

It must not be forgotten that the great tragedy of a Christian religion was inaugurated with a kiss—that of Judas. It is hard to realize the action of a man who was privileged to touch with his lips the visage of the divine Savior, and could turn that inestimable privilege to the account of so hideous a betrayal. Years ago I remember reading extracts from a poem written by some English author, whose name I have forgotten, in which Satan was depicted as welcoming Judas to the infernal regions, and the fiend

With smirched lips, fuliginous and hot,
Returned the kiss that he to Christ had given.

This is probably the most famous of all the celebrated kisses of the world. Pity it is that it should have been also the seal of the world's vilest act of treachery.

In the middle ages the kiss of the sovereign formed a part of the solemn feudel ceremony by which the vassal did homage to his liege lord. The king or prince, at the conclusion of the rite, was wont to kiss his great subject on both cheeks. This part of the proceedings was modified to a kiss on the brow when the estates or territory were held by a woman, the peeresses of France having presented a formal petition to that effect. When Louis XI was their monarch and liege lord, it was probably a great comfort to be spared one-half of that portion of the ceremony. The king married the Scottish princess Margaret. It was she who, when dauphiness, bestowed upon the poet Alan Chartier a kiss that has remained celebrated to the present day. She found him sleeping in the palace gardens, and, as she said to her ladies in explanation of her action, "I kiss the eloquent lips that have given utterance to such noble verses." This incident has inspired not only French painters, but also a French dramatist as well, with a subject worthy of commemoration by their talents.

Shakespeare abounds in allusions to the gentle grace of kissing. The grandest kiss in all literature is undoubtedly that which Coriolanus bestows upon his wife, Virgilia.

Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge.

In "King Henry VIII," the king, after treading a measure with Anne Boleyn at the feast at York place, remarks to his fair partner, after he removes his mask:

Sweetheart, I were unmannerly to take you out,
And not to kiss you,

Which argues that such a salutation formed part of the performance of the stately dances of the period.

Antony exclaims to Cleopatra at the close of his noble and tender rebuke to her after her cowardice has caused the less of the battle of Actium:

'Give me a kiss!
Even this repays me.

In "The Merchant of Venice," when Bassanio has made his fortunate choice of the leaden casket, the scroll he finds within it bids him

Turn you where your lady is,
And claim her with a loving kiss.

Whereupon he pertinently remarks:

A gentle scroll, fair lady, by your leave.

And forthwith sets the seal on his betrothal to the divine Portia by kissing her.

"Peace, I will stop your mouth," cries Benedick to Beatrice in the last scene of "Much Ado About Nothing," and he stops it with kisses.

Very tender and pathetic is the lament of Imogen in "Cymbeline" concerning the pouting kiss which the sudden entrance of her father prevented her from bestowing on Posthumus, when she hears from Pisanto that on his departure her husband waved his handkerchief.

And kissed it, madam.

Imogen—

Senseless linen! Happier therein than I!

The ill-starred passion of Romeo and Juliet finds its first demonstration in the kiss exchanged by the lovers at their first meeting at the house of Capulet in the first act, and it closes with that caress, wherin Juliet seeks in the lips of her dead husband some trace of the deadly venom that has caused his death.

I will kiss thy lips.
Haply some provision yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a restorative.

Between these two kisses lies all that storm and stress of passion and of pain that the world knows as its greatest love tragedy—the story of "Romeo and Juliet."

It is a curious fact that the mention in "Hamlet" of the kisses bestowed upon the queen by Claudius figures amongst Hamlet's bitterest terms of reproach to his mother in the closet scene. He speaks with infinite contempt of the "reechy kisses" she may receive from her new husband. Also, it is noted that there is no mention of an exchange of kisses between Ophelia and Hamlet. The gentle maiden reminds him of "words of such sweet breath composed," but has not to reproach him with any stolen kisses in the days that he believed that he loved her.

The love words of Othello are of the fatal kisses wherewith he set the seal on Desdemona's doom.

I kissed thee ere I kill'd thee—No way but this
Killing myself, to die upon a kiss.

And so, with that last caress to the dead wife that he so loved and that he has slain, the mighty spirit of Othello departs.

One of the most melancholy kisses recorded by Shakespeare is the parting embrace exchanged between King Richard II, in the play of that name, and his queen, Isabel of France. The king says:

One kiss shall stop our mouths, and dumbly part;
Thus give I mine, and thus I take thy heart!
[They kiss.]

Queen—

Give me mine own again; 'twere no good part
To take on me to keep, and kill thy heart.
[Kiss again.]

But we must pause in our contemplation of the kiss as recorded in the pages of Shakespeare. So often and so prominently has the great dramatist brought this most tender of caresses into the action of his plays that I might fill the whole space allotted to this article with quotations from his immortal verse on this subject.

There is the kiss religious, as bestowed by good Catholics on the slipper of the pope, or upon the apostolic ring on the hand of an archbishop. Nor is the kiss exchanged by members of the Greek church on Easter Sunday to be forgotten, when two persons, meeting and exclaiming, "Christ is arisen!" become privileged to kiss each other, though one may be the czar and the other a peasant or a common soldier. Once during the reign of the Czar Nicholas, that mighty sovereign addressed these words to the sentinel at his palace gate, and instead of receiving the proper response, "He is risen indeed," was met by the answer, "He has done nothing of the kind!" The sentinel chanced on that occasion to be a Jew. Since then, a law has been promulgated in the Russian army that only Christians are to be appointed to serve as sentries on Easter morning.

The rules relating to the kiss, which ladies who are presented to Queen Victoria at one of the drawing rooms of the London season must bestow upon the sovereign's hand, are very minute and must be strictly followed. The person presented must receive the queen's hand on the back of her own, and must just touch it with her lips. A too fervent salute is in bad taste, as is also a mere pretense at going through the form. There is a story told concerning an American dame who was presented to the queen a short time after her accession, when the rules of etiquette were not nearly so well understood in the United States as they are now-a-days. Instead of kissing the white hand of the youthful sovereign, our good countrywoman shook it heartily and declared that "she was most happy to make her majesty's acquaintance." Whereupon the queen, who was a merry girl of nineteen, in her turn violated the rules of official etiquette by indulging in a series of stifled giggles all through the rest of the ceremony.

The famous kiss, or rather series of kisses, that the beautiful Georgina, duchess of Devonshire, exchanged for votes for the candidate of her party for parliament, needs nothing more than mere mention here since the story is an exceedingly well-known historical incident.

The custom of kissing is one that is essentially English and American. French people and particularly persons of opposite sexes, never kiss unless the parties be husband and wife, or upon some solemn occasion, such as the moment of parting for a long separation. It is considered in the worst possible taste for a father to kiss his daughter, after she has emerged from childhood, on her lips or even upon her cheek, he must only kiss her upon the brow. Engaged people must never kiss each other, that would be considered as the height of impropriety. Gentlemen occasionally exchange kisses in Germany, as well as in France, but only when returning from a long absence or when starting upon a journey, or on the eve of an eternal separation, either by death or enforced departure. So when French audiences behold English or American plays, they are quite as scandalized by the practice of kissing, as exemplified upon the English speaking stage, as we can be by the can-can of a French comic opera company.

Animals never kiss each other, for the seeming caress that joins the bills of doves in a pretty mockery of the human kiss is declared by naturalists to be, not an evidence of affection, but of quarrelling. But the swift, light touch of the tongue, that an affectionate dog will bestow upon the hand or the cheek of a beloved master or mistress, is undoubtedly the canine form of kissing, and differs as widely from the animal's usual process of licking, as his whine of delight does from his ordinary bark.

To end up these brief remarks, I must state that, after mature consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the land of the stars and stripes is also the land of kisses. Nowhere else in the world is this dainty caress so generally dispensed, or with more perfect propriety, than by the "sweetest lips that e'er were pressed," those of our young and blooming girls. Our great generals, on some occasions, have been nearly bombarded out of existence by the showers of kisses that descended upon their devoted heads. Often has the gallant William T Sherman been so surrounded and petted with the rosy ammunition of young girl-kisses that his friends have expected to hear him cry for quarter—but he never did! May no more unpleasant or more hostile missiles ever assail the grand old veteran!

MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

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PLUNKET AT THE EXPO

THE OLD FOLKS ARRIVE IN ATLANTA AND SEE THE EXPOSITION.

He Tells of What He Saw in His Own Way and the Effect It Had Upon His Mind as an Old Man.

We are back in old Georgia and we are glad of it, me and the old 'oman both.

We got back to Atlanta on the day of the opening of the Piedmont exposition, and we said to ourselves when we went out and looked at the displays that are there to be seen, that it was foolish to travel to see sights when such things as are shown at this exposition are right at us.

We've been riding er heap on the trains, but we hadn't rid on none of these electricity cars till we started outen Atlanta to the exposition grounds. We overheard an old nigger say that this "tricity is thunder," and it is.

When Mayor Glenn touched the button that started the big wheel in the machinery hall to moving, I just looked on and thought to myself that this old generation and old-time things must take er back seat. This ponderous wheel moved off at the touch of er button, and the rattle and whir of all sorts of machinery started with it. On every side and for fifty yards each way the machinery went to performing. Mills, gins, reapers, every kind of machine that is used in all the industries of the world were there in place and it was er sight to see 'em moving, such er sight that an old man like me is prone to say that we have outlived our time and who would have thought it!

Many has been the day that I have set and watched the great old "overshot" when at the mill turn over its lazy move as the mill-rocks mashed my milling into meal and flour and how powerful I thought that old wheel, and what er blessing I thought it was that the good Lord had provided the streams with shoals and men with brains to utilize the power. But this great wheel at the exposition moves at the touch and shows er power more wonderful, and I looked upon this great hall of machinery and wondered if the end has yet been reached.

Over at what they call "Music Hall" sweet sounds began to issue fourth and there we went and saw wonders in the way of musical implements. What would you think of er machine with brains? We seed it in this hall. An organ with brains like grown folks is there, leastwise it plays sweet tunes by itself, er thing that even the young generation wondered at. A young fellow set by this organ with er fiddle in his hand and they played erlong together just like people, and I could mighty nigh see the organ wink, as much as to say of the young fiddler, "I've got more sense than he has." Among the strange things near this organ was some mighty pretty young wimin giving away milk to folks to drink. It wasn't the pretty wimin that was strange, but it was the "giving away," for its mighty seldom you see things give erway at such places—but they didn't give me any; the prettiest one of the girls looked at me and smiled, but arter she sized me up the thought struck her that I was too old to taste, but I haint.

Up stairs in this same hall we passed erlong looking at the pictures. "The art gallery," they call it. We warn't no judges of art, but when we come to Jefferson Davis and his daughter Winnie by his side we had to stop and look. We thought of him as the grand old man of the confederacy and of the daughter as the sweet, good girl that the picture makes her.

Just down er little from the Davis pictures we stopped ergin and stood and looked upon the picture of Henry W. Grady. It was then I mused ergin, for it was just one year ago when he helped we old folks up these very stairs and laughed his merry laugh at the "green" mistakes we old-time people made. He is gone, but his exposition is here, the great wheels turn, the great crowds sway, the products of this piedmont region are piled upon pile, all er monument to his greatness. God bless him, let him rest.

Down ermong the horses er Texas fellow had er horse as big as the average Georgia corncrib, and erlong with the big horse he had er little Texas mule that my granddaddy could have put in his bretches pocket. The cattle are fine and still coming in, and we seed one hog from Coweta county that weighed nigh on to er thousand pounds, two years old, and yet lots of people say we ought to send west for our meat.

Among the farming implements we seed splendid displays, but the thing that took my eye most was the riding plows with er stump puller erlong with 'em. Er fellow needn't walk between plow handles any more. This is er solved "problem." They have plows at this exposition that you can ride upon with an umbrella if you want to, and do deeper plowing, better plowing and three times as much of it. If stumps are in the way, just take erlong this "stump-puller" and you can jerk 'em out the same as dentist pull teeth.

It is worth er trip from the remotest parts of Georgia to see the agricultural display. If the yankees from the cold, bleak north could just look upon these products they would quit bragging erbout their section and would move down here as soon as they could, but its calculated to make Georgians blush, and at the same time speak well for the encouragement of these fairs, to see what can be done while er great part of 'em are so slow in doing it.

From every county in Georgia and from the surrounding states there are displays that does honor to the region. Among the individual displays George W. Truitt looms up in fine shape and Troup county and all of Georgia should feel proud of his enterprise. But the things that took my eye most was the pumpkins from Tennessee. These pumpkins brought up memories of long ergo, when the people paid attention to such things and you could almost walk over er corn field stepping from pumpkin to pumpkin and my mouth waters now when I think of old-time pumpkin pie.

From here we sauntered up to the "grand stand" and seed the fool fellow sail up in er balloon, watched the crowds and throwed up our hats at the races. Here we met one of the young couples who are to be married next week in cotton bagging. They were smiling and blushing, and as we parted I wished 'em God speed and that all their cares of after life would be little ones.

I hope to be at these weddings, and I hope to see there, just er little in the background, the ones who married just one year ago. It would be a pleasant celebration of their first aniversary and a treat to the thousands who saw them married and wished them so well.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

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THE PRISONER.

By W. M. Hobby.

He had an innocent face. He was quiet and peaceable in his ways. His dark eyes would look up at you so piteously sometimes that you could hardly resist their mute appeal. He had come from Carolina over into Georgia not long before, and consequently was a stranger among the people. But those with whom he abided had become greatly attached to him, so gentle and affectionate was his nature. He was scarcely six years old, but he had a head that would have done honor to one thrice his superior in years. He seemed content with whatever providence sent him, and yet he was not lazy or sluggish. He was always willing and glad to go wherever they wanted him. And as to strength and activity, he was simply wonderful. He never seemed to give out. He could leap the highest fences, and sometimes he would go out hunting with the boys, and while they rode he would walk or trot for miles on foot, and never tire.

No one could say aught against his character. He had never been known to do anything, or to utter any languge, in the least unbecoming. And yet with all his virtues, with his quiet ways and modest, unassuming manners, with his frank and innocent face, with all this, Pete Kemp, the deputy sheriff, held a warrant for his arrest.

When the officer came he was standing with some of the members of the family in front of the house. One of them mentioned that the deputy sheriff was coming, but he did not seem at all discomposed. He showed no fear. When the deputy came up and read the warrant, and then pronounced those cruel words, "Consider yourself my prisoner," the scene was affecting. The poor fellow could not comprehend the situation. He saw that something was wrong, but he did not understand what it was. But when he saw the furtive glances that were cast at him he looked up at the officer, and then at those who had been his friends, with a piteous and beseeching expression. But though in durance vile, and innocent of crime, he never once complained or murmered against his fate. His stoicism was sublime.

The deputy himself had no fear of the prisoner's trying to escape, so he did not put him in jail. He left him in charge of the man with whom he had been staying, and he tied him securely to a post in the yard. That night he slept on the bare, cold ground. For several days he was treated in this way, sleeping in the yard with the earth for a bed and naught but the merciful heavens for a covering, his meals being thrown to him from the kitchen, but yet he did not murmur. He still seemed grateful and affectionate to those who came about him.

Several days after this a rope was tied around his neck, and trotting along, barefoot, behind a buggy, he was carried back to Carolina. Even then he was contented and happy, and not one of those who had known him appeared concerned over his fate. Perhaps the reason for this lay in the fact that he was only a setter dog and the paper under which he was arrested a possessory warrant.

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FRANK BURR'S LETTER.

"THE HOLIEST CHARITY THAT EVER BLESSED MANKIND."

The Institution Which Nell Gwynne, the Mistress of Charles II, Created—Where Jack Tars Are Trained.

GREENWICH, England, October 9.—[Special Correspondence of The Constitution.]—Roscoe Conkling once said to me that Greenwich hospital was "the holiest charity that ever blessed mankind." At the moment he was discussing the caprices of Charles II, and drawing a picture of the life of Nell Gwynne, his mistress, who exerted such a wonderful influence over this flippant ruler during the latter years of his reign. I find on a visit to the old place that there is much to justify the American statesman's eulogy of this institution, which has grown away from the pill box and plaster, into a broad plan of relief and advancement for the young, rather than the old as in times past. The grounds are no longer filled with men disabled by the hardships of a naval life; but with laughing, mischievous and manly boys, who are following in their fathers' footsteps toward the quarter deck and the mainsail. Why this ideal school for the education of British seamen should be called a hospital I do not know, except the caprice of the English mind which always prefers to preserve interesting traditions, rather than destroy them, no matter how anomalous they may be. There is one old, yellow building just inside the iron fence which has been named the Dreadnaught hospital, where the seamen of all nations are still admitted without money and without price, but it cuts a small figure in the force or purpose of the place. Here again the sentiment of the overconservative Englishman is observed in keeping alive the name of the old warship, which recalls the victories of Nelson and Britain's commanding position on the high seas ever since the days of Trafalgar.

The whole world begins at this point. The marks on every geography which indicate longitude or direction start from the spot upon which I am standing. Every time you take out your watch, look at the dial on the church steeple, or hear the clock strike, you are dealing with Greenwich, and, therefore, may be interested in its history and present condition. Had it not been for my accidental conversation with the great man who has gone, the thought might never have suggested itself to me to come to one of the most interesting places in the old world, for very few Americans ever turn in this direction. Yet there is so much of romance, tragedy and rich examples clustering around this starting point for all reckoning, that I felt like taking off my hat while looking over its many interesting reminders of the past for an inquiry as to what they now mean, and have meant to mankind for centuries.

A band of strolling negro minstrels were dancing a walk around on the pavement as I landed, and before I got out of earshot they were warbling the strains of "Annie Rooney;" while the old fisherman were importuning the crowd to buy shrimps at a penny a bag—another indication of how democracy pervades the most sacred circles even of a monarchy. Yet, even this rude by-play in a serious study became useful to me in passing around the group of people who had come down from London for a day's picnic. I was shifted into "The Ship," the old aristocratic hotel, for years the visiting place of royalty, where they charge you $2.50 a plate for a dinner that can be eaten almost anywhere on the Atlantic coast for less than half the money. But the associations of the place are worth something, and its aristocratic traditions would not be properly respected unless well paid for.

Three hundred and twenty-five years ago Queen Elizabeth was frequently rowed down here in the royal barge by English seamen and had grand times at "The Ship." It was said of her that she loved to pass slowly between the evidences of the power of England on the ocean that is always to be found on the Thames, and many is the story that is told of her remarks during the five-mile boat ride, which brings one from Westminster bridge, near the parliament house, to Greenwich. But of late years royalty has left the place to itself, and comes here very seldom. The state dinners which once were given here yearly have been abandoned, and the place and its grounds are given over to the commercial set, which always follow in the direction loyalty has left, and is willing to pay a big price for the privilege, as the average Englishman is kept far away from the purple, for reasons that are obvious.

Two great schools are maintained at this place, which come in contact with the world at large every day, than all others in the old world. They were practically founded by an accident. When Charles II ascended the throne, there was an old castle at Greenwich that had fallen into decay during the commonwealth, when Cromwell put his heavy hand upon so many petroyal palaces. When the "merry monarch" succeeded him and fell under the influence of Nell Gwynne, after he had abandoned half a dozen other mistresses, she induced him to tear down the old place, and build on its site a charitable institution, to perpetuate his name. It was only completed during the reign of Mary of Orange, when she followed out the intentions of her festive uncle, and dedicated the building in 1694, for the noble purpose for which it was begun. The delay in finishing and dedicating it has caused a conflict of statement about Nell Gwynne's having established this charity, many people asserting that the Chelson hospital on the upper Thames for disabled soldiers was her work, and not the sailors' resting place at Greenwich. This doubtless arises from the fact that Nell Gwynne's portrait is displayed at Chelsea, and not at the home for the seamen. But as the two institutions were identical in their establishment, it is now contended that she suggested them both, and really laid the foundation for two of the "holiest charities that ever blessed mankind," instead of one. Be that as it may, both places are more or less associated with her name and works, and if the military home at Chelsea for the army has been more careful in preserving respect for her memory than this one for the navy, there is no reason why she should lose by that neglect. For if there is any one thing certain in history, it is that she exercised a good influence over the most wayward and jolly king that England ever had, and turned his mind toward many charitable deeds now much reverenced.

Across the roadway from this old relic on the lower Thames is a full-rigged ship, and its hulk is securely built into the ground. Around it are beautifully laid-out grounds, with graveled walks and flower beds. As a background there is a row of old buildings, linked together by long covered causeways, dotted here and there with cannon. In those houses a thousand boys are being educated for the royal navy, and on this ship in the yard they are receiving a practical training for the life which awaits them when they leave the school. The whole theory and practice of this institution is a model school for all nations. The training is so careful and so thorough on land that the boys get no experience at sea until they are turned out full-fledged seamen, ready to take their places on a man-of-war. Besides the dummy in the yard, where they are taught the use of all the network of ropes that belong to a big ship, the study rooms in the houses are fitted with all classes of vessels from a small sail boat up. So that the lad begins at the very bottom round of the ladder, and is taught how to man, make and repair almost every class of vessel that floats the sea.

Besides this, he is given a thorough English education, the British idea being that the more intelligent a man is, the better soldier or seaman, if well disciplined, he will be. Perhaps nothing could better illustrate the power and purpose of this government, so far as its water commerce is concerned, than this school devoted to the mental and physical training of young boys for its men-of-war and merchant marine.

The hospital which Nell Gwynne made possible by her influence with Charles II created all this. That institution grew very rich through donations and small assessments upon the able-bodied men in the royal navy service. The idea of a school was a part of the original conception, and it was carried out as rapidly as possible. It has grown immensely, and while the new buildings which are built around the first one, now used as a picture gallery, have been abandoned for hospital purposes, the educational idea has been retained, and Greenwich is a school for the education of officers for the navy, the same as our academy at Annapolis. Thus, across the street from each other, with only a roadway separating them, the sons of rich and influential people are being prepared for officers, while the poorer lads are taught to do the rougher work on a vessel at sea.

The preacher I find, or a parson as they call him, has a big pull in this country. This class furnish a very large percentage of the young men, who are being educated at the public expense as midshipmen. The sons of officers, who are now in the commission, or have rendered meritorious services, take precedence in the scramble for a place on England's naval roll, but the parsons' son is a power, and the influence of the spiritual adviser comes next; while the tradesman's sons is last in the race. Although the high tone's school is really a part of Greenwich hospital, it has no connection whatever with the institution where the boys are being prepared, because the association of the two might be rated as a menace to the rule of caste, which, by the way, is weakening every day.

The flower beds which dot the grounds inside the iron fence where the boys are schooled, are well watered every morning. As I walked among them first, I met a round-faced, bright-eyed lad dressed in a sailor's uniform, picking a few geraniums, and asked him something of his life. He touched his cap respectfully, and we strolled along the walk together toward the big structures, which he said were the study and practice-rooms, when he said:

"They work us pretty hard here, they do. I have been here three years, and have got two more to stay. My father was killed at sea, and I came here when I was eleven years old. They won't take boys any younger, and they won't take them over fourteen. No matter when you come in, you have got to stay five years before you go to sea. We are well fed, well clothed and taught everything a sailor needs to know. We get meat every day and plum pudding on Sunday. No, we don't get any pay until after we go to sea, but we have a vacation every summer, when we go home or stay here, as we please. I have no home, and there are several more boys who have not. They stay just as I do."

"Can you ever get to be officers?" I asked.

The lad shook his head and replied:

"Only petty officers. The boys over there have all got a chance to be commanders, but we have not."

The lad's chat about his school life was very interesting, and even at his age he was well satisfied with the barrier of caste, which prevented his being advanced from the position for which he was being educated, that he made no complaint, but seemed proud that he was able to get where he was toward a seaman's life. It was probably a better lot than he ever had at home.

After leaving the boy, only one of a thousand, on the rolls of this wonderful charity, I encountered one of the officers.

"The exactions here are very considerable. That is, we are very strict about the medical examination. The boys are watched from year to year, and their physical condition is carefully noted and looked after. None, but a physically perfect lad can get in or remain at this school, and after they have worked and studied the five years, if there is the slightest question of their physical fitness for service on a man-of-war, they are permitted to go to the merchant service with our good wishes; but only a small percentage are thus unfortunate. It is no easy matter for a boy to get in here. His father must be in, or have been in, the royal naval service, and have a good record, to enable his son to be eligible. Then precedence is given to the orphans of such men as have died or been killed. The boy must also be able to read and write, and be from fifty to fifty-six inches high before he will be received for examination. They are a manly lot, and this is the most perfect feeder to a naval equipment that has ever been conceived by the wit of man. A boy who completes his five years here and goes out of the gateway with his warrant is as perfect in his equipment as teaching can make him. We don't give them any sea service, because they have as practical a training upon the vessels where they are educated as they could possibly have on the ocean. Then there is no chance of their getting roving notions in their heads here, as they might by sending them to sea, before they have completed their five years."

This is the lesson that Greenwich hospital teaches at this moment to anyone who chooses to visit it. It is one of the most unique and important places to the world at large on the eastern hemisphere. Besides its history, which is as interesting as any fancy sketch, the care of this country for its poor and needy is illustrated in a thousand ways wherever you go; but here, more than any other one place, do you find those finer illustrations of watchfulness that go so far to show you how really democratic this country is after all in some things.

The river Thames, that flows by Greenwich, is a muddy old waterway, but a very interesting one. It is an hour's sail from Westminster Abby in a funny old boat that brings you down for six cents. The ride is an interesting and useful one, because it gives you a view of the commercial power of this great nation, small in area, but mighty in control. There isn't a beautiful thing along the way, and yet no one can steam down the Thames under its many bridges of stone and iron and look upon the traffic-laden river, where the flags of all nations float from the masthead and hulk, without being interested and instructed. Not a flag of a civilized nation is missing from among the strange crafts which lie at anchor, or ply up and down the stream, across which an athlete could almost throw a stone. From the red sails of the fishermen and coasting pungies to the big ships all the way from America to Africa, there is no difference as to position and station. All of them come up this singular waterway whenever England beckons for them. The variety of ships seen, the buildings on either side so old and ungainly, the working men at the piers, so unlike anything seen in the new world, that an American finds himself lost in contemplating the strange kaleidiscope constantly before his eyes, while steaming down here to look at one of the monuments Nell Gwynne left behind, who lived long enough to see her children legitimatized by act of parliament, and her son by Charles II made duke of St. Albans.

The chimes of St. Martin's church in Trafalgar square which figures in almost all of Dickens' stories, ring out their anthems every other Friday evening for thirty minutes. In the crypt of this old chapel repose the remains of the remarkable woman, who founded Chelsea Hospital for disabled soldiers of the army and Greenwich for the seamen. Her funeral sermon was preached by Bishop Tillson, whose famous school, founded long ago, is one of the features of London life. The tradition goes that this practice of ringing the church bells was created by Nell Gwynne, who decreed that the bellman should receive a leg of mutton for this extra service. That story was revived about a year ago, and the man who now rings the chimes, and had never received his leg of mutton or the price thereof, made a rapid trip to Somerset house and eagerly searched for the clause in her will which would make him happy, at least once a week. No such decree was found, so the sexton of St. Martin's told me, but the fact remains that the chimes have rung ever since her death.

When Mr. Conklin made the declaration as to her good deeds, which comes so vividly back to my mind while visiting this palce, he also gave this epitome of her life:

Nell Gwynne was a bastard; born in a coal yard.

Raised like a blade of grass between two cobble stones;

An orange girl in a theater;

The mistress of an actor; and afterwards of a king.

The mother of a royal house,

And the founder of the holiest charity that ever blessed mankind.

Here it is on the banks of the Thames, with its counterpart further up the stream. The buildings are gray with age; but its usefulness has kept pace with everyday life until every man who carries or looks at a timepiece is in daily communication with it. Just back of the boys' school on the brow of a hill which slopes down to the parade ground stands the big observatory which every day at noon indicates time for the civilized world. Hundreds of years ago it fixed direction for the navigator and the surveyor. It is as much a feature of human life today as ever, and is in such close communion with all mankind that it touches elbows with the citizens of all climes every twenty-four hours. Greenwich is your neighbor, and its remarkable history belongs as much to one nation as another.

FRANK A. BURR.

Notice What Is Wanted by Sam'l W. Goode & Co. in their special column in this paper today.

THE "ROCHESTER" LAMP.
Is the best one ever made. Non-explosive, perfect combustion, clear flame, white and steady. 65 candle power. Perfect in action. A model of simplicity.

Rochester Piano Lamp.



Rochester Piano Lamp.

For 10 days only we offer this beautiful PIANO LAMP with the wonderful Rochester Burner, any color shade, COMPLETE for $6.50. Rochester Hanging Lamps, Table Lamps in all styles and prices. DOBBS, WEY & CO., 45 Peachtree Street.

R&D

Georgia Pacific Division

Will sell round trip tickets from Atlanta to Birmingham and returnat$5.52. On account of the Alabama State Fair. Tickets on sale October 19th to 30th, good to return November 3d. Two Daily trains with Pullman Sleepers.
S. A. HARDWICK,
Gen'l. Pas. Ag't.
sun. mon. tues.

SMITH'S BLOOD SYRUP.



For All Diseases of the Blood and Liver.
A cure for Scrofula, Syphilis, Eczema, Boils, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Carbuncles, Old Sores, Tetter, etc. NO FAILURES! A cure in every case where patient is attentive.
Shelton Johnson, Baltimore, Md., writes: "Your remedy has saved me a trip to Florida, and cured me of Incipient Consumption."
A. T. Meadow: "After taking one bottle of Smith's Blood Syrup all my boils have disappeared." For sale by all druggists. $1 per bottle Prepared by
JOHN B. DANIEL,
30 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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Hosiery! Gloves!
UNDERWEAR!
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At extremely Low Prices.
Our Art department is attracting much attention.
Our ideas are new and choice, and our prices close.
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Choice Selections, Corsets, Laces, Embroideries and Ribbons.
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Strangers visiting Atlanta should not fail to see the wonderful Art Treasures exhibited at M. Rich & Bros.' magnificent establishment.

THE LARGEST
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Jacobs' Pharmacy.
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EVERYTHING RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
PARTIAL LIST OF
Patent and Proprietary Medicines!
Perfumes. Foods for Infants.
Toilet Articles of Every Description.

By no means is this list an index to our stock, which comprises over 100,000 different articles It is intended simply as a list of a few prominent articles selected from the many that we keep for sale. When quotations are wanted on articles not mentioned in this Catalogue, we will be pleased to furnish them promptly.

To the question, How we can sell at so much below the usual prices, being as we are, situated in the best location in Atlanta, and having one of the largest and most beautiful stores of its kind in this country? we answer in asserting that we are the largest buyers of these articles, and therefore buy for less money than others. We obtain our goods, with few exceptions, direct from manufacturers, buying them exclusively for cash. Being the largest buyers, we are necessarily the largest sellers. Thereby we are able to turn our money so quickly that what would be no profit to the small dealers becomes in the aggregate a fair profit to us.

Our Prescription Department is well worthy a few special words. It is situated in the rear of the store, away from all noise and confusion, is fitted up with all modern appliances and supplied with the best of everything. Dr. Fred B. Palmer is in charge of this, and he has here a department capable of saving money for those who favor it with their prescription patronage, and one, for the work of which he can justly claim superiority in neatness, rapidity, accuracy and quality. We will be only too pleased to have physicians, or others interested, inspect this department.

On the third floor of our building is situated a complete Laboratory for the manufacture of our Medicinal Supplies and the Jacobs' and Palmer's specialties. You will notice we have called attention to these specialties in a modest way all through the list. They are not Specifics, but all we claim for them. Toilet Luxuries and Remedies, which we guarantee to do all claimed for them. We make them after formulas of the most skillful practitioners of medicine, and after methods of the greatest scholars of chemistry. Any article made by us that is not absolutely satisfactory has only to be returned to us and money will be cheerfully refunded.

You will notice the prices of our preparations are remarkably low when compared with others that they are intendded to replace. Do not think this is owing to any sacrifice of quality. It is because of the comparatively cheap method we employ of calling your attention to them and having you deal directly with us.

B. B. B.	57
Delectalave	33
Topaz Cinchona Cordial	66
Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure	66
Radway's Ready Relief	33
Cheney's Expectorant	15
Teethina	18
Pond's Extract	33
Lactopeptine	68
Lemon Elixir	75 and 35
Tutt's Hair Dye	68
King's New Discovery	34
Fischer's Cough Syrup	15
Bull's Cough Syrup	17
St. Jacob's Oil	35
Lubin's Extract, in 1 oz. bottle, all odors	55
Darby's Fluid	34
Allcock's Plasters	10
Benson's Capsine Plasters	15
Rose jars filled with extra fine Pot Pourl, each	39
Dr. J. A. Magill's Orange Blossom, box	74
Bradycrotine, bottle	33
Brown's Iron Bitters, bottle	67
Jacobs' Fragrant Cologne, the most lasting of all perfumes, regular $1 size bottle for	50
Sachet Powders in large embossed envelopes, odors of heliotrope, violet, jockey club and white rose, each	10
Compound Quinine and Dover's Capsules, a specific for colds, an old and efficient remedy, box	25
Warren's Mocking Bird Food, bottle	25
Syrup, Tar and Wild Cherry, for Coughs and colds (money refunded if not satisfactory)	15
Domestic Ammonia, full pints, bottles	15
Antipyrine, in capsules, dozen, 25, 35 and	50
Davidson's No. 59 Atomizers	1 50
Harriet Hubbard Ayer's Recamier Cream, jar	1 11
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, bottle	33
White Rose Soap No. 4771 (3 cakes in box), box	45
Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap, cake	21
Cuticura Soap, cake	15
Hagan's Magnolia Balm, bottle	50
Bay Rum, St. Thomas, bottle 14c, 24c and	48
Hop Bitters, bottle	68
Hostetter's Bitters, bottle	75
Brown's Bronchial Troches, box	18
All Worm Candies, box	15
Moeller's Cod Liver Oil, bottle	63
Stone's Cod Liver Oil, bottle	77
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, bottle	66
Phillip's Emulsion Cod-Liver Oil, bottle	68
Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, bottle	68
Gouraud's Oriental Cream, bottle	99
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, bottle	69
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, bottle	69
Sage's Catarrh Cure, bottle	35
Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger, bottle	35
Mellin's Food, can	37 and 59
Nestle's Milk Food, 40c; dozen	4 50
Hall's Hair Renewer, bottle	57
Ayer's Hair Vigor, bottle	65
Sozodont, bottle	50
Vin Marianni Cocoa, bottle	99
Swandown Powder, white and flesh, box 5and	10
Pozzoni's Powder, white and flesh, box	35
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon, box	33
Viola Cream	33
Blush of Roses, bottle	63
Congress Water, bottle	15
Buffalo Lithia Water, bottle	50
Hathorn Water, bottle	15
Hoyt's Cologne, bottle	18
Hunter's Invisible Powder, box	19
Hood's Sarsaparilla, bottle	67
Hunyad Water, bottle	25
Hypophosphite, Fellows', bottle	99
Mexican Mustang Liniment, bottle	18
Pain Killer, bottle	18
Liebig's Extract Beef Antwerp, jar	40
Hoff's Malt Extract, 30c; dozen	3 50
Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste, jar	38
Jewberry & Brown's Oriental Tooth Paste, jar	41
Carter's Little Liver Pills, bottle	13
Tutt's Pills, box	13
May Apple Pills, box	10
Compound Cathartic Pills, box	10
All 25c Pills at	15
Packer's Tar Soap, cake	15
Bradfield's Female Regulator, bottle	68
Holmes's Liniment or Mother's Friend, bottle	99
Murray's Cyclone Liniment, bottle	33
Powers & Weightman's Glycerine, 5 oz, pt	40
Electric Hair Curlers each	21
Winslow's Soothing Syrup, bottle	13
Canadian Catarrh Cure, bottle	35
Smith's Worm Oil, bottle	17
Brewer's Lung Restorer, bottle	65
Boschee's German Syrup, bottle, large	50
Vaseline	8c, 18c and 35
Vaseline Camphor Ice	10
Vaseline Cold Cream	15
Warner's Safe Cure, bottle	85
Paregoric, pint	50
Castor Oil, Baker's, pint	25
Quinine in Pills or Capsules, 1 grain 5c, 2 grains 7c, 3 grains 10c, 5 grains, per doz	15
Pears' Soap	10
S. S. S.	67 and 1 17



Simple, safe and harmless. A certain cure for all irregularities in woman. Price 75c, including liniment to rub.



Tiger Insect Powder and Paste, the best exterminator known for Roaches, Rats, Mice and all creeping nuisances. The Kimball House is kept clean by its use. Price 10, 15, 25, 50c.



Mosquito Lotion will keep away mosquitoes and flies, 15c.



Davidson's Patent Syringes, $1.25 and $1.50.

Palmer's Pennyroyal Capsules, the best and strongest medicine known; have given satisfaction twenty-five years. 50
Palmer's Little Black Pills will cure Headache, Biliousness and all disorders of the Liver. 15
Palmer's Electric Plasters. We are selling five gross a month. Nothing to equal them for Colds and Backache. 10
Legare's Blondine, the finest golden hair wash imported. 75
Bottled Electricity will cure cold in the head and stop you from sneezing. 50
Jacobs' Quinine Hair Tonic prevents and cures dandruff and falling out of the hair. 50
Jacobs' Magic Corn Salve cures when everything else fails. 14
Walnut Hair Dye makes a beautiful black instantaneously. 25
Gossamer Face Powder, with pair of garters or puff box. 25
Davidson's rubber goods, syringes, atomizers, nipples, etc., possibly the largest assortment in Atlanta.
Combs, buffalo horn, tortoise shell, celluloid, etc. With us you can select the shape and kind you desire, as we keep all kinds and all shapes.
Jacobs' Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, full pint bottles 50c, dozen, $5. Expressed from fresh livers of cod. The taste, odor and color will be found on comparison much superior to that ordinarily used. Sold only in full pint bottles, which are filled immediately on its arrival to prevent all possibility of rancidity.
Chamois—We always keep the best quality, all the sizes, and sell at lowest prices.
Bird Bitters, 20c.; Bird Manna, 15c.; Bird Tonic, 20c.; Bird Seed, 8c.
Bath gloves, towels, sponges, brushes, etc. Nowhere else in Atlanta can you see such an assortment to select from.
Jacobs' Quinine Hair Tonic, makes the hair grow if the root bulbs are not destroyed. It does not dye the hair, but acts as a tonic, and in that way prevents its turning gray. Price, 50c., a bottle.
An elegant remedy for cold in head and all catarrhal troubles is Bottled Electricity. Many of our customers say that this gives them more relief than anything else.
Bags, sponges—all sizes—best goods; popular prices.
Palmer's Electric Plasters, 10c. Coughs, colds, lung and chest affections are greatly benefited by application of one of these plasters. Especially are they prized for rheumatism and neuralgia.

JACOBS' PHARMACY.
MARIETTA AND PEACHTREE STS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
*No. 3, from Savannah ..... 7 00 am	*No. 2, to Savannah ..... 6 55 am
*No. 15, from Griffin ..... 8 00 am	*No. 14, to Macon ..... 11 30 am
*No. 11, from Macon ..... 11 00 am	*No. 12, to Macon ..... 2 15 pm
No. 1, from Savannah ..... 5 40 pm	*No. 16, to Griffin ..... 5 20 pm
No. 13, from Macon ..... 10 10 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah ..... 7 20 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Chat'ga*.. 6 32am	To Chattanooga* 7 50am
From Marietta.. 8 36am	To Marietta..... 11 45am
From Rome..... 11 05am	To Chattanooga* 1 30pm
From Chat'ga*.. 1 45pm	To Rome..... 3 45pm
From Marietta.. 2 58pm	To Marietta..... 4 35pm
From Chat'ga*.. 6 40pm	To Chattanooga* 6 18pm
From Chat'ga*..10 55pm	To Chattanooga*11 15pm
From Marietta..10 30am	To Marietta..... 4 00pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Mont'm'y* 6 50am	To Opelika..... 7 30 am
From West Pt..10 25am	To Selma*..... 1 20pm
From Selma*..... 1 30pm	To West Point.. 4 55pm
From Opelika.... 5 35pm	To Montgomery.10 05pm
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.	
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville..... 10 35 am	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Kn'xville and Memphis, and Ala. points...11 00 pm
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cin'nati.. 6 45 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati, New York and Memphis ..... 11 00 am
*No. 11, from Cincinnati Nashville and Knoxville..... 5 15 am	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville..... 5 30 am
*No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon..10 40 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville..... 7 00 p m
No. 15 from Meridian, Selma, Anniston and Rome..... 2 10 p m	No. 16, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Meridian ..... 7 05 a m
GEORRAIGIA LROAD.	
From August.*. 6 30 am	To August.*.... 8 00 am
From Covin't'n.. 7 55am	To Decatur..... 8 55am
From Decatur...10 15am	To Clarkston....12 10pm
From Augusta*. 1 00pm	To August.*.... 2 45pm
From Clarkston. 2 20pm	To Clarkston.... 3 25pm
From Clarkston. 4 50pm	To Covington... 6 20pm
From August.*. 5 45pm	To August.*....11 15pm
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (Richmond and Danville Railroad.)	
From Lula..... 7 50 am	To Washington*. 7 10 am
From Wash'ton*11 00am	To Lula..... 4 30pm
From Wash'ton* 9 40pm	To Washington*. 6 00pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Gre'n'ille*. 6 05 am	To Birm'gham*. 1 13pm
From Tal'poosa*. 8 30am	To Tallapoosa*.. 5 00pm
From Birm'm*.. 2 00pm	To Greenville*..10 45pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From Macon and Florida.....*7 40 a m	To Macon and Florida.....*7 00 a m
From Macon and Florida.....*9 20 pm	To Macon and Florida.....*3 15 pm
From Fort Valley .....*10 20 a m	To Fort Valley..*5 30 pm

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.



TIME CARD, TAKING EFFECT FEBRUARY 9, 1890.

SOUTHWARD.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	5 30 a m	7 00 p m
Arrive Macon	8 50 a m	10 20 p m
Leave Macon	9 05 a m	10 25 p m
Arrive Jesup	2 42 p m	3 50 a m
Arrive Brunswick	5 05 p m	6 10 a m
Arrive Savannah	7 50 p m	8 40 a m
Arrive Waycross	4 18 p m	5 00 a m
Arrive Jacks'nville	6 20 p m	7 35 a m
SOUTHWARD.	DAILY.	DAILY
Leave Jacks'nvile	7 00 a m	6 30 p m
Leave Savannah	7 00 a m	7 40 p m
Leave Jesup	10 40 a m	1 20 a m
Leave Brunswick	8 40 a m	11 00 p m
Arrive Macon	5 00 p m	6 47 a m
Leave Macon	7 10 p m	7 02 a m
Arrive Atlanta	10 40 p m	10 35 a m
TO CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	11 00 a m	11 00 p m
Arrive Rome	1 50 p m	2 00 a m
Leave Rome	2 05 p m	2 35 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	5 00 p m	6 15 a m
Leave Chattanooga	8 00 p m	9 00 a m
Arrive Cincinnati	7 00 a m	7 30 p m
Leave Rome	1 55 p m	2 35 a m
Arrive Cleveland	3 55 p m	4 45 a m
Arrive Knoxville	6 35 p m	7 55 a m
Leave Knoxville	8 30 p m	8 10 a m
Arrive Cincinnati	7 00 a m	7 30 p m
Arrive Louisville	7 10 a m	7 35 p m
TO MEMPHIS.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	11 00 a m	11 00 p m
Arrive Rome	1 50 p m	2 00 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	5 00 p m	6 15 a m
Leave Chattanooga	8 00 p m	2 10 a m
Arrive Memphis	6 50 a m	6 40 p m
TO NEW YORK VIA LYNCHBURG		
Leave Atlanta	11 00 a m	11 00 p m
Arrive Rome	1 50 p m	2 00 a m
Arrive Cleveland	3 55 p m	4 45 a m
Arrive Knoxville	6 35 p m	7 55 a m
Leave Knoxville	6 50 p m	8 10 a m
Arrive Morristown	8 10 p m	9 25 a m
Arrive Bristol	10 55 p m	12 25 n'n.
Arrive Roanoke	5 40 a m	6 50 p m
Arrive Lynchburg	7 20 a m	9 00 p m
Arrive Washington	2 30 p m	7 53 a m
Leave Washington	3 20 p m	7 20 a m
Arrive Baltimore	4 30 p m	8 25 a m
Arrive Philadelphia	6 40 p m	10 47 a m
Arrive New York	9 20 p m	1 20 p m
✠ NEW YORK VIA SHENANDOAH VALLEY.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Roanoke	6 00 a m	7 05 p m
Arrive Shenandoah Junction	2 15 p m	3 10 a m
Arrive Hagerstown	3 10 p m	4 05 a m
Arrive Baltimore	5 20 p m	8 20 a m
Arrive Philadelphia	7 20 p m	9 30 a m
Arrive New York	10 60 p m	12 20 n'n.
HAWKINSVILLE LINE.		
Leave Cochran	10 50 a m	5 50 a m / 3 30 p m
Arrive Haw'sville	11 35 a m	6 40 a m / 4 20 p m
Leave Hawk'sville	9 40 a m	2 25 p m / 4 29 a m
Arrive Cochran	10 30 a m	3 15 p m / 5 05 a m
ROME ACCOMMODATION CONNECTING WITH ALABAMA CENTRAL DIVISION.		
Leave Atlanta		7 05 a m
Arrive at Rome		10 05 a m
Leave Rome		11 15 a m
Arrive Anniston		1 25 p m
Arrive Selma		6 40 p m
Arrive Meridian		10 50 p m

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Pullman Compartment cars leave Atlanta 7 pm, daily for Brunswick.

Pullman Buffet cars leave Atlanta 5:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. daily for Jacksonville.

Pullman Buffet cars leave Atlanta daily at 11 a. m., 11 p. m. for Cincinnati via. Chattanooga.

Pullman Vestibule Buffet cars leave Rome at 1:55 p. m. for Philadelphia via. Shenandoah Valley.

Pullman Compartment cars leave Atlanta 11 p.m daily for Knoxville.

Pullman Vestibule cars leave Knoxville 7:50 a. m. for New York via. Shenandoah Valley; also for Washington via. Lynchburg.

Solid train with Mann Boudoir car attached leaves Knoxville daily 8:05 a. m. for Hot Springs, Asheville and Salisbury.

Pullmann Vestibule cars leave Knoxville 6:50 p. m. for Washington via. Lynchburg.

Pullman Vestibule cars leave Knoxville 8:50 p. m. for Louisville

Mann Boudoir cars leave Knoxville daily 8:30 p. m. for Cincinnati.

Pullman Vestibule cars leave Chattanooga 7:50 p. m. and 7:05 a. m. for Memphis.

Pullman Vestibule cars leave Rome 8:50 p. m. for New Orleans via. Calera, and for Mobile via. Selma.

B. W. WRENN, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.
CHAS. N. KIGHT, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Notice of Local Bill.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next ensuing session of the general assembly of Georgia for the passage of a bill of the following title, towit:

A bill entitled an act to incorporate the "Empire Mutual Accident Association," and for other purposes, and that after the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice said bill will be introduced in the house of representatives as by law in such case provided. This 9th day of October, 1890. R. E. SIBLEY and Associates.
oct 10-4t-fri

LIFE IN NEW YORK.

THE SURGING CROWDS ALONG THE STREETS.

The Scenes of Poverty to Be Met With, and the Effective Work of Humane People—The New York Business Man.

NEW YORK, October 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—Have you ever stood at the entrance of the Fifth Avenue hotel, facing the Madison Square plaza, on a warm afternoon between the hours of five and six, and watched the crowd passing by? There is something in the experience to make one long for the pen of Victor Hugo or the imagination of Theophilite Gautier to describe it. I shall not attempt to do it, for the roar of the vehicles and the ever moving sea of faces, faces, faces, makes one feel his utter inability in the midst of a metropolis of strangers.

It is easy to say that we are cosmopolitans and to accept every day life in New York, from a philosophical standpoint. But underneath all this surface of indifference does not the question of humanity sway us after all? There is a desire to follow this one or that one, be it to the Murray Hill home or the wretched room on the east side, and see life as it is—the joys, the miseries—the luxury, the wretchedness. You cannot see this by merely watching a crowd, though you may draw a picture in your mind's eye. And most of us prefer to draw the picture than to undergo the actual experience.

I say this to show that the average visitor in New York sees only surface life. Broadway [is to him what the carshed is to the country negro on the Fourth of July—he don't want to get out of sight of it. When he is on Broadway he feels safe and at home. The glare of the lights and the roar of the carriages intricate him, as he rolls toward the hotel in the drawing-room surface car—all for a nickle, including the courtesies of the conductor—and he has seen New York, and is a cosmopolitan, perhaps.

But underneath all this surface life, one can find the reality, if it be sought. Away down near the rivers on either side of the city are the slums, where poverty, squalid, abject, wretched poverty exists; where families live like sheep in a pen; where men are brutes and women sell their virtue from sheer necessity; where little children commit crime, knowing no better; where a dollar looks as big as the Kimball house; where a "tough" will garrote you to gain possesion of the cigar you smoke, and where men and women live a semi-barbarous life. It is here, for instance, you will find that New Yorkers are not inhuman, for here you will find organized charity in its every essence. Mission houses are as frequent as grogshops, cheap lodging houses by the score are conducted by the women of New York, and though the battle against vice is an up-hill fight, yet the noblest women of New York are engaged in it, for the purpose of making men and women better. The metropolis is not inhuman when such efforts are being made to purify society.

Then there are hospitals, infirmaries and asylums by the hundred. A stranger may be knocked down by a Broadway dray—nobody seems to care, a curious crowd gather, some expressions of sympathy are heard, but no one offers to go to the big policeman who lifts him from the street. Why? Because everybody knows an alarm has been sent to headquarters and presently the ambulance rattles up and the stranger is tenderly placed in it and sent to the organized charity hospital for attention. The crowd disperses and thinks no more about it. Is this inhumanity? New York has cared for her own, whether he be a citizen or a stranger within her gates.

The same rule applies to business transactions. I have never met a discourteous New York merchant or business man. He can't afford to be discourteous. Sometimes his employe is. But there is a certain and quick remedy for this, and the merchant never fails to apply it if he knows of the circumstance. It is really laughable to sometimes meet the employe, for he loves to be "fresh." But business men don't transact affairs with employes, and the best plan is to ignore them entirely and read the morning paper until the merchant arrives. Then you will receive the courtesy every gentleman extends to another. But you must talk business and nothing else. The social chat may be done afterwards at the club.

I believe the New York merchant is as courteous as any in America. Such is my experience, at least. But he isn't going to gush over you, or cash your check like your neighbor at home, across the street, unless he knows you.

Perhaps I am taking up the cudgel in defense of the metropolitan business man in a thankless way. But I am doing it because there are reasons why the merchant here is apparently heartless—reasons any one will see by analyzing life in New York and comparing the necessary methods with those of smaller cities.

But he has a heart. I saw a practical illustration yesterday. I was waiting for an interview with a Fulton street merchant, and a beggar came in. He was refused ass stance. But one of the ladies in charge of a Bowery mission came in a few minutes later and after a few minutes conversation she left, with a check for $500. So he has a heart after all. I dare say he wanted to assist the beggar, too, but it wasn't business to do so. There are so many imposters in the craft. Yet, when he knew his money would be well applied he didn't hesitate for a moment. This may not be true charity, but it is business charity, and it has the right ring to it.

Surface life in New York is exceedingly misleading. One must go into the byways and the homes of the people to see metropolitan life as it is, for there the real feeling is shown. It is impossible to analyze it in any other manner. You cannot judge a city of a million and three quarters of another, by registering at a Broadway hotel and not going off of that thoroughfare; for underneath all this surface are broad and mighty charities, and the cry of the orphan, the misery of poverty and the wretchedness of vice are not passed unheeded by the noble men and women in charitable work in the metropolis. It is short-sighted philosophy to judge New York from a surface life of a week on Broadway, and say she is selfish. As a matter of fact, no city in the world does more for her poor, more for her sufferers, more for plain business charity, than does the metropolis of America.

I am not writing fiction, I am stating facts —facts which any man can prove to his own satisfaction, if he will take the trouble to go into the slums of New York and see the great work going on there for the elevation of men and women who have fallen. It is unreasonable to characterize New York as selfish, when one regards the loving charity exercised by New York women—the unpaid labors of hundreds of Fifth avenue belles in the interest of Christianity—the efforts of charity to lift people steeped in crime to a pedestal of honesty—the assistance of the business man by his checks for thousands of dollars—and the establishment of homes and missions for the control of vice. But, because a man, accustomed to receive attention in his own city from his friends and acquaintances, is not received in New York with the same attention and consideration, is this a solid reason why New York should be stigmatized as heartless or selfish? We must analyze a community from its real life—not from the surface.

I had occasion to go down Eighth avenue the other day—one of the thoroughfares in New York where the poorer classes live, it might almost be called a part of the slums—and there I saw missions by the score, and the strongest evidences on every hand that such an element as real charity existed in the city—charity that must of necessity be supported by the merchant, and carried on by the women of New York, who face drunkenness, poverty and crime with a fortitude almost unequaled. It seems to me that such work cannot mean selfishness among the New Yorkers, else it would be left to the police authorities.

The New York business man is not heartless, nor is he more selfish than the business man of Larimie of El Paso. He is business, from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the evening, and he will receive you as courteously and attend to your wants with as much consideration as a merchant of Oshkosh or Kalamazoo, whether you buy a dollar's worth or half a million. Such at least is my experience, and while first impressions may lead to the hasty conclusion that metropolitan life is heartless and discourteous, a closer cut with analytical knife will show the true state of the subject of dissection.

FREDERIC JEWETT COOKE.

JACK THE RIPPER SENSATION.

A London Lodging-House Woman Claims That He Was Her Tenant.

LONDON, October 17.—A sensation of the most enormous proportions has been caused here by the statement made to-day by a lodging-house keeper who is located in the White Chapel district, and claims, with apparent good evidence to support the claim, that it was at her house Jack the Ripper lived during his sanguinary escapade thereabouts. The woman who keeps the house came to Mr. Albert Backet, the chairman of the vigilance committee, and in the presence of several witnesses told her story and afterwards swore to it. The woman, who is a respectable person, known to the police to be conducting a thoroughly respectable place, says that during the period marked by the distinctive murders of the Ripper, a young man called at her house and engaged a bedroom. He stated to her in reply to her questions as to his business and his ability to pay for the accommodations, that he had been to sea up to the time of his coming there; that he did not work at all, but was in receipt of an allowance from his father of £1 per week, and that his brother, who was a physician, gave him a further allowance of a trifle over this amount. The woman noticed when he took possession of the apartment that he had a great quantity of clothing of all kinds, including hunting breeches, revolvers, guns and many other articles not often found in the outfit of a workingman. He asked for a door key, which was given him, and she noticed that he went out and came in at unusual and irregular hours of the night. He was in the habit of lying abed generally until afternoon, and would rise about 5 o'clock and leave the house. She could not say at what time he returned, because she never chanced to see him when he was re-entering the house. What first excited her suspicion that there was anything unusual about him was the bloody condition in which she often found the towels sent to his room. For this she finally spoke to the man, and remonstrated with him for soiling the articles in such manner, and asked who could have caused such a profusion of blood as was there to be found. This direct question he endeavored to explain away by saying that he was very fond of painting, and in his preparations for those artistic moments he was in the habit of wiping his brushes on the towels, and thereby staining them so as to give the impression that it was blood. Further than this, the woman states that she knows from her own knowledge that he sent several persons pieces of what appeared to be raw liver. One afternoon she happened in his room for the purpose of attending to some of her household duties, and there saw him with a newspaper spread out upon his table, and upon it a large piece of raw meat that she at a distance took to be liver. She asked him what it was and where it came from, and he replied that it was a piece of frozen mutton that had been given him by a friend, who was employed on a boat that came from New Zealand bringing a cargo of this meat. The reasonable element in this, and which served to make the woman blind to what the chunks of meat might really be, lies in the fact that most of her lodgers, this young man among them, prepared their meals in their own room. Upon another occasion, somewhat later than this, she saw the man do up a piece of this meat in a small box, tie it securely, and address it to the chairman of the vigilance committee, and leave the house with it under his arm. She never saw it, or the box afterwards. Further even than this, the woman affirms that she saw the man place small bits of flesh in envelopes, which he addressed to different news agencies and papers, and also to prominent members of the police. With great apparent carelessness he left these envelopes and their contents in the room when he vacated it, and the woman, discovering them when cleaning the department after he had given it up, threw them in the dustbin. On two occasions he brought home with him blood-stained aprons, which he gave to her, and which she still has, and is ready to turn over to the police, believing now that they belonged to two of his victims, for now she is convinced that her lodger was Jack the Ripper. She says that he always seemed to have ample money, and he spent it with a degree of lavishness not often met in that locality.

On the morning of the Castle alley murder, which was the last Jack has committed, the lodger left and has not returned. In addition to the envelopes that he left behind him, the woman found in his closet a pair of silent shoes, several bags, and a long overcoat, all of which, she asserts, are blood-smeared in almost every part. The woman gives as her reasons for not speaking earlier, the fact that she did not suspect the identity of the man until after he had got beyond her reach, and then she feared to go for the police, but the secret has so weighed upon her mind that she could keep it no longer, and now she comes forward to warn others against this suspicious lodger.

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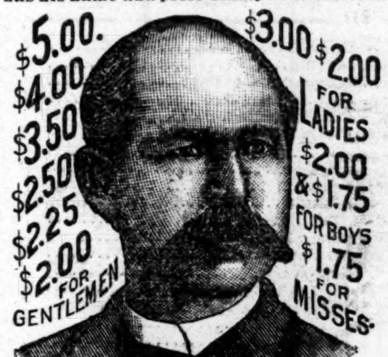
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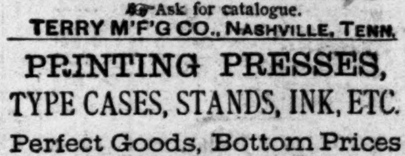
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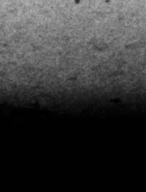
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" Salisbury	7 05 p m	6 02 a m
" Greensboro	8 40 p m	7 45 a m
" Danville	10 20 p m	9 32 a m
" Lynchburg	12 55 a m	12 25 p m
" Charlottesville	3 00 a m	2 40 p m
" Washington	7 00 a m	7 10 p m
" Baltimore	8 25 a m	8 50 p m
" Philadelphia	10 47 a m	11 20 p m
" New York	1 20 p m	6 20 a m
" Boston	9 00 p m	3 30 p m
Leave Danville	10 50 p m	9 56 a m
Arrive Richmond	5 15 a m	3 45 p m
" Norfolk	12 05 n'n	
Leave Spartanburg		3 40 pm
Arrive Hendersonville		6 07 pm
" Asheville		7 00 pm
" Hot Springs		8 40 pm
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Lv Austell	2 10 pm	11 35 pm	5 51 pm
Ar Lithia Sp'gs	2 16 pm	11 41 pm	5 57 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	3 59 pm	1 29 am	7 45 pm
Ar Anniston	5 37 pm	3 14 am	
Ar Birming'm	8 30 pm	6 10 am	
Ar Columbus		12 15 pm	
Ar West Point		1 32 pm	
Ar Winona		4 30 pm	
Ar Greenwood		5 45 pm	
Ar Greenville		8 30 pm	

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Ar Springfield	11 15 pm	8 10 am	
Ar Kansas City	7 05 am	5 00 pm	

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The following schedule in effect September 7, 1890:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No 56 daily except Sunday.	No. 54 Daily
Lv Atlanta.	1 20 pm	10 05 pm	4 55 pm	7 30 am
Ar Newnan	2 55 pm	11 30 pm	6 28 pm	8 47 am
Ar Lagrnge	4 06 pm	12 33 am	7 42 pm	9 45 am
Ar West Pt	4 35 pm	1 00 am	8 15 pm	10 13 am
Ar Opelika.	5 14 pm	1 40 am		10 55 am
Ar Columbs		5 30 am		11 58 am
Ar Montgry	7 25 pm	3 45 am		
Ar Pensacla	1 25 am	9 15 am		
Ar Mobile..	2 10 am	8 10 am		
Ar N Orlens	7 00 am	2 15 pm		
Ar HostnTx	2 20 am	9 00 am		

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT

Lv Mont'y..	7 55 pm	7 50 am		
Ar Selma...	9 35 pm	9 30 am		

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily.	No. 57 daily except Sunday.	
Lv N Orlens	8 15 pm	3 05 pm		
Lv Mobile..	1 05 am	7 37 pm		
Lv Pensacla	10 10 pm	11 45 am		
Ar Montgry	7 30 am	12 52 am		
Leave				
Lv Selma	5 40 am	4 30 pm		
Lv Montgry	7 45 am	1 15 am		
Ar Columbus	11 58 am			
Ar Opelika.	9 55 am	3 20 am		
Ar WPoint.	10 53 am	4 03 am	7 00 a m	
ArLagrnge	11 19 am	4 31 am	7 30 a m	
Ar Newnan	12 11 am	5 30 am	8 49 a m	
Ar Atlanta.	1 30 pm	6 50 am	10 25 a m	

Train 50 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between New York and Atlanta, and Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and New Orleans. Train 51 carries Pullman Buffet car between New Orleans and Atlanta, and Atlanta and New York. Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet sleeping car between Washington and New Orleans.

EDM. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager.
R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Manager.
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Have you seen M. Rich & Bros.' magnificent display at the Exposition? Don't fail to see it.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate.

I CAN RENT

Twenty houses this week, if comfortable and well located. House owners bring in your consignments. My rent department is thoroughly equipped.

Messrs. Harwell and Mahone show houses and collect rents promptly, and Mr. Howard, my cashier, will render statements regularly.

Bring in your house at once. Demand greater than the supply. People will come to Atlanta.

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Real Estate and Renting Agent, 5 Kimball House, Wall street.

A. J. WEST. H. F. WEST.

A. J. WEST & CO.'S.

Attractive List of Real Estate Investments.

If you wish to trade it will be to your interest to see what we have in the way of choice, vacant, improved, central, suburban, mineral and farm property.
$2,500—112 acre farm, near American Marble Co., on W. & A. R. R.
The Reagan property, on Georgia railroad. Call for particulars.
$13,861—1,067 acres, with five miles railroad front.
$19,975—47 acres near Peachtree street and first-class.
$34,400—86 acre tract, West End, gilt edge.
$1,250—50 acres Georgia railroad.
$1,500—160 acres on Lookout mountain.
$1,200 per acre—80 acres, with dummy line front.
$25,000—Big railroad front, near in, Central railroad.
$10,000—Easy terms, improved, ten acres, Central railroad.
$3,000—10 acres between East Point and Hapeville.
$500 per acre—40 acres Capital avenue.
$15,000—Beautifully improved tract, West End.
$4,000—9-room brick residence, Garnett street.
$4,250—163x269 feet, between Peachtree and Calhoun street, on Bowden street.
$1,800—5-room residence, McDaniel street.
Beautiful vacant property on Wilson avenue, between Peachtree street and Piedmont park, cheap.
$250 each—Hampton street lots, near Emmet street.
$900 each—Highland avenue lots, on electric car line.
$2,000—6-room house, Cain street.
$10,000—Beautiful West Peachtree tract. A bargain.
$6,500—210x210 feet, corner Davis and Center streets, cheap.
$2,500—Easy terms, Houston street home, new house.
$500—Oakland cemetery lot.
$900—4-room house, May street.
$5,000—Forest avenue home.
$2,500—4½ acres on Central railroad.
$6,000—Valuable tract of 22 acres, Hapeville.
$800 each—Highland avenue lots.
$1,500—Pretty Angier avenue lot.
$2,500—Business lot, Decatur street.
$2,500—Easy terms, new home, Hill street.
$2,000 each—Spring street lots, near Baltimore block.
$1,000 each—Williams street lots.
There is a good demand for cheap homes on easy terms. If you have this or any class of property for sale bring us a description and we will push it.

A. J. WEST & CO.

TOLBERT, DRUMMOND & CO.,

Real Estate Agents,

No. 5 North Broad St., ATLANTA, GA

THESE GENTLEMEN HAVE EMBARKED IN the real estate business, and are now prepared to wait upon the public. The partners in this firm are all old Atlanta boys, and have lived here many years. Everybody knows J. J. and M. L. Tolbert and G. C. Drummond. They are familiar with every foot of Atlanta dirt, knowing the value of it as well as anybody in the south. They have for some time studied the real estate business, and are prepared to offer genuine bargains in both vacant and improved property. They are of the opinion that Atlanta is on the eve of the biggest boom she has ever had, and have prepared themselves to assist people in both buying and selling. When you have property to place, or when you want property, don't forget to call on Tolbert, Drummond & Co., No. 5 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia. sept 28-d1m

The finest stock of Cloaks and Capes at M. Rich & Bros. All qualities, styles and sizes.

ANSLEY BROTHERS,

REAL ESTATE.

$5,500—Will buy the best bargain on Capitol avenue. Corner property and splendid outcome; one look at it will convince you.
$1,600—Pulliam street, beautiful vacant lot on paved street; special bargain.
$3,500—Capitol avenue lot; 50x200; only 3½ squares from capitol and on best part of street.
$1,600—5½ acres near Fulton electric line; nicely shaded: 800 feet frontage; lays well.
$2,800—East Fair; 6-room house and lot; cheap.
$3,700—Beautiful Windsor street house and new; shaded lot; east front; paved street; lot 50x...
$7,000—Desirable investment in Loyd street property; 2 houses renting for $52.50; on lot 60½x170! in 3½ squares of carshed.
$2,100—Pine street; 4-room house and lot; near Courtland avenue. new.
$5,000—100 feet front on Boulevard; corner lot; in square of Mrs. Nelson's beautiful home.
$2,100—Jackson street lot; shaded; near Highland avenue.
$3,000—Inman park; corner lot; 100x190; come see it.
$6,590—Elegant corner lot; 75 feet front; in 3 squares of corshed; one of only business corners left.
$875—⅓ cash; for house 4-rooms and lot; renting for $10.

WANTED.

Nice house and lot; north side city preferred; from $3,000 to $4,000 cash; we have customer waiting.
$4,000—on easy terms for 100 acres land; ½ mile from depot at Clarkston, Ga.; fine orchard, etc.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

$3,000—6-room house and 5 acres fronting railroad.
$2,100—5-room house and lot; near depot.
$4,500—5-room house and 11½ acres land.
$4,000—40 acres; 1 mile below Decatur; near railroad.

Office 10 East Alabama Street.

Goldsmith's Real Estate Agency.

30 South Broad Street.

NOTICE OUR BARGAINS IN VACANT PROPERTY.

$4,500—For corner lot in the center of city.
3,000—For lovely lot, near in, on Jackson st.
1,900—Nice lot near Peachtree and Courtland.
1,600—Cor. near Jackson, surrounded by car lines.
1,500—Nr Edgewood ave. surrounded by car lines.
1,500—Lot on Fort, 100 ft from electric car line.
1,250—Corner, large and shady, near Angier ave.
950—Good lot, nice street, near Capitol ave.
850—Wheat street, just as good as wheat.
750—Lot on good street, close to electric line.
750—Beautiful lot, 200 feet, S. Georgia ave.
600—Lot for investment on Hilliard street.
600—Lot spank on dummy line, lovely.
550—Dairy st. lot, in best of neighborhood.
500—Will buy splendid lot for improvement.
350—Only, for shady lot on Jones street.
300—Get this and build on it. Don't delay.
225—For lot 99x46, small, but very cheap.

TERMS EASY ON ALL ABOVE PROPERTY.

4,750—Home, delightful neighborhood, Baker st.
4,000—8-r house, Edgewood, nice lot, one acre.
3,500—Capitol ave lot, deep, place for nice home.
3,300—Large lot, 4 houses, on new electric line.
3,000—6-r house, nice shady grounds, West End.
2,600—For lovliest little home on Capitol ave.
2,500—Washington street lot; buy and improve it.
2,000—Store and 3-r house; money in it.
1,500—3-r h, lot 50x176, near W. Fair; easy terms.
950—3-r h, new, close to dummy; east Atlanta.
950—2 3-r houses on 2 lots; a bargain, sure.
650—For 2-r house, assessed at $600, cheap.
650—2 houses, 2 lots, $300 cash, bal. $10 monthly.
Will sell a beautiful home, Capitol ave.
One of the loveliest homes on Washington st.
One of the prettiest homes on Spring st.
An elegant home on Higland ave.
A large magnificent lot, Whitehall st.
The choicest lot on Peachtree st.
Central stores and homes near the hub.
Some choice acreage property.
Call at 30 S. Broad, get prices and see our list.

Thousands admire the splendid display made by M. Rich & Bros. at the Exposition. The superbest exhibit ever made in the south.

A NOTABLE HISTORY.

That of the State Agricultural Society.

SKETCHES OF ITS PRESIDENTS.

The Parent of the Department of Agriculture,

ORGANIZED AT STONE MOUNTAIN,

Now in Its Forty-Fifth Year of Usefulness.

The Georgia State Agricultural Society has a remarkable history. Remarkable for the good it has accomplished; remarkable for the



HON. THOMAS STOCKS.

number of good and useful men who have given so much of time and energy to it.

Organized at Stone Mountain in the summer of 1846, it has entered on the forty-fifth year of its useful and eventful existence.

The high character of the movers in its organization; the character of all the prominent gentlemen connected with it from that day in August, 1846, to the present time, has caused to go out from it influences for good, known and appreciated by all who are interested in the prosperity of the state.

At the organization there were sixty-one members. The original incorporators, named in the act of incorporation, were Thomas Stocks and James M. Davidson, of Greene; William Terrell and David W. Lewis, of Hancock; Mark A. Cooper, of Cass; William M. D'Antignac and Robert Y. Harris, of Richmond; William C. Daniel, of DeKalb; Richard Peters, of Fulton; Benjamin E. Stiles, of Bibb; Phineas M. Nightengale, of Dougherty; Seaborn A. Jones, of Chatham; John S. Thomas, of Baldwin; George M. Troup, of Laurens; Samuel Griswold, of Jones, and John S. Linton, of Clarke.

All of them were eminent men, all have



HON. MARK A. COOPER.

served their state honorably and well, and all gone to their rewards, except Dr. John S. Linton, who is still an honored citizen of Clarke county.

The first four fairs were held at Stone Mountain, 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849.

In 1847, the society received from membership fees $41,00, and expended $70.50 in premiums. This fair was held in a ten-pin alley.

In 1848, the membership fees increased to $162,00 and the receipts for admission to the grounds were $103.44. Total $265.44.

In 1849, the total receipts were $462.87. These figures will illustrate the progress of the society.

In 1850, the fair was held in Atlanta, whither the annual meeting of the society had been removed, and the record gives $896.77, as the total receipts for that year. Thus it is seen that Atlanta, at that early period of her history, "knew a good thing when she saw it."

The next fair, 1851, was held in Macon, at which the society made a tremendous bound forward, having realized from receipts that year the sum of $4,178.73, and expended in premiums $4,074.23. The exhibition was declared to have been at that time the finest in every respect, ever held at the south.

From that time to the beginning of the war, the society continued to prosper, and grow in usefulness.

The amended charter of the date of



HON. D. W. LEWIS.

December 20, 1860, appropriated to the society, from the state treasury, $2,500 annually.

This appropriation is still on the statute books, has never been repealed, but from the wording of the last state constitution, it has been held unconstitutional by Attorney General Anderson, and has not been paid to the society by the state since Governor Colquitt's administration. The late Governor Stephens held it to be constitutional. So does Governor Joseph E. Brown. The law should be either repealed or the appropriation which it makes, should be paid the society.

The charter was drawn by the Hon. David W. Lewis, and was made perpetual.

From 1860 to 1866, the period covered by the war, the society suspended all operations, and had only a nominal existence. After the country had quieted down, a few of those same enterprising men who first conceived and gave life to this movement, together with many



HON. BENJAMIN C. YANCEY.

new though equally patriotic adherents, inspired with a desire to restore the waste places of the country, met in the city of Macon in December, 1868, reorganized the society, and put it again into active operation, and in November, 1869, in the same city was held that memorable state fair. Here was gathered together 50,000 strangers.

As guests of this fair, was the Hon. Horace Capron, commissioner of agriculture, the Hon. Frederick Watts, a subsequent commissioner, Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and General, now Senator Wade Hampton, who made the opening address.

For several years after this the fairs were held, alternating between Atlanta and Macon, these cities each giving to the society the sum of $3,000 on the year when the fair was held in said city, besides furnishing the grounds, houses, race track and police.

For several years past the society has been under contract with the city of Macon to hold annual fairs there, unless prevented by some providential cause. The city furnishes the beautiful grounds at Central City park, keeps



HON. ALFRED H. COLQUITT.

the grounds and all buildings in repair, and furnishes a sufficient police force.

It is not the purpose in this paper to go further in the history of the society than to give short biographical sketches of the presidents.

In a future paper will be given a list of the secretaries, with notices of them.

The first president of the society was the Hon. Thomas Stocks, of Greene county, a prominent member of the Baptist church, and who was for a number of years the president of the State Baptist Association. He was for a number of years the president of the Georgia senate. He filled these responsible positions with great credit to himself and usefulness to the state. A man of great purity of character, he possessed the confidence and esteem of the entire state.

Judge Stocks was succeeded by the Hon. Mark A. Cooper, the second president of the society. Major Cooper was, like Judge Stocks, an ardent Baptist, foremost in laboring for the cause of his church. He was born in Hancock county in 1800. He was a most active man in every pursuit in which he engaged. As a member of congress, his was a notable career. He was elected to congress as a states' rights man. In the election of a speaker, he, with Walter T. Colquitt and Edward J.



HON. THOMAS HARDEMAN.

Black, refused to vote for either the democratic or whig candidates; and as the parties were evenly divided, they succeeded in electing R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, a states' rights man, and a friend of Mr. Calhoun, the speaker.

The celebrated Cooper Iron Works near Cartersville, and which are doing so great a part in developing that great section of the state, were organized through his skill and energy. In iron making, he was a pioneer in Georgia. His love of agriculture was strong to the day of his death, and to within a year or two of the close of his life, he was a regular, and useful attendant on the semi-annual meetings of the society. Major Cooper gave two sons to the lost cause. Colonel Tom Cooper, of the Eighth Georgia, and Major Fred. Cooper of the same regiment.

The third president was the Hon. David W. Lewis, of Hancock county. It is not invidious to say of him that he was the most active, continuous and persistent worker, the society ever had. The entire history of the society, from its organization to the date of his death, bears the marks of his skillful management.

Colonel Lewis represented Hancock county in the state legislature and his state in the confederate congress. Like so many of our best people in the south, he was ruined, financially, by the war. For this reason, at the reorganization of the society after the war, he preferred the position of secretary to that of president, because of the salary attached to it. From 1855 to the day of his death, in 1883, he was a trustee of the state university. In 1872 he was elected president of the Agricultural college, at Dahlonega.

Thus, from the organization of the society in 1846 to 1883—a period of thirty-seven years—was Colonel Lewis actively engaged in promoting the cause of agriculture.

Colonel Lewis was succeeded by the Hon. Benjamin C. Yancy, then of Clarke, now of Floyd county, as the fourth president. For while the Hon. David Dixon was elected president, he declined to serve.

Colonel Yancy is a gentleman of the old school, a man of much culture and refinement, who has ably represented his state in the legislature, and his government at a foreign court.

Colonel Yancy is a native of South Carolina, in which state he practised law, and had for contemporaries such men as C. G. Memminger, John Preston, Boyce, Orr, Chesnut and Gilmore Simms. He repeatedly was elected to the legislature of South Carolina.

President Buchanan appointed Colonel Yancy in 1857 minister resident to the Argentine confederation. So successful were his labors, and so pleasing were they to the president, that he was requested to go into foreign service in the interest of the government. This flattering offer was declined.

Strange procedure this, in the light of the present day scramble for office.

Colonel Yancy is now spending the declining years of his life in the retirement of a dignified country gentleman, in Floyd county.

The fifth president of the society was General A. H. Colquitt, to which he was elected in August, 1870. During the time covered by General Colquitt's incumbency, the society enjoyed great popularity and so successful was he in the management of its affairs that the eyes of the entire state were turned on him for governor. From February, 1871, to March 1877, a period of six years, General Colquitt continued president of the society, administering its affairs with great wisdom and prudence,



HON. L. F. LIVINGSTON.

foreshadowing his successful administration as governor of the state. His election and re-election as United States senator attest the appreciation of his services by the people of Georgia.

In March, 1877, in the city of Milledgeville, the Hon. Thomas Hardeman was installed the sixth president of the society. For many years Colonel Tom Hardeman has been a conspicuous figure in Georgia. With a splendid command of language, imposing appearance, a massive head, a cultivated gentleman, a most pleasing orator, he is a born leader of men.

For several years the speaker of the Georgia house of representatives, a member of congress before and since the war, the choice, on several occasions, of a number of the counties of the state for governor, Colonel Hardeman has had an honorable and eventful career.

On the elevation of Grover Cleveland to the presidency of the United States, Colonel Hardeman was made postmaster at Macon, and held the office until the defeat of the democratic party in the last election.

Colonel Hardeman is a rock-ribbed democrat. He has filled many responsible and honorable positions, and in retiring from them has done so with clean hands. Colonel Hardeman; having been elected to congress from the state at large, he resigned the presidency of the society at



HON. JOHN O. WADDELL.

the February meeting of the convention which was held in the city of Savannah in 1884, when the seventh president, the Hon. L. F. Livingston, was elected. For a number of years previous, Colonel Livingston had been connected with the society as one of its vice presidents, holding that position from his district continuously from August, 1870, to the date of his election to the presidency. For seventeen years, as president and vice president, he was a watchful, earnest and faithful worker in the society. Colonel Livingston has represented his county and his senatorial district several terms in the Georgia legislature, and was a conspicuous worker where questions involving the subjects of agriculture were involved. To him is due, more than any other one man, the establishment of our state department of agriculture. For two terms he has been the president of the Farmers' Alliance of Georgia, which position he still holds. He is a forcible speaker, and the recognized leader in what is known as the subtreasury plan. His advocacy of this measure, and his position as president of the Farmers' Alliance, secured for him the democratic nomination for the fifty-second congress to succeed Judge Stewart, the present incumbent. In his race for congress, he has virtually no opposition, and will gain and easy victory.

Col. W. J. Northen, of Hancock county, the eighth president, was elected at Canton, in August, 1887; re-elected at Newnan in 1888, and at Cedartown in 1889. For several years he had been the vice president from his district. Colonel Northen has distinguished himself as an educator, having given many years of his life to teaching. It would be impossible to estimate his good influences in this direction. As a farmer, he has been a model. In all he undertakes, there is system and method.

His managemennt of the society's interests, especially the annual fairs, has been unusually

HON. W. J. NORTHEN.

successful. One of the most successful fairs ever held in the state, was under his administration. The Piedmont exposition had secured the attendance of the president of the United States, Mr. Cleveland, at their exposition.

Colonel Northen conceived the idea of bringing ex-President Davis to the state fair. In this he succeeded, and the fair was a grand success. Thousands of confederate veterans from all sections of the country flocked to Macon to see again their grand old leader.

The state democratic convention in August last unanimously placed Colonel Northen in nomination for governor, and the people of Georgia unanimously ratified that nomination at the state election held on the 1st day of October.

Colonel J. O. Waddell, of Polk county, the ninth president of the society, was elected at the last convention, which was held in the city of LaGrange last August.

Nine years ago, he was elected to the executive committee from his district, which position he held for six years. At Canton, in 1887, the office of general vice president was created, and Colonel Waddell was elected to it. Re-elected in 1888 and 1889. In no election has he had opposition. He is the youngest of all the presidents who have preceded him.

His record in the late war is without a blemish, and the numerous wounds he received, and from which he yet suffers, attest his devotion to his state and section. He loves agricultural pursuits, and is keenly alive to everything connected with it. One year ago he was offered the position of assistant commissioner of agriculture, which he has since filled with credit and ability.

His great energy and his long experience in the state agricultural society insures the success of the state fairs, and an increasing interest in the development of the resources of our state. He has never sought political office, and those who know him best are convinced he will never enter the political arena. Yet he is an earnest worker for his friends, and for the democratic party.

The photographs from which these cuts are made were taken pricipally during the terms of office. G. W.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir positively cures all billiousness, constipation, indigestion, all sick and nervous headaches, kidney disease-dizziness, loss of appetite, fevers, chills, palpitation of heart, and all other diseases caused by disordered liver, stomach and kidneys, the first great cause of all fatal diseases. 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Lemon Hot Drops.

For coughs and colds, take Lemon Hot Drops.

For sore throat and Bronchitis, take Lemon Hot Drops.

For pneumonia and Laryngitis, take Lemon Hot Drops.

For Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases, take Lemon Hot Drops.

25 cents, at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga. sun thur

Try it, Mothers—Try it now.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. Best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ALL FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bowden Lithia water has 4½ grains Lithia to yrgallon.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT.
GENUINE IMPORTED
Cures Constipation · Aids Digestion
Corrects Acidity · Nature's Own Remedy
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Eisner & Mendelson Co. New York SOLE AGENTS

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HAWKES
CRYSTALIZED LENSES
TRADE MARK.

Pure, Brilliant, Perfect.

Authentic Living Testimonials from Distinguished Generals and Statesmen

In Favor of Hawkes' New Crystallized Lenses Over All Others.

Testimonials from the leading physicians in the United States, governers, senators, legislators, stockmen, men of note in all professions and in different branches of trade, bankers, mechanics, etc., can be given who have had their sight improved by their use.

These glasses have won the admiration of all who have used them. They can be worn any length of time at one sitting and give a marvelous clearness of vision. They stand unrivaled in their splendid reputation.

Mr. Hawkes not only has the best glasses, but carefully examines the eye of each patient, and gives indespensable advice as to the proper selection of glasses, having had an experience of eighteen years in this branch of science.

SPECTACLE FRAMES

Are an important part to be considered in the selection of spectacles. Some persons are very broad between the eyes, while others are quite narrow. It being necessary that the axis of the eye and that of the lenses should coincide, great care should be taken in their selection.

We give a few illustrations of perfect and imperfect fitting eye-glass and spectacle frames below.

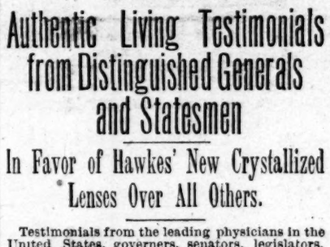
Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 7.



Figures 4 and 5 represent incorrect fitting eye-glasses.

Figure 7 represent eye-glasses which are properly adjusted.

IMITATIONS.

The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as Hawkes' new crystallized lenses. These imitations are, in most cases, productive of positive injury to the eyes of the wearer. Many dealers will recommend inferior spectacles and eye-glasses, and those of lower price, which afford more profit to themselves.

Manufacturing Department.

We are now prepared to MAKE TO ORDER spectacles and eye-glasses of every description, which will be equal in finish and workmanship to any glasses made in the United States. Oculists' prescriptions will be filled with accuracy and dispatch.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

A. K. HAWKES,

Manufacturing Optician,

19 DECATUR STREET,

UNDER KIMBALL HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.

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Scott's EMULSION OF Pure Cod-Liver Oil AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.



ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK.

The oil is so disguised that the most delicate stomach can take it without the slightest repugnance.

REMARKABLE AS A FLESH PRODUCER

PERSONS GAIN RAPIDLY WHILE TAKING IT.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Is acknowledged by numerous Physicians in the United States and many foreign countries to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of its class,

FOR THE RELIEF OF, AND IN MOST CASES A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN AND CHRONIC COUGHS.

For Sale by all Druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES ONLY!

Every young unmarried lady in the Piedmont region should try for the handsomest $100 Charter Oak Wire Gauze Door

RANGE,

A special premium at the Exposition, offered by the old reliable stove house of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath for the best loaf of salt yeast light bread, baked by a young, unmarried lady.

If you are about to get married, now is your chance for a handsome, useful, economical Range, free. The judges to be selected by the exposition directors. Samples of bread to be sent them by October 29th. Premium decided October 30th.

This Range will be on exhibition at

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's MANTEL DISPLAY

At Entrance in Main Building.

sun t o fur1

BATES & HALL,

Stocks, Bonds and Loans

14 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

REMOVAL.

The Atlanta Manufacturing Co. (successors to the Atlanta Show Case Co.) have moved their factory and office to Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Courtland street, the place recently occupied by J. C. Peck & Son, and are now prepared to do all kinds of wood work. The company will make Show Cases, Desks, Chests, Store and Bank Fixtures, and Interior House Finishings of every description. The services of Mr. E. H. Dodge, long connected with the Wason Manufacturing company, of Springfield, Mass., have been secured. The company intends doing specially Office and Bank Fixtures and Interior House Work, and guarantees, unconditionally, that all work will be done as well as it can be done anywhere. We refer, without permission, to R. G. Dunn & Co., Southern Banking and Trust company, and United Underwriters' Insurance company, all of this city, and for all of whom we have done work.

ATLANTA MANUFACTURING CO, (Sucsessors to the Atlanta Show Case Co.),
6, 8, 10 and 12 Courtland street, Atlanta, Ga.

ges thur sun—tf

Strangers visiting Atlanta should not fail to see the wonderful Art Treasures exhibited at M. Rich & Bros.' magnificent establishment.

THE LEADERS!

B. & B.

WHOLESALE

FINE WHISKIES.

A very select stock of rare old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies always on hand. Choice foreign Wines, Liquors, etc., a specialty with us.

Correspondence solicited.

Bluthenthal & Bickart,

46-50 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

july 1 d1y

A large line of exquisite Eiderdown Comforts just received, at M. Rich & Bros. Special stock.

The grandest Art Emporium in the south can be seen at M. Rich & Bros.

OUR METHODS

Are known to be fair and honorable. We tolerate no misrepresentations. Trade is good with us. The very best goods at low prices keep us busy.

Fall overcoats, a necessity soon. We have them both in regular and box styles, and are in Kerseys, Meltons and Cheviots, and mixtures; all tailor-made, and cannot be duplicated elsewhere in the city. In suits we will agreeobly surprise you if you will call on us. All the fashionable cuts and patterns, in Cheviots, Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cloths. No Hats like ours for style and quality. Furnishing Goods, all new and to meet the requirements of gentlemen of taste. Children's outfits in good variety, and prices to satisfy. Give us a call.

E. & A. C. BEALL,

10 Marietta Street,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 18, 1890.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 3½s 27 to 30 years	102½	—
New Georgia 3½s 35 to 40 years	103½	—
New Georgia 4½s due 1915	117	119
Georgia 7s, gold	100	100½
Georgia 7s, 1896	115	—
S. C. Brown	102	—
Savannah 5s	105	107
Atlanta 8s 1902	121	—
Atlanta 8s, 1892	104	—
Atlanta 7s, 1904	118	—
Atlanta 7s, 1899	113	—
Atlanta 6s, long date	112	—
Atlanta 6s, short date	102	—
Atlanta 5s, long date	105½	107
Atlanta 4½s	100	105
Augusta 7s, long date	115	116½
Macon 6s	113	—
Columbus 5s	101	—
Rome graded	110	115
Waterworks 6s	106	108
Rome 5s	95	98
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta National	350	—
Atlanta Banking Company	130	—
Germania Loan and Banking Co.	105	—
Merchants' Bank	150	—
Bank of the State of Georgia	150	—
Gate City National	140	—
Capital City	121	125
Lowry Banking Company	140	—
Merch. & Mechanics B'k'g & L'n	96	—
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co	125	—
American Trust and Banking Co.	100	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Georgia 6s, 1897	107½	—
Georgia 6s, 1910	113	—
Georgia 6s, 1922	115	—
Central 7s, 1893	105	—
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta	108	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, 1st	120	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, income	100	—
Western of Alabama, 2d	101½	100
Atlanta and Florida		—
Georgia Pacific, 1st	111	—
Georgia Pacific, 2d	77	80
Americus, Prest. & L'pkin 1st 7s	110	—
Marietta and North Georgia	102	—
Sav., Americus and Mont. 1st	98	100
Rome and Carrollton	101	—
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	200	202
Atlanta and Charlotte	88	90
Southwestern	128	130
Central	119	120
Central debenture	98	—
Augusta and Savannah	140	145
Atlanta and West Point	108	—
Atlanta and West Point debenture	100	

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Trading in the stock market today clearly demonstrated the independence of the street from any and all circumstances which generally have bearing upon values of securities. It has been known for some days that the bank statement would show a further decrease in the surplus reserve, which for the past two or three months would have been sufficient warrant for a sharp raid upon the list and a material decline in values. But the temper of the street is so completely changed that notwithstanding the loss in reserves is over $3,000,000, and a complete wiping out of the surplus, the market today was strong from start to finish, closing with material gains in many stocks. The upward movement received, also, little if any aid from outside securities, foreign purchases being insignificant, but the confidence which has so lately been developed was most noticeable, and all offerings were absorbed at advancing figures. Traders were inclined to discount the bank statement at the opening, which was made on a very quiet business at irregular changes from last night's figures, with a majority of losses, which, however, were for slight fractions only. The strength of speculation became apparent immediately, and prices began to rise all over the list with first sales, and before the end of the first half hour gains of ½ to ⅞ per cent had been established, North American leading the upward movement. Later there was a partial reaction, but the advance was soon resumed, and the bank statement, when issued, had no more than a passing influence. The close was active and strong at about the highest prices of the day. Final changes, with the exceptions noted, were fractions only, but almost invariably in the direction of higher prices. Sales, 115,000 listed, and 10,600 unlisted shares.

Exchange quiet and steady at 481@486½.

Money easy at 2½@3; last loan at 2½.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin $146,607,000; currency $5,948,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 123½; 4½s 104¼.

State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	104	N. Y. Central	103½
do. Class B 5s	106½	N'f'k Western pre.	58
Ga. 7s, mortgage	100	Northern Pacific	28
N. & C. 6s	123	do. preferred	74⅛
do. 4s	100	Pacific Mail	41⅝
S. C. con. Brown	100⅛	Reading	37⅛
Tennessee 6s	104	Rich. & Allegheny	—
Tennessee 5s	100	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	18⅝
Tenn. settlem't 3s	72½	Rock Island	77⅞
Virginia 6s	50	St. Paul	60⅛
Virginia consols	48	do. preferred	109⅜
Chicago and N. W.	108	Texas Pacific	18½
do. preferred	135	Tenn. Coal & Iron	43¼
Del and Lack.	144½	Union Pacific	52⅝
Erie	22⅞	N. J. Central	112
East Tenn., new	8½	Missouri Pacific	69
Lake Shore	107½	Western Union	81⅞
Louisville & Nash.	79⅝	Cotton Oil trust	19
Memphis & Char.	57	Brunswick	26¼
Mobile & Ohio	29	Mobile & Ohio 4s	66½
Nash. & Chat.	99	Silver certificates	110 §
N. O. Pacific 1st	91½	‡Offered. §Ex-rights.	

*Bid. †Ex-dividend.

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, October 18—1:20 p. m.—Predictions that the bank statement would show a decrease of $6,000,000, bringing the condition $3,000,000 below the legal reserve, in addition to somewhat irregular prices from London, was used as a lever by the bears this morning, but in spite of these influences the market held well and many stocks showed an advance, and when the bank statement was published, showing a loss of $3,500,000, instead of the large amount predicted, were even stronger, and showed the close was at the highest of the day. While the condition of the banks is by no means as good as we should like to see it, and shows an enormous shrinkage for the past six weeks, and that in spite of the heaviest treasury disbursements that this country has ever seen, it must be taken into consideration that the effect is due to the activity of business generally, and that the influence in itself should be a good one. Thus, if money is kept scarce by the legitimate demands of trade, Wall street will ultimately feel the benefit of it, even if for the moment it acts as a disturbing influence. The railroad situation is as yet in an unsatisfactory condition, and therefore we cannot unhesitatingly take a bullish view of the situation, and in fact are inclined to think that if we should have a continuation of the advance during the early part of next week, the market may be a sale for a turn. But the situation will be cleared up some day, and when it is, present prices will look abnormally cheap.

CAHN & Co.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve decrease	$ 3,501,550
Loans decrease	710,400
Specie decrease	4,737,700
Legal tenders increase	427,100
Deposits decrease	3,224,600
Circulation decrease	25,000

Banks now hold $349,220 less than the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 18, 1890.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
October	9.95@ 9.98	9.93@ 9.95
November	9.98@10.00	9.95@ 9.96
December	10.04@....	10.01@. ...
January	10.10@....	10.07@10 08
February	10.16@....	10.13@10.14
March	10.21@....	10.19@10.20
April	10.26@....	10.25@10.26
May	10.34@....	10.32@10.33
June	10.40@....	10.39@10.49

Closed weak; sales 47,900 bales.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Saturday	47629	53365	15947	9349	495622	510168
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	47629	53365	15947	9349	....	....

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	9.69	July	10.11
February	9.76	August	
March	9.83	September	
April	9.90	October	9.62
May	9.98	November	9.58
June	10.05	December	9.62

Closed steady; sales 24,300 bales.

Local—Cotton steady; middling 9 9-16.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments:

Receipts	857	
Receipts previously	25,552	
Total	26,409	
Stock September 1	330	
Grand total		26,739
Shipments	1,031	
Shipped previously	23,059	
Total		24,090
Stock on hand		2,649

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, October 18—[Special]—The Liverpool market was 1-64d lower on futures this morning. Spot sales 5,000 bales. The attitude of the foreign markets was not construed as presenting any obstacle to a further decline here, and prices have been allowed to gradually decline some 5@6 points as compared with last evening's close. There are but few features of fresh interest to note. Receipts are about 42,000 bales, as against 53,000 bales last year, and a comparatively light movement is anticipated next month in consequence of the bad weather recently prevailing. Frost is threatened at Raleigh, North Carolina, and is again reported at Gainesville, Georgia. There has been some conspicuous buying of January contracts, presumably for New Orleans account, but it has not been sufficient to arrest the tendency of values to crumble gradually. Our usual statement of the statistical position, from this morning's Chronicle, is as folllows:

	1890	1889	1888
Visible supply	1,876,533	1,627,864	1,364,036
American	1,386,033	1,285,664	1,141,636
Interior receipts	178,140	180,384	——
Plantation movement	347,710	331,670	298,567

By Private Wire to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, October 18—The market opened easy, but held steady on shorts covering. After they were through the market became easier again in consequence of the frost not materializing, and predictions of warmer weather.

LEHMAN BROS.

NEW YORK, October 18—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,876,533 bales, of which 1,386,033 bales are American, against 1,627,864 bales and 1,285,664 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 178,140 bales. Receipts from plantations 347,710 bales. Crop in sight 1,631,924.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, October 18—12:15 p. m.—Cotton quiet and easier; middling uplands 5¾; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,000; American 1,300; uplands low middling clause October delivery 5 40-64; October and November delivery 5 38-64; November and December delivery 5 35-64; December and January delivery 5 35-64; January and February delivery 5 36-64, 5 35-64; February and March delivery 5 37-64; March and April delivery 5 39-64, 5 38-64; May and June delivery 5 43-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, October 18—1:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 5 11-16; sales of American 3,000 bales; uplands low middling clause October delivery 5 39-64, 5 40-64; October and November delivery 5 36-64, 5 37-64; November and December delivery 5 35-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 35-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 35-64, 5 36-64; February and March delivery 5 36-64, 5 37-64; March and April delivery 5 38-64, 5 39-64; April and May delivery 5 40-64, 5 41-64; May and June delivery 5 42-64, 5 43-64; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, October 18—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 220 bales; middling uplands 10¼; Orleans 10 7-16; net receipts 2,174; gross 16,670; stock 45,170.

GALVESTON, October 18—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅞; net receipts 8,766 bales; gross 8,766; sales 1,875; stock 92,446; exports to Great Britain 10,017; coastwise 4,257.

NORFOLK, October 18—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 5,378 bales; gross 5,378; stock 43,545; sales 4,579; exports coastwise 2,412.

BALTIMORE, October 18—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts none bales; gross 2,154; sales none; to spinners —; stock 5,182; exports coastwise 450.

BOSTON, October 18—Cotton weak; middling 10¼; net receipts 162 bales; gross 182; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, October 18—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; net receipts 1,891 bales; gross 1,891; sales none; stock 24,686; exports coastwise 1,101.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18—Cotton steady; middling 10¾; net receipts 25 bales; gross 25; sales none; stock 4,150.

SAVANNAH, October 18—Cotton easy; middling 9½; receipts net 10,871 bales; gross 10,871; sales 1,625; stock 100,291; exports to continent 100; coastwise 2,051.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18—Cotton easy; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 9,682 bales; gross 10,283; sales 250; stock 117,784; exports coastwise 1,706.

MOBILE, October 18—Cotton easy; middling 9 11-16; net receipts 2,314 bales; gross 2,214; sales 500; stock 14,190; exports coastwise 1,109.

MEMPHIS, October 18—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 3,903 bales; shipments 2,196; sales 3,200; to spinners —; stock 30,786.

AUGUSTA, October 18—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 2,051 bales; shipments 1,603; sales 1,828; stock 17,782.

CHARLESTON, October 18—Cotton steady; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 3,613 bales; gross 3,613; sales none; stock 48,178; exports to France 5,830; coastwise 1,928.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, October 18—Wheat—Only a fair business was transacted, and operators generally were disappointed at the change in the market. The feeling was decidedly weaker, and, while yesterday there was a general disposition by the crowd to buy, the reverse was the fact today. Outside business was only moderate. The opening was about the same as the closing yesterday, then a decline set in, and with slight fluctuations continued to the close, which was ⅞c lower than yesterday.

Corn—Fairly active and a little unsettled, the market fluctuating frequently within ⅞@1c range, but the close showed no gain, the market being about the same as yesterday.

Oats were entirely controlled by local influences. The close was a fraction lower.

Mess pork—A fair trade was reported. Prices were 5@7½c lower.

Lard—A comparatively light demand, and changes were slight.

Short ribs—Only a moderate trade.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
October	102	102	101¼
May	108⅛	109⅛	108⅛
CORN—			
October	51⅛	51½	50⅞
May	54	54⅜	53¼
OATS—			
October	42½	42⅝	42½
May	46⅜	46⅜	45¾
PORK—			
December	10 17½	10 17½	10 10
May	12 52½	12 57½	12 57½
LARD—			
December	6 37½	6 40	6 40
May	6 95	6 95	6 95
SIDES—			
December	5 50	5 50	5 50
May	6 17½	6 20	6 20

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood & Haas.

CHICAGO, October 18.—2:20 p. m.—The wheat market was quite active today, opening slightly higher than yesterday's close, but, the offerings being free, the price soon declined. Although trading was quite heavy, the inclination was to sell, as the market was apparently loaded with wheat. The market seems to have exhausted all the benefit it received from the bull talk of late. We think that prices have sold as high as they will for the present, and we do not see very much in the market for the immediate future. We believe the local crowd are inclined to sell on any of the bulges, and, so far, it has worked very well. Receipts in the northwest were quite liberal, with no indications of any letting up. The weather is turning cooler once more, so that the effect of rain will be dissipated. Corn and oats were quite active and higher today, but closed easier. The offerings were liberal, many being inclined to sell on the advance, and many handsome profits were secured. Provisions also opened quite strong, but finally closed easy in sympathy with wheat and other grains. We have had now quite a bull turn, and with present news in hand, we expect to see easier markets.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, October 18—A demand for a small amount of cash oil caused an advance of ⅛@¼c in both spot and options, but after a few buying orders had been filled the market relapsed into its usual state, closing dull but firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Pennsylvania spot	82	81¾	82	82¼
Sales 35,000 barrels.				
November option	82	82¼	82	82
Sales 29,000 barrels.				
Lima oil	—	—	—	—

Sales —— barrels. Total sales 64,000 barrels.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 18, 1890.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, October 18—Flour, southern steady and quiet; common to fair extra $3.50@4.10; good to choice $4.15@6.00. Wheat, spot very quiet and easier; No. 2 red 107@107¼ in elevator; options fairly active on realizing and ¼@⅜c lower, closing weak; No. 2 red October 107⅜; November 107⅝; May 111¾. Corn, spot moderately active and easier; No. 2 58 in elevator; options held firm; October 57⅞; November 58; May —. Oats, spot weaker and dull; options dull and easier; October 47⅛; November 48; May —; No. 2 spot 47¼@47¾; mixed western 41@46½. Hops moderately active; state new 42; old 17@24.

ATLANTA, October 18—Flour—First patent $6.75; second patent $6.00; extra fancy $5.75; fancy $5.50; family $4.75. Corn—Choice white —c; No. 2 white 72c; mixed 70c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 53c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90c; No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; choice timothy, small bales, 95; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal—Plain 73c; bolted 68c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1.05; small sacks $1.07. Cotton seed meal—$1.20 ℔ cwt. Steam feed $1.35 ℔ cwt. Grits—Pearl $4.00.

ST. LOUIS, October 18—Flour strong; choice $3.50@3.75; patents $5.00@5.25; extra fancy $4.35@4.45; family $3.25@3.35. Wheat weak; closed ¾@⅞c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 99½@99¼; May 107¾ asked. Corn steady; fluctuations slight; No. 2 mixed cash 48; May 50½. Oats firm but quiet; No. 2 cash 40 bid; May 44⅞ bid.

BALTIMORE, October 18—Flour active; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@3.40; extra $3.75@4.60; family $4.75@5.25; city mills Rio brands extra $5.10@5.25. Wheat, southern scarce and higher; Fultz 97@105; longberry 100@105; western easy; No. 2 red winter spot and October 100¾@101. Corn southern quiet but firmer; white 58@59; yellow 57@58.

CINCINNATI, October 18—Flour steady; family $3.90@4.25; fancy $4.60@4.75. Wheat in good demand; No. 2 red 100. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed 53½. Oats in good demand; No. 2 mixed 45.

CHICAGO, October 18—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady, unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat 101@101¼; No. 2 red 100@101¼. No. 2 corn 51. No. 2 oats 42½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, October 18—Coffee—Arbuckle and Levering's roasted 25½c for 100 lb cases. Green—Extra choice 23½c; choice 23; good 21½c; fair 20; common 18@19c. Sugar—Granulated 7¼c; off granulated 7¼c; powdered 8c; cut loaf 7⅞c; white extra C 6½c; yellow extra C 6½c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 28@30c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c; race 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 16c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Choice 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream, chedders 11½c; flats 12c; skim 9@10c. White fish—⅛ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars 60 lbs, $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars 60 lbs, $2.25@2.50. Candles—Peraffine 12½@14c; star 10@11c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.60@2.75; 60s 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 5c; kegs, 1 lb packages, 5¼c; cases, assorted, lbs, 6@6¼c; ½5¼@6c. lb Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oyster 6c; shell and excelsior oyster 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 6. Candy—Assorted stick 8½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.75@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $2.50@2.60; L. W. $1.60; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $3.00. Starch—Pearl 4½; lump 5½; nickel package $3.75; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle kegs, $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.65. Shot—Shot $1.65 ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, October 18—Coffee, options closed barely steady 10@20 points down; October —; November 17.45@17.50; May 15.50; spot Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20¼; No. 7 18⅞@19. Sugar, raw quiet but firm; fair to good refining 5 7-16; centrifugal 96-test 6; refined quiet; C 5 9-16; extra C 5⅝@5¾; white do. 6@6 3-16; yellow C 5⅜@5⅛; off A 6@6 3-16; mould A 6 11-16; standard A 6 9-16; confectioners A 6½; cut loaf and crushed 7 1-16; powdered 6⅞; granulated 6½@6 11-16; cubes 6¾. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 18¼; New Orleans quiet; open kettle common to fancy 28@45. Rice active and firm; domestic fair to extra 5½@6½; Japan 6@6¼.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes common and prime 19¼@20. Sugar quiet; Louisiana open kettle new 4¾@5; strictly prime to choice 5⅛; fully fair 5⅛; good fair 4½; fair 5⅛; common to good common 4⅜@4 9-16; centrifugals strong; plantation granulated 6¼; off do. 6⅛; choice white 6⅛; gray white 5⅝; off white 5⅝@5¾; choice yellow clarified 5¾; prime do. 5⅝; off do. 5⅜@5 11-16; seconds 5⅜. Molasses active and firm; Louisiana open kettle good prime 43; strictly prime 46; centrifugals, prime 28; common to good common 13@14; nferior 11@12. Louisiana syrup new 30@33. Rice firm; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅛@5.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, October 18—Provisions firm, quiet. Pork $10.25. Lard, prime steam 6.00@6.10. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 5.50@5.75; long clear 5.45; clear ribs 6.12½; short clear 5.75. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.12½; long clear 6.00; clear ribs 6.10@6.12½; short clear 6.15@6.20; hams 10@12½.

NEW YORK, October 18—Pork quiet, steady; new mess $11.50@12.25; extra prime $10.50@11.00. Middles quiet and steady; short clear 6.20. Lard quiet and steady; western steam spot 6.50; city steam 6.10; options, November 6.49; May 7.15.

ATLANTA, October 18—Clear ribsides, boxed 6¼c; ice-cured bellies 7½. Sugar-cured hams 11½@13½, according to brand and average; California 8½; canvased shoulders 8; breakfast bacon 10½@12. Lard—Pure leaf 8⅛; leaf 7@7¼; refined 6.

CHICAGO, October 18—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $9.82½. Lard 6.25. Short ribs loose 5.37½. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.62½@5.75; short clear sides boxed 5.75@5.80.

CINCINNATI, October 18—Pork firm at $11.25. Lard firm; current make 6.00. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 5.40. Bacon firm; short clear 6.80.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, October 18—Turpentine firm at 37¾; rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05; tar firm at $1.55; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.20; yellow dip $1.90; virgin $1.90.

NEW YORK, October 18—Rosin quiet and steady; common to good strained $1.40@1.45; turpentine nominal at 42@42½.

CHARLESTON, October 18—Turpentine firm at 38; rosin quiet; good strained $1.15.

SAVANNAH, October 18—Turpentine firm at 37¾; rosin firm at $1.27½@1.37½.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, October 18—Apples—Choice $4.00@5.90 ℔ bbl. Lemons $6.50@7.00. Oranges—Messina $5.50@6.00. Cocoanuts 4½c. Pineapples $2.50@3.00 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $2.00@2.50. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.75; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90. Currants 7½@8c. Leghorn citron 20@22c. Nuts—Almonds 16c; pecans 10@12c; Brazil 15c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 16c. Peanuts—Virginia fancy, hand picked, 10c; North Carolina fancy 9c.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, October 18—Eggs firm at 19@20c. Butter—Western creamery 22½@25; choice Tennessee 20@22; other grades 12½. Poultry—Hens 30@35c; young chickens, large 27½@30c; small 12@14. Irish potatoes $4.50 ℔ bbl. Sweet potatoes 80c ℔ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions $4.40@5.00 ℔ bbl. Cabbage 2½@3c. Grapes 8@10c ℔ lb.

For Table Linens and House Furnishing Goods go to M. Rich & Bros. Largest stock in Atlanta.

SECOND-HAND

BALING BAGGING FOR COTTON

We are packing in pressed bales selected pieces of jute bagging, holes all stitched or patched. Prime stock for baling cotton.

Pieces four to seven feet long.

Prices on application.

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ROME, GEORGIA.

Ranks among the best schools of the south. For health and beauty of location, it has no equal. Send for a catalogue.
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You are not in manly shape, and yet you don't act. Write to us to-day! Delay imperils all! OUR NEW BOOK describes your case. Our Exclusive Methods will cure you if curable. ALL DISORDERS & WEAKNESSES OF MEN. For limited time Book mailed free. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Don't prefer VICE to ADVICE.

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W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities,
79 East Alabama Street.
Room 7, Gate City Bank Building.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,
13 East Alabama Street.
BONDS AND STOCKS
Bought and Sold.
feb9 d1y top

FARM LOANS!

8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS. 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years in Georgia and Alabama.

Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of $300 to $5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person. C. P. N. BARKER,
Room 32, Traders' Bank Building, Atlanta.

$250,000.

I am prepared to negotiate loans to this amount on improved farms and city property at very low rates. If you wish to secure a loan on your property apply at once to Thomas Willingham, Attorney at Law, Office, Hillyer building, cor. Alabama and Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. j9-dly

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,
BANKERS,

Transact a general banking business.
Issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit, payable on demand, as follows:
Four per cent if left sixty days.
Four and a half per cent if left ninety days.
Five per cent if left four months.
Individual liability, $400,000.
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Lamson Bros. & Co., Members Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.
Lehman Bros., Members Cotton Exchange, New York.
Cahn & Co., Members Stock Exchange, New York.
M. B. Mendham, Member New York Petroleum Exchange.
Buy and sell Provisions, Grain, Cotton, Stocks and Oil, for immediate or future delivery.
Orders will be sent by private leased wire to our correspondents. Customers will thus be placed in direct communication with the Chicago Board of Trade and the Exchanges of New York.
☞ We have the only private leased wire in the South.
oct 10 d1y fin col

DARWIN G. JONES,
41 Broad St., cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
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LOANS!

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FRANK B. GREGG,
Room 20, Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga.
july18—d1y fin col

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. W. J. VAN DYKE, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust and Banking Co
ATLANTA, GA.
CAPITAL - - - - - - $500,000.

DIRECTORS: James W. English, W. P. Inman, M. C. Kiser, George W. Blaon, Philadelphia; Edwads C. Peters, S. C. Dunlap, Gainesville; P. H. Harralson, J. R. Gray, R. J. Lowry.
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Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business, solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.
This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities.

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GENERAL BROKERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of spot F. O. B., and future cotton in New Orleans; cotton and coffee futures in New York; grain and provision futures in Chicago, St. Louis and New York; cotton in Liverpool; stocks and bonds in New Orleans and New York.
Consignment of Cotton for Sale respectfully solicited.
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in our office, and every facility for expediting business. 10-1-d 1m

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Early Decay and Abuse, Impotency, Lost Vigor, and health fully restored. Varicocele cured. Parts enlarged, strengthened. New Home Treatise sent free and sealed. Secrecy. Prof. H. S. BUTTS, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.
sun tues thur sat wky

For Fence or Stock Law.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, October 13th, 1890. Notice is hereby given, that under an act of the general assembly of said state, approved September 29th, 1881, a petition has been filed in this office by as many as fifteen freeholders, and more, of the 1100th district, G. M., known as Oak Grove district, in said county, for the benefit of sections 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453 and 1454 of the Revised Code of Georgia, known as the "Stock Law," in said district, and that after this notice has been published for twenty days, an election will be ordered in said district, in which the question "For Fence" or "Stock Law" will be submitted to the lawful voters therein. Fifteen days' notice will be given of said election. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
oct17 d20d

For Fence or Stock Law.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 13, 1890.—Notice is hereby given, that under an act of the general assembly of said state, approved September 29, 1881, a petition has been filed in this office by as many as fifteen freeholders, and more, of the 722d district, G. M., known as Buckhead district, in said county, for the benefit of sections 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453 and 1454 of the revised code of Georgia, known as the "Stock Law," in said district, and that after this notice has been published for twenty days, an election will be ordered in said district, in which the question "For Fence" or "Stock Law" will be submitted to the lawful voters therein. Fifteen days' notice will be given of said election.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
oct 17-d-20d

CAPITAL CITY BANK
OF ATLANTA, GA.

Geo. W. Parrott, President | C. A. Collier, Vice President. | Jacob Haas, Cashier.

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Individual Liability Same as National Banks.

Transacts a general banking business. Commercial paper discounted. Loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe made on the most favorable terms. We draw our own
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries. Invites the accounts of individuals, banks, bankers, firms and corporations. Issue
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to draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days.
4 per cent per annum if left six months. 4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.
May 13 y.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Comp'ny
Corner Pryor and Alabama Streets,

Receives deposits, payable on demand, of one dollar and upwards and allows interest on the same. This gives all an excellent opportunity to save their surplus earnings, make interest on their money and at the same time have it where they can get it when necessity demands.

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Have a full line of Fine Domestic Wines. Imported Cigars received monthly. Sole agent's Anhauser Bush Beer.

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21 AND 23 KIMBALL HOUSE, - - - - - - ATLANTA, GA.
april 6-d1y

PASSENGER SCHEDULE

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILROAD

SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

Taking Effect September 7, 1890. Standard Time. 90th Meridian.

GOING SOUTH.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 11.
Lv Macon, Union depot	11 00 a m	7 00 p m	[illegible]
Ar Cordele, junction S. A. & M. R'y	1 43 p m	9 37 p m	[illegible]
Lv Cordele	1 43 p m	9 37 p m	[illegible]
Ar Tifton, junction B. & W. R. R.	3 07 pm	11 07 p m	[illegible]
Lv Tifton, " "	3 07 p m	11 07 p m	[illegible]
Ar Valdosta, junction S. F. & W. R. R.	4 41 p m	12 38 a m	[illegible]
Lv Valdosta, " "	4 41 p m	12 38 a m	[illegible]
Ar Jasper, " "	5 34 p m	1 35 a m	[illegible]
Ar Lake City junction F. C. & P. R. R.	6 27 p m	2 29 a m	[illegible]
Lv Lake City " "	6 27 p m	2 29 a m	[illegible]
Ar Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot	....	6 35 a m	[illegible]
Ar Hampton, Junction F. C. & P. R. R.	7 37 p m	3 43 a m	[illegible]
Lv Hampton Junction "	7 52 p m	3 46 a m	[illegible]
Ar St. Augustine via J. St. A. & H. R. R. R.	9 00 p m	5 00 a m	[illegible]

GOING NORTH.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 12.
Lv St. Augustine via J. St. A. & H. R. R.R.	....	....	[illegible]
Lv Palatka Union Depot	7 30 a m	6 00 p m	[illegible]
Ar Hampton junction F. C. & P. R. R.	8 38 a m	7 13 p m	[illegible]
Lv Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot	....	....	[illegible]
Ar Lake City " "	9 50 a m	8 30 p m	[illegible]
Lv Lake City Junction F. C. & P. R. R.	9 50 a m	8 30 p m	[illegible]
Ar Jasper Junction, S. F. & W. R'y	10 43 a m	9 30 p m	[illegible]
Ar Valdosta Junction, S. F. & W. R'y	11 37 a m	10 30 p m	[illegible]
Lv Valdosta " "	....	....	[illegible]
Ar Tifton, Junction B. & W. R. R.	1 10 p m	12 02 a m	[illegible]
Lv Tifton, " "	1 25 p m	12 02 a m	[illegible]
Ar Cordele Junction, S., A. and M. R'y	2 47 p m	1 23 a m	[illegible]
Ar Macon, Union depot	5 30 p m	4 00 a m	[illegible]

New and elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars on trains Nos. 3 and 4.

All trains arrive and depart from union depot, Macon, except No. 11 and 16, accommodation trains, which arrive and depart from Macon Junction.

A. C. KNAPP, Traffic Mgr. J. T. HOGE, Gen. Pass. Agt.
C. C. RODES, Jr., Soliciting Agt., 6 Kimball House, Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Time Card in effect September 1, 1890.

Atl'nta to Florida	No. 2	No. 4	No. 12	No. 14
Lv Atlanta	6 55am	7 20pm	2 15pm	11 30am
Ar Griffin	8 32am	9 03pm	4 00pm	12 55pm
Ar Macon Junc	10 30am	11 00pm	6 05pm	3 30pm
Ar Macon	10 45am	11 10pm	6 15pm	3 40pm
Lv Macon	10 15am	....	7 00pm	4 00pm
Lv Macon Junc	10 30am	....	7 08pm	4 09pm
Ar Albany	2 50pm	....	11 30pm	8 10pm
Ar Thomasville	5 40pm	....	....	....
Ar Waycross	....	....	5 20am	....
Ar Brunswick	....	....	7 40am	....
Ar Jacksonville	....	....	8 30am	....

Pullman cars on No. 12 to Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 11	No. 13
Lv Jacksonville	....	....	6 30pm	....
Lv Brunswick	....	....	6 50pm	....
Lv Waycross	....	....	9 50pm	....
Lv Thomasville	....	....	....	8 30am
Ar Albany	7 00am	....	1 50am	11 00am
Ar Macon	10 55am	....	6 10am	5 30pm
Lv Macon	1 45pm	3 20am	7 00am	5 55pm
Ar Griffin	4 00pm	5 28am	9 20am	8 32pm
Ar Atlanta	5 40pm	7 00am	11 00am	10 10pm

Pullman car on No. 11, to Atlanta.

ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.	No. 2	No. 4
Lv Atlanta	6 55am	7 20pm
Lv Griffin	8 32am	9 03pm
Ar Macon	10 45am	11 10pm
Lv Macon	11 00am	11 30pm
Ar Savannah	5 55pm	6 30am
Ar Jacksonville	8 30am	12 00 m

Palace sleeping cars on No. 4 to Savannah; Pullman, Savannah to Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH TO ATLANTA.	No. 1	No. 3
Lv Jacksonville	6 30pm	1 00pm
Lv Savannah	6 40am	8 10pm
Ar Macon	1 20pm	3 05am
Ar Griffin	4 00pm	5 28am
Ar Atlanta	5 40pm	7 00am

Pullman cars, Jacksonville to Savannah; Palace sleeping cars, Savannah to Atlanta.

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.	No. 2	No. 12
Lv Atlanta	6 55am	2 15pm
Ar Griffin	8 32am	4 00pm
Lv Griffin	8 35am	4 15pm
Ar Columbus	11 30am	7 10pm

Through coach between Atlanta and Columbus on Nos. 1 and 12.

COLUMBUS TO ATLANTA VIA GRIFFIN.	No. 1	No. 13
Lv Columbus	1 00pm	5 00pm
Ar Griffin	3 50pm	8 22pm
Lv Griffin	4 00pm	8 32pm
Ar Atlanta	5 40pm	10 10pm

All Trains above run Daily. Griffin accm lv Atlanta 5:55 p. m., ar Griffin 7:45 a. m. Time card for Hapeville trains can be obtained from
SAM B. WEBB, Trav. Pass. Agent,
H. S. McCLESKY, Pass. Agent,
No. 11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga
E. T. CHARLTON, Genl Pass. Agt, Savannah, Ga

THE GEORGIA RAILROD,
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, Ga., September 20th, 1890.

Commencing 21st instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.	
Leave Augusta	[illegible]
Arrive Camak	[illegible]
Leave Washington	[illegible]
Leave Athens	[illegible]
Leave Gainesville	[illegible]
Arrive Atlanta	[illegible]

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.	
Leave Atlanta	[illegible]
Leave Gainesville	[illegible]
Arrive Athens	[illegible]
Arrive Washington	[illegible]
Arrive Camak	[illegible]
Arrive Augusta	[illegible]

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Ly. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	[illegible]
Ar. Gainesvile	8 15 p m	Lv. Wash'ton	[illegible]
Ar. Athens	5 15 p m	Lv. Athens	[illegible]
Ar. Washington	2 30 p m	Ar. Gainesville	[illegible]
Ar. Augusta	3 15 p m	Ar. Atlanta	[illegible]

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta	[illegible]
Ar. Augusta	6 35 a m	Ar. Atlanta	[illegible]

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.			
Lv. Atlanta	8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur	[illegible]
Ar. Decatur	9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta	[illegible]
Lv. Atlanta	3 25 p m	Lv. Clarkston	[illegible]
Ar. Decatur	3 40 p m	Lv. Decatur	[illegible]
Ar. Clarkston	4 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	[illegible]

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.			
Lv. Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv. Covington	[illegible]
Lv. Decatur	6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur	[illegible]
Ar. Covington	8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	[illegible]

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—Daily.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camak	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	[illegible]
Ar. Macon	7 15 a m	Ar. Camak	[illegible]

UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAIN RAILROAD.		
Leave Union Point	*10 10 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Siloam	10 35 a m	[illegible]
Arrive White Plains	11 10 a m	[illegible]
Leave White Plains	* 8 00 a m	[illegible]
Leave Siloam	8 35 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Union Point	9 00 a m	[illegible]

*Daily except Sunday.

No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.

Sleeping car to Charleston on train No. 4.

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Camak, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.

Trains 1 and 2, dinner at Union Point.

Train No. 28, supper at Harlem.

J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
JOE. W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA RAILROAD. Knoxville Southern Railway. Time card in effect October 13th, 1890.

NORTH. 3. P M	1. A M	
3.45	7.50	Leave.....Atlanta.....Arrive
4.55	8.50	.....Marietta.....
5.36	9.25	.....Woodstock.....
6.09	9.38	.....Canton.....
6.39	10.28	...Ball Ground...
		.....Nelson.....
6.58	10.47	.....Tate.....
7.14	11.03	.....Jasper.....
8.12	12.02	.....Elijay.....
p.m.	12.17	....White Path....
	1.07	....Blue Ridge....
5	2.03	....Duck Town....
a.m.	3.01	.....Hiawasse.....
7.00	5.05	Jellico Junction
7.32	5.36	....Madisonville....
8.42	6.46	....Friendsville....
9.03	7.07	.....Louisville.....
9.40	7.52	.....Knoxville.....
a.m.	p.m.	Arrive

MURPHY DIVISION.

9. P M	
1.2	Leave...Blue Ridge...Arrive
2.3	.....Culberson.....
2.50	.....Notla.....
3.18	.....Murphy.....
p.m.	Arrive

All trains daily, except Sunday.

Parlor car on No. 1 and 2 between Blue Ridge and Marietta.

Through coach on No 1 and 2 between Knoxville and Atlanta.

J. B. GLOVER, General Superintendent. F. B. CHANDLER, [illegible]

PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.
DEALER IN

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquors CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, DEMIJOHNS FLASKS, CORKS AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

Fine Wines, Whiskies and Brandies a specialty in this line. Also Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and other Ammunitions. Red, Clover, Blue, Orchard, Herds and Timothy Grass Seeds; also Ruta Baga, Seven Top, Purple Top, Flat Dutch, White and Yellow Globe, Aberdeen, Cow Horn, German, Sweet and other brands of Turnip Seed. German Kale and other Fall, Field and Garden Seeds. Fresh and Genuine, and true to name. Empty barrels, half barrels and kegs and a variety of other goods. Prices reasonable. TERMS CASH. Also some few fruit jars, extra tops and rubbers on hand.

Elegant Boudoir Ornaments, Etchings, Artists' Proofs, Oil Paintings, Japanese Novelties, German and French Art Designs, at M. Rich & Bros.

SIDNEY LANIER.

UNVEILING THE BUST OF THE POET IN THE MACON LIBRARY.

Poems from Poets and Authors of the Country—The Fine Address of Hon. Walter B. Hill, Etc., Etc.

MACON, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION today, in a general way, mentioned the unveiling of the memorial bust of the late Sidney Lanier, at the public library's rooms last night. Eloquent addresses were made and several soulful letters and poems by prominent persons were read, which are here given in their entirety.

Mrs. Mary Day Lanier, the widow of the deceased, sent the following telegram from Baltimore:

"Greeting to the Macon Library and all its friends of October 17th: My deficient strength prevails against my earnest desire to be with them."

SPEECH OF MR. W. B. HILL.

In presenting the bust, Mr. W. B. Hill said: A bit of history lies back of this occasion to which music brings the minstrelsy of its golden tongue; for which poetry will sweep its star-tuned lyre; and in which sculpture celebrates once more its triumph over death.

About a year ago, the Macon Athenæum resolved to secure a bust of Sidney Lanier to be placed in the public library of this his native city. A committee opened correspondence with Mr. Charles Lanier, of New York, a distant kinsman of the poet, in reference to the similar bust which had been presented to the John Hopkins University of Baltimore. He generously proffered to duplicate the order for that with a pedestal of Georgia marble, and now, in his behalf, I have the pleasure of presenting to the Macon Public Library the bronze bust of Sidney Lanier, which is presently to be unveiled.

Sidney Lanier sings the psalm of his own life in the "Song of Chattahoochee." Pure was that life as the mountain stream that, in his native Georgia, flows,

Out of the hills of Habersham,
Down the valley of Hall.

Manifold hindrances uprose at every step to deflect or bar his course—yet towards poetry as the mountain brook was set towards the sea. He was sold in thrall to the narrow channel of his earthly life by the languor of wasting disease; held by the pressure of his "home-fond heart" of family care. Bread for wife and children could be earned in the uncongenial toil of a lawyer's office, at the sacrifice of the destiny which throbbed within him; only a strong faith could prophecy that the manna would fall from those larger heavens whose atmosphere his spirit craved as its vital air. Listen how, in the allegory of the song, we hear these alluring appeals:

All down the hills of Habersham,
All through the valleys of Hall,
The rushes cried abide, abide,
The willful water-weeds held me thrall.
The laving laurel turned my tide,
The ferns and the fondling grass said stay,
The dewberry dipped for to werk delay,
And the little seeds sighed abide, abide,
Here is the hills of Habersham,
Here in the valleys of Hall.

But no! The arid wastes of a time parched with the eagerness of its own greed, the drooping flowers of beauty and love and holiness, the sea of song stretching its sympathies around the harsh specks of human life, all need, and sorely need, the pure and quickening message which strives within him to find vent. "Duty whispers low, thou must." Besides the time is short. And so: Listen how the stream asserts its strenuous, outgoing mission:

But, oh, not the hills of Habersham,
And oh, not the valleys of Hall,
Avail: I am fain for to water the plain.
Downward the voices of Duty call,
Downward, to toil and be mixed with the main,
The dry fields burn, and the mills are to turn,
And a myriad of flowers mortally yearn,
And the lordly main from beyond the plain,
Calls o'er the hills of Habersham,
Calls through the valleys of Hall.

It was said of some poet that he will go down to posterity with a small book under his arm. The same is true of Lanier. But in the growing accumulations of literature that threaten to submerge us under "books, books, books," a title to immorality will more surely rest on a few fine creations than on a ponderous set of "works." Let us ask then what are the qualities that distinguish Lanier's poetry and life, and for which he will be remembered.

1. Lanier is the type "in a nineteenth century way" of the union of musical and poetic functions in the old time bard or minstrel.

The real significance of the connection of his musical genius with his poetic art lies not so much in the mere skill metrical forms as in the enrichment of his poetic inspirations. To his musical culture he was also indebted for his theory of the "Science of Verse"—an attempt to find scientific basis in the physical laws of music for the laws of rythm and poetical expression.

Most strikingly this rare conjunction of poetic gifts enabled him to surpass other poets in the description of sounds; not perhaps in the description of the sounds of voluble bells and lowing herds and surging seas, but the sounds which, as George Eliot says, "Lie upon the other side of silence." He could hear the squirrel's heart beat." If to other poets it has been given to behold the light that never was on land or sea, to him it was given to hear voices in the depths of woods, and the brooding of the marshes which no ear but his had ever caught. To his quickened hearing the indistinguishable vibrations of the wings of bees made "loud fanfare." The rustling whispering of little green leaves awake him, in "sunrise," from sleep.

How exquisite this description from Corn:

"The copse-depths into flittle noises start,
That sound anon like beating of a heart,
Anon like talk 'twixt lips not far apart."

2. Lanier is the poet of a passionate purity.

He is the laureate of the White Cross movement of a later time—the knightly order of Sir Galahads, whose strength is as the strength of ten because their hearts are pure. Woman's protest against the burning injustice of a false public opinion, which man has established, was never more finely uttered than in the lines:

"Must woman scorch for a single sin,
Which her betrayer may revel in?"

A French writer has lately said that the only receipt for creating interest in fiction is "to smash the ten commandments," but Lanier's genius shrank in moral recoil from the pollution of this desperate and devilish device. To him belongs the unique honor of having given in the fine poems called "In Absence" and "Acknowledgement" the only fitting response ever uttered by masculine lips to the wifely love which is glorified in Mrs. Browning's sonnets from the Portuguese; and in those fine poems, together with "My Springs" and "Laus Mariæ," we get glimpses of that idyllic marriage which the poet thought a rich compensation for all the other perfect gifts which Providence denied.

3d. In an age of materialism he has sung the finer things of the spirit.

To a generation rushing madly after wealth, hardly pausing for one moment around an open grave; making "business a battle," wedging the poor

Against an inward-opening door,
That pressure tightens evermore,

he sounds the cry:

"Alas, for the poor to have some part
In von sweet living land of art,
Makes problem not for head but heart."

His song and his life are a splendid lesson for this needy time; the lesson that to Be and to Know are greater things than to Get and to Have.

4. He has enriched poetry with the revelation of aspects of nature hitherto unsung.

He was the first that ever burst in that silent sea, "the length and the breadth and the sweep of the marshes of Glynn." He was the first who has sung in lasting melody the waving of the corn. His heart was as open to all of nature's revelations as the morning glory to the sun. A mere glance at the titles of the poems will show how many objects touched the springs of affection within him. Wherever he went—Tampa, Brunswick, Chester—he "carried starry stuff about his wings," and has enriched his temporary homes with the pollen of his songs. The "peddler bee," the "gospeling glooms of live oaks," the marsh-plants "thirsty-cupped for rains," the "myriad prayer" of leaves with "palms upturned in air;" the mocking bird "trim Shakespeare on the tree" who "summed the woods in song"—these are but few of the rare felicities of phrase which glow through all the little green gilt volume of poems like the "globes of gold" that on "A Florida Sunday" studded bright the green heavens of the orange groves.

5. The story of his life is a heritage of all time. The undaunted faith that in the face of all practical discouragements bade him take flute and pen for sword and staff and give his allegiance to the twin arts he had so long worshipped—the manly and uncomplaining struggle with poverty and unrecognition, the almost airy heroism with which he looked death in the eye, calling it the "rich stirred up cup of Time," that should send him glad on his journey to the undiscovered country—all this is a record that the world will not willingly let die. "The idea of his life shall sweetly creep into men's study of imagination."

Summing up all these qualities and thinking of others that cannot now be named, it is not too much to say in words which I quote from Chief Justice Bleckley (himself a poet), "His fame, which is now a mere germ, may one day grow to be a tall cedar in the poetic Lebanon."

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S REMARKS.

President Hugh V. Washington received the bust in behalf of the public library, in the following language:

Mr. Hill: I have great pleasure in accepting this gift to the library from the generous kinsman of our poet, Mr. Charles Lanier, of New York. There are many suggestions born of the occasion.

From a very remote period of antiquity it has been customary to preserve the features of distinguished individuals in marble and bronze. The world from an early time has felt, and doubtless always will feel, an interest in knowing somewhat of the personality of those of the race who have been marked by genius, or who have wrought some great or noble thing. It is natural, interesting and inspiring to look upon the images of those who have had their entrances and their exits upon the stage of human endeavor, and have left, not their footprints, but rather their soulprints upon succeeding times.

It is not material grandeur that survives; the pomp of kingdoms is forgotten; and there were proud cities of the ancient world that have so far perished that no vestige remains to mark their cities, and are rescued from oblivion only because linked with some of the great names of the past.

To those who appreciate high achievements, Westminister Abbey is the most interesting spot in England, because it holds the ashes and the memories of those who have best illustrated the genius of the English people.

Cities have ever been wont to identify themselves with the birth-place of the great. Thus it was written of Homer:

"Seven rival towns contend for Homer dead."

But there can be no dispute as to the nativity of our poet. Here in this city Sidney Lanier was born; he was Macon's gift to literature, and there was that in the surroundings well befitting the birth-place of the poet.

Here, near to the great heart of our people and our state, midway between the "hills of Habersham" and "the marshes of Glynn," between the majestic Savannah and the broad "Chattahoochee;" here, where the orange-scented breeze from the gulf meets the cool air from the Appalachian chain; here, where the rich magnolia shines amidst the forests of the long-leaf pine; here, in this favored city, in whose valley commerce flourished, and upon whose more than "seven hills" the wealthy planters built their stately homes and reared the fabric of a society that was delightful for all that was refined, and free from all that was sordid; and where, even before the birth of the poet, the shackles of thousands of years were stricken from woman when Wesleyan college opened its doors, to be followed by many others. Here, where the past was full of honor and the future all promise, in 1842, Sidney Lanier was born of honored parentage, and here tonight, in this appreciative assembly, do we receive and welcome his image, faithfully cast in bronze, to be still more perpetuated in memory.

Lanier's place in literature of enduring power is secure, fast by that pole of the true in thought, the noble and beautiful in deed, around which our life revolves.

I desire to return the thanks, not only of the library, but of the people of Macon, to Mr. Lanier for this valued gift. We shall carefully preserve it and hand it down to our successors in office through coming generations.

POEMS AND LETTERS.

After the above addresses, the following poems and letters were read by Professor G. R. Glenn:

FROM CHARLES LANIER.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1890. Messrs. Walter B. Hill and Others Committee, Macon Ga.—Gentleman: Your invitation to be present at the ceremony of the unveiling of the bust of the late Sidney Lanier has been received, but I regret that business will necessarily prevent my being with you on this auspicious occasion. It affords me great pleasure to know the high regard the people of Macon have for his memory, and I assure you that the fond remembrance I have of him will never die out. I shall always remember him as a poet, scholar and a kind, affectionate husband and father. Cut down in the prime of a life of usefulness and in the beginning of his fame as a poet, it was a loss to us all, for had he been permitted to spend a few more years of good health, he, no doubt, would have attained a high position in literature. Thanking you very much, I am very sincerely yours. CHARLES LANIER.

FROM CLIFFORD LANIER.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1890.—Messrs. Hill, Park and Washington, Committee of Invitation, etc.—Gentlemen: Since it is now fixed that I cannot be present at the deeply interesting unveiling of the bust of Sidney Lanier, presented by Mr. Charles Lanier of this city, to which occasion you so thoughtfully invited my family and myself, let me beg you to convey to the Library Association our earnest and sincere regret.

This sentiment is intensified by the fact that my friend, Mr. Hayne, the poetic son of the poet, Colonel Paul Hayne (therefore doubly the son of one who was a warm friend of Sidney), has consented to read the poem written for this event, and my absence will prevent me from hearing the words with which this gifted Georgian will place a wealth of immortelles upon the mute, yet speaking brow of bronze.

The word poet suggests a dreamer, and the semblance here portrayed by the artist is very grave and thoughtful, if not the brow and eyes of one who looks into the depths of a vision. He was not a dreamer alone, though he almost wildly dreamed of weaving through the vast garment of human life many golden threads of harmony and beauty; he was also an earnest worker for the uplifting of his time, with a heart purer from dross, maybe, than that which passionately throbbed in the breast of the mediæval Savonarola. He dreamed that the twin angels of music and poetry, leaving their lamps burning with a glow caught from the coming of the bridegroom, might witness the marriage of humanity with Christ, might illumine the world with the "Holiness of Beauty." Thus were beauty, harmony, truths, but different facets to him of the perfect crystal, Christ. Thus, mingling them together deftly, he interwrought the lines of life, of art, of religion. Conduct was to him not merely ethical, but spiritual; art had the sacredness of religion.

Praising him was natural to those who knew him best, natural as incense of the morning mist about the mountain peak. But it is not for me to praise. I would that I might rather recount to you some incidents of his life illustrative of your fellow-townsman; others will be found to perform this friendly task.

It is mine not to discourse, but to send this word of deep regret at my own loss in the inability to be present with you. Sidney loved with a poet's fervor your Macon, the scene of his youth and early manhood. He will be present with you in spirit while you are honoring him, and I cannot but think that some rich benediction will be upon those, the people of his native place, who, animated by the same devotion, seek the same lofty ideals pursued by the poet and worker. Whose life you have known and commemorate. Gratefully and sincerely yours,

CLIFFORD LANIER.

FROM W. HAND BROWNE.

BALTIMORE, September 12, 1890.—Messrs. H. S. Edwards, W. B. Hill, R. E. Park, committee.—Gentlemen: Your letter of the 1st instant reached Baltimore during my absence from the city, or it should have had an earlier reply. I thank you for the privilege of uniting with you in honoring the memory of Sidney Lanier.

My own acquaintance with Lanier began about 1871, when I was editing "The Southern Magazine," to which periodical he was a contributor, and this led to an interchange of letters. I think that no one ever drew near that sweet and pure spirit, who was not at once strongly attached to him by the twofold charm of genius and of character; and when we went personally after his removal to Baltimore, the acquaintance thus formed ripened to a warm friendship which lasted, not long indeed, but till his death.

In Baltimore, Lanier made many friends—men and women of warm hearts and generous sympathies, who were able in some measure to lighten the heavy burdens which life and circumstance had laid upon him; but to the heaviest of all, the continual presence and progress of fatal disease, they could only bring affection and sympathy. I well remember the sweet resignation, the quiet fortitude, the sunny cheerfulness with which he bore his troubles as light afflictions, which after all would endure but for a little while.

There was something heavenly in Lanier's nature. His poetry was not an art, it was the expression of the man himself. His soul dwelt perpetually in a serene atmosphere of beauty and purity, and moved among the lovely mysteries to which he gave voices. Poetry so entirely spontaneous, in which both thought and form were altogether the expression of the poet's own nature, could not fail to be intensely original. It was this novelty that critics at first found hard to reconcile with their preconceived ideals, giving rise to censure and disparagement from a few, and hesitating and qualified approval from others. Of course none knew better than Lanier himself that his work did not reach his ideal. He was growing daily in power, in breadth and in clearness; but death hushed his lyre before he was able to show its full compass.

As it is, he has awakened the admiration and touched the hearts of thousands who never saw him face to face, and his memory has, and will have, those who honor it and hold it dear whenever our tongue is spoken, though perhaps honored most and held dearest in the land of his nativity, and the city of his adoption. I am, gentlemen, very faithfully yours, W. HAND BROWNE.

FROM CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S., October 6, 1890.—H. S. Edwards, Chairman of Committee—Dear Sir: I can hardly say how thoroughly I am with you in your devotion to the memory of Lanier. I have counted it one of my chief delights that I may have been able to hasten a little, even so little, here in Canada, the proper recognition of his genius. There is a personal element in Lanier's poetry which makes intenser appeal to me than that of any other American poet but Emerson. Aside from this consideration, I cannot but think that Lanier was, potentially at least, one of the three or four masters of American song. It seems to me that he reached heights of insight and lyric fervor which have been surpassed by no other poet of America. His work, moreover, like that of two other poets very dissimilar to him and to each other—Poe and Emerson—is stamped with that individuality of structure, that insistent originality of cadence, most apt to impress the art of succeeding singers. Lanier was comparatively late in finding his true expression; and because his note is almost aggressively new, his fame will not improbably be late in spreading from the few to the many. But his place is already lofty and secure, and his influence, which makes for all that is ideal in song, will continue its advance in ever-widening circles.

Thanking you for the honor you have done me in connecting me thus with a movement which so entirely commands my sympathy, I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

FROM JOHN B. TABB.

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE, Ellicott City, Md., September 17, 1890.—Henry S. Edwards and Committee—Gentlemen: In response to your courteous note of the 1st, I send, instead of a letter, a quatrain, which I hope you can use. Yours very respectfully,

JOHN B. TABB.

SIDNEY LANIER.

A spirit like the marshes, large and wide,
All flooded o'er with mystic harmonies
Of sunrise and the swelling of the tide,
Or "grave entrancement" of the evening skies.
—JOHN B. TABB.

September 22, 1890. Mr. Harry S. Edwards and Others—Gentlemen: It occurs to me since sending you my quatrain, that perhaps the enclosed (for the most part published in The Critic a few years ago) would serve you better. I wish it were worthier. Yours very cordially,

JOHN B. TABB.

SIDNEY LANIER'S LAST LINES.

"The ruling passion strong in death" was never perhaps more tenderly exemplified than in the last moments of Sidney Lanier. There, in the mountains of North Carolina, whither, as a last resort, he had turned to "the strength of the hills," he traced on the back of an envelope, with a hand that hardly supported his pen, the following lines:

"I was the earliest bird awake, I believe; and somehow the mountain tops did not hinder me; and I was aware of the dawn, not by mine eyes, but my heart."

To one who knew that steadfast heart, and how dark were the mountain tops towering above it, no utterance of the poet ever betrayed more of his nature than do these last lines: He "was the earliest bird awake." Feeble and dying, but still a "bird," awake to every emotion of love, of beauty, of faith, of star-like hope, keeping the dawn in his heart to sing, when the mountain tops hindered it from his eyes.

His wife, who was his sole companion in the small tent on the mountain side, told me that his daily question was, when he first woke, some times hours before day, "Is our gray dawn come?" The signs in the east that he seemed to foresee, we are witnessing now. Like his own fair "Sunrise" his fame will grow.

"A flush; 'tis dead; 'tis alive; 'tis
Dead ere the west
Was aware of it; nay, 'tis
Abiding, 'tis unwithdrawn.

A spirit like the marshes, large and wide,
All flooded o'er with mystic harmonies
Of sunrise and the swelling of the tide,
Or "grave entrancement" of the evening skies.
—JOHN B. TABB.

FROM H. S. EDWARDS.

MACON, Ga., October 17, 1890.—Mr. H. S. Edwards, of Macon, read the following original poem:

O, not for us who knew the, thou dear Immortal,
Lifts now the veil from this thy sculptured wraith:
Love long has watched thy shrine and o'er its portal
Burns his bright torch and hangs the star of faith.
When that clear flame fades into blackened ember
And in the new white morn the fair faith-star is set,
When we, the beauty of thy holiness forget,
Then may art teach the frail hearts to remember;
Nor need to teach it then, while far and free
Thy music wanders o'er Times' boundless sea.
Yield to the stranger—lovers then, you sad presentment,
That dims our sight with the unfallen tear,
Smiles ever by our hearts' firesides, in sweet contentment,
The tender face of our own lost Lanier.

H. S. EDWARDS.

FROM WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

Poem for the Unveiling of the Bust of Sidney Lanier, at Macon, Ga., October 17, 1890.

Unveil the noble brow, the deep-souled eyes,
Wherein melodious unities
Of Music and of Poetry were born,
For underneath by care's half sluggish thorn—
Barbed oft with suffering—he bravely brought
To Song's full bloom his lyric buds of thought.
Here love and homage shall alike proclaim
The undying whiteness of our poet's fame;
Wed to the marble yet exempt from cold
As winter clouds blessed by the sun's warm gold.

And now I hear
Far off yet clear
Two voices that are one—
For drawing close to Music's feet
'Tis thus her lyric sister sweet
Sings of their cherished son:

Strong-winged and free each mood of me
Thrilled through his heart and brain—
His soul was lit by lights that flit
Across the waving grain!
The marshes drear he made a prayer
With words whose wondrous flight
Bore thoughts that reach, through rhythmic speech,
To sunlands out of sight!

He let no seed from doubt's dark weed
Fall in the holy shrine
Where song was bred, by music led
To beckoning heights divine!
And seldom mute his silver flute
Entwoked with matchless art
Each wave of sound by silence bound
Within her vestal heart!

Death's arctic fear—"a cordial rare"
To his enraptured dream,—
Came from the blue his spirit knew
Of love and faith supreme!
His "Sunrise" song, with rapture strong,
Rose like a lark in light
Who feels the sway of sovereign day
Reign o'er the mists of night!

He loved the flow of winds that blow
To "odor-currents" set.
The gem-like hue of fleeting dew,
Frail rose and violet,
The soul in trees whose litanies
His reverent spirit heard;
The corn-blades rife with vernal life,
The rune of bee or bird!

Strong-winged and free each mood of me
Thrilled through his heart and brain,
His soul was lit by lights that flit
Across the waving grain.
The marshes drear he made a prayer
With words whose wondrous flight
Bore thoughts that reach, through rhythmic speech,
To sunlands out of sight!

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

FROM CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

HARTFORD, Conn., September 5, 1890.—Dear Sirs: It is possible that a livelier and more substantial appreciation of the genius of Sidney Lanier might have kept him longer with us. It is little that we can do for him now, with the best disposition in the world to honor him. It is much, however, that we can do for ourselves in keeping green his memory and always before us the inspiration of his life. I am glad, therefore, that you will place his bronze bust in the public library of his native city. It will stand there as a constant reminder to this generation of the value of the intellectual life, of the beauty of the spiritual life, of the incomparable dignity of literature in an age so bent upon intense success and pleasure.

Without wealth for his labor, and without adequate recognition for his genius in his life time, he now speaks to us in a sweet and persistent voice that compels us to recognize the nobility of the things of the mind, and that the highest success in life is not in the rewards of adventitious fortune.

His birth place honors itself by its care for his memory. Yours sincerely,

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

To Messrs. H. S. Edwards, W. B. Hill and R. E. Park, committee.

SYDNEY LANIER.

I hold a prism to mine upturned eye,
The sunlight's golden lances pierce it through—
Behold! what blazing splendors fill the blue!
Ten thousand shimmering rainbows arch the sky,
And interblend their glorious radiency;
All gross and common things fade from my view,
And, in her virgin beauty robed anew,
The Earth once more an Eden seems to be;
Such are to me, the glorifying powers
Of thy rare verse, O regal-souled Lanier;
What valiant war for Truth thy pen did wage!
It was Ithuriel's spear—but wreathed with flowers;
Thy stainless song recalls Art's golden age,
And Love's immortal glory crowns thy bier.

CHARLES W. HUBNER.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 16, 1890.—My Dear Mr. Hill: I regret that it will be impossible for me to be with you to participate in the dedication of the memorial bust of Sidney Lanier. It is an event of such unusual significance in this land of ours that I would gladly join with those who have the ceremonial in charge.

We have had many versifiers, in the south, a few poets, and a number of song-writers, but among them all there are none to be compare to Sidney Lanier. It was left to him to hitch the atmosphere and soil of the south to the star of his verse, and this is the test of genius.

Those who follow with some intimacy the progress of criticism and taste in this country, must be struck with one fact, namely, that the fame of Sidney Lanier is constantly growing. Of him it may be said that he lives more truly now than when he was alive. He lives, not only in the home and in the library, but in the current literature of the time. He wrought with such fervor and such patience that his works are already classics, and with such rare simplicity and sweetness that they are taking hold of the popular mind.

Thanking you for your invitation, I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

FROM PRESIDENT GILMAN, OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

BALTIMORE, October 15, 1890.—My Dear Sir: The friends of Sidney Lanier in Baltimore have been very glad to hear that a likeness of the poet is about to be placed in the public library of his native city, and you are to be congratulated on having a replica of the bust that we have here. Every time that I look at it, I am reminded of his chivalric bearing, of his persuasive voice, of his lofty ideals; and every time that I open the pages of his poems, I regret that a life which accomplished much and promised more, was brought to its close so soon. We need not concern ourselves with respect to the life of his poetry. That takes care of itself. But it is well to endeavor to perpetuate the unusual characteristics of the man and to keep in mind the native of Georgia, who amid all the discouragement which came from ill-health, and all the change which the war involved, was constantly thriving for the noblest and best. His name is among the names most honored in the annals of this university. "Aspiro dum expiro" is the motto which has been placed upon the memorial tablet that here bears his name. It is the record of his latter years. I am, dear sir, yours respectfully, D. C. GILMAN.

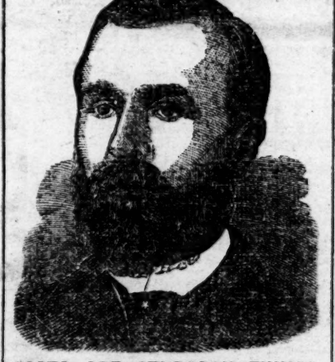
W. B. Hill, for the committee, Macon, Ga.

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M. Rich & Bros. are direct importers of Art Goods, English and French Carpets, India Mattings and Oriental Draperies.
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REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
20 PEACHTREE ST.
TELEPHONE, 1075.
If you want to buy, sell, or exchange property of any description, why not go to headquarters and be pleased.
$4,800 buys two stores, 10 rooms above and two 3-room houses in the rear, on Marietta street. The whole rents for $52.50 per month. Good renting property. Just think of such property bringing over 10 per cent interest net, besides considering the increasing value of the property.
$6,500 for a 7-r house, lot 42x112, on Ivy street. A lovely home for the right party.
$5,000 gets, for a few days only, a lovely 8-room house on lot 72x152, on Ivy st. Reasonable terms.
$7,250 for 315x272 to 10-foot alley, on North ave., surrounded by several streets. Twelve good sized lots can be made of this.
$400 for 50x107, on Gardner st. Easy payments.
$450 for 100x200, on Scott st., near dummy line. Terms easy.
$650 for 118x150, on dummy line and Flat Shoals road. Bargain.
$2,500 for 104x184, on Bowden st., near Peachtree. Not to be found often.
$2,000 for 112 acres, ¼ mile from W. & A. R. R., and 3 miles north of Marietta, Ga., within one mile of American Marble Co. 75 acres open, balance in young timber, and lies rolling; a 4 and 2-room house; very productive, and especially of fruits and grapes; gin and mill within ¼ mile of place. Accommodation train stops at every cross road. Will exchange for Atlanta property.
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Any dissatisfaction cheerfully corrected. We keep no shoddy, no trash—quality first-class, and for the least money.
Every style of Garment that Fat Men, Slim and Short, Tall or Small Men desire, can be found at
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5 ROOM COTTAGE on lot 30x100 feet, Irwin street, west of Hilliard, for $2,000, on long payments.
VACANT LOT 46x100 feet, S. W. corner Hilliard and Irwin streets. $1,500, on easy payments. High level corner lot.
BEAUTIFUL 12-ACRE West End tract, high, level, shaded, fronting Central railroad; very choice for home lots and a rare investment, at $20,000, on liberal terms.
5 ACRES ON FLAT SHOALS road, part of Van Epps' property formerly, 2-room cottage, fruit, fine water, land rich, neighborhood good, only $2,000.
10 LOTS, ALL HIGH AND BEAUTIFUL, with fine grove and pretty grass sod, only $4,500; fronting Georgia railroad and Decatur wagon road, near Edgewood station, this side Hayne's.
45 ACRES ON PEACHTREE ROAD and belt railroad, long road front, good 5-room cottage, fruit and water, 3½ miles from Kimball House by Peachtree road, only $20,000, on easy payments.
5 ACRES ON PEACHTREE ROAD, this side the creek, this side Mrs. Walter Gordon's, 7-room cottage, rich land, running water and pleasant neighborhood, formerly part of Deerland Park, $3,500.
EDGEWOOD PARK LOTS at $500 and upwards.
NORTH AVENUE CORNER LOT 50x140 feet, two blocks from West Peachtree, $2,000.
CENTRAL S. PRYOR STREET STORE property, between Alabama and E. Hunter street.
CENTRAL FORSYTH STREET property, vacant and improved.
HOMES ON WHITEHALL, Pulliam, Crew, Peachtree, Spring and other choice residence streets
FARM LANDS in great variety in different parts of the south.
TIMBER LANDS in large tracts.
CHOICE COAL AND TIMBER lands together in Kentucky.
CHEAP HOMES and lots in all parts of Atlanta.
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FOR SALE—A well-equipped farm, mill with water power for 50,000 spindles, and water gin, water gristmill, 1,000 acres land, large house, 20 tenement houses. Farm will alone pay 6 per cent on price asked for whole, and the land rents for 60 to 75 bales a year, is rich and well timbered, only ten hours from Atlanta, 4 miles from Richmond and Danville railroad and 12 miles from Charlotte, N. C., where labor is plentiful, climate healthy, and where within a radius of 20 miles are located 14 cotton mills; $75,000 for whole property. Ample room and power to increase capacity of your mill, and there is money in it. Offered because owner injured in railroad accident and cannot give it active personal superintendency.
$10,000 for 2,300 acres land, on which are 1,300 acres of very fine hardwood timber, 600 acres as good pine timber as can be found in Georgia, and balance good farm land.
SPRING STREET 8-room 2 story modern brick residence, water, gas, paved street and walks, choice neighborhood, for $2,500, payable one-third cash, remainder at rate of $35 monthly with 6 per cent interest.
BALTIMORE HOUSE on Hunnicutt avenue, complete in all its arrangements, very convenient, very nice and pretty, excellent neighborhood, low price and easy payments.
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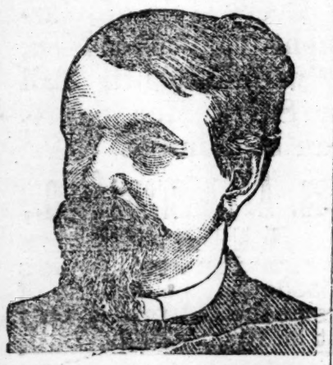
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NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impaired vital energy, despondency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safety and permanently cured.

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URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, frequent and burning urine, gonorrhea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

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A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies.

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Superb Silks for street and evening wear. Exquisite Drapery Nets. M. Rich & Bros.

THE PARROT'S EVIDENCE.

It was midnight in the city and the lamps flickered dimly through the wintry mist.

In a dreary attic in the suburbs an old man sat shivering over a fireless stove.

"It's gettin' colder, Polly—gettin' colder," he mumbled, and from a corner in the room a strange, drowsy voice echoed:

"It's gettin' colder, Polly—gettin' colder!"

It was "Poll," the miser's parrot.

This wretched being, who loved no human soul, and was loved of none, had yet a strange affection for this bird, that shared his loneliness and misery in that cold and wretched habitation.

"We'll have to make a fire, Polly," said the old man, hobbling to a corner where there was a box of wood and coal. "We'll have to make a fire. But, Lord! How it costs! How it costs!"

The parrot repeated the words after him, and then with an evident scream of delight flew from its chilly perch in the corner to the old man's chair by the stove.

"Ah, you don't care for the cost," grumbled the miser, as he placed a few splinters in the stove, "you don't know what money is, Polly; you don't know what it is."

The bird eyed him reproachfully at this arraignment of its intelligence, but said never a word.

Soon the stove was roaring with comfortable promise of warmth, but, though his old bones were cold enough, God knows, the miser did not enjoy it. "It's burning up money," he muttered to himself, "burning up gold dollars!"

He sat there nodding and muttering over the blaze. The parrot had perched upon his shoulder and was dozing dreamily.

Suddenly the bird screamed—a wild, shrill scream it was—and flew affrighted to its accustomed corner.

The old man started up in terror. His keen ear caught the sound of muffled voices just outside his door. Then he heard the lock click.

What could it mean?

"Who is there?" he cried in weak and quavering tones. "Who is there?"

And in a shrill voice the parrot echoed, "Who is there?"

The clicking of the lock ceased. The miser moved tremblingly, but noiselessly, to the door and listened. Presently he heard voices:

"There's some one in there with him. I heard two voices."

"You'er a fool. That was his parrot that mocked him when he asked, 'Who's there?' Let's force the door."

The old man waited not to hear more. He rushed to the window, and in feeble tones cried out to the desolate night: "Help! Help! Murder! Murder!"

And the terrified bird repeated after him: "Help! Help! Murder! Murder!"

But not far into the night those cries of terror went, and no one seemed to hear them. The heavy mist muffled and choked the sounds, as if to shield a crime.

The door was opened. Two men with masked faces rushed in and seized the miser, pinning him to the floor, with heavy, cruel hands upon his throat. "Another sound," they cried in hoarse whispers, "and we strangle you where you lie."

"Curse the bird!" cried one, as the parrot flew screaming about the room. "He'll give us away!"

"Kill it," cried the other, still holding the miser with a vice-like grip. "Wring its neck."

But this they could not do. Whether the bird knew its danger or not it ceased screaming when these words were spoken and hid itself out of harm's reach.

"Tell us where your money is," cried the men, "or we'll strangle you."

"I haven't got any money," moaned the old man. "Take your knees off my breast; you're killing me. For God's sake let me up. I'm but a poor old man, without a penny in the world!"

"You lie!" hissed the robber, whose hand was on the miser's throat, and as he spoke he drew a long knife from his belt.

"Don't kill me! Don't kill me!" gasped the miser. "It's under the mattress—all I have in the world. I'm but a poor old man. Don't rob me—don't kill me!"

"Look where he says, Smith. See if the money's there."

"A bag of it!" cried the other, lifting the mattress, "and heavy as lead!"

At these words the man who was holding the miser relaxed his grasp. Finding himself free, the old man raised himself and clasped the man who had his gold around the knees.

"For God's sake, give me some of it!" he pleaded. "I shall starve to death if you take it all!"

"Knock the old devil on the head, Bill," cried the man. "It'll be better to make a clean job of it."

The other suited the action to the word. A blow from the butt of a pistol laid the miser senseless at his feet. Then there was the keen flash of a steel blade—a red gash across the wrinkled throat, and the poor wretch lay dead.

"Now, let's be off," said one. "We'll go to Collins's saloon and share the money."

"No," cried the other. "We'll divide it here, and go to Collins's afterwards."

They did not wait to count it out in dollars and cents, but halved it roughly for the time Then, with stealthy steps, they descended and passed out into the night.

The familiar form of the old miser was missed on the streets for three days after that. The rag-pickers in that vicinity knew him well. The miserable, drunken tenants of the house wherein he lay dead missed him also, and on the third day one of them sought his room.

The door was open, and there, perched near the old man's body, was the parrot. But the intruder started back in terror at the sight before him, and fled down the stairs and out into the street.

A policeman was found to whom the terrible story was told. Bystanders who heard it followed him into the house.

The inmates of the house, four in number, were arrested and brought before the coroner in that room of death. But they knew nothing of the murder. One remembered, however, that on a certain night he heard loud talking in the old man's room. But he paid no attention to it. The miser was always talking to himself and the bird screaming.

But there was a witness to that murder who was yet to speak.

Suddenly the parrot screamed, and then the astonished listeners heard these words:

"Help! Help! Murder!"

And then—

"Take your knees off my breast! You're killing me!"

And then—

"Knock the old devil on the head, Bill!"

And then came the clue to all:

"We'll go to Collins's saloon and share the money."

And then the bird flew screaming from them and hid, as on that terrible night.

But it had given a clue which brought two murderers to justice.

The man Collins was arrested. In his possession was found the greater portion of the miser's money. Held as an accomplice in the crime, he confessed that the men had given him the money to keep on the night of the murder. He gave their names to the police, and they were tracked and captured.

"I must have that bird," said the chief of police. "He's the best detective in the country."

F. L. STANTON.

The Voice

Is easily injured—the slightest irritation of the throat or larynx at once affecting its tone, flexibility, or power. All efforts to sing or speak in public, under such conditions, become not only painful but dangerous, and should be strictly avoided until every symptom is removed. To effect a speedy cure no other medicine is equal to

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The best of anodynes, this preparation rapidly soothes irritation, strengthens the delicate organs of speech, and restores the voice to its tone and power. No singer or public speaker should be without it. Lydia Thompson, the famous actress, certifies: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been of very great service to me. It improves and strengthens the voice, and is always effective for the cure of colds and coughs."

"Upon several occasions I have suffered from colds, causing hoarseness and entire loss of voice. In my profession of an auctioneer any affection of the voice or throat is a serious matter, but at each attack, I have been relieved by a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy, with ordinary care, has worked such a

Magical Effect

that I have suffered very little inconvenience. I have also used it in my family, with excellent results, in coughs, colds, &c."—Wm. H. Quartly, Minlaton, Australia.

"In the spring of 1853, at Portsmouth, Va., I was prostrated by a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia. My physicians exhausted their remedies, and for one year I was not able to even articulate a word. By the advice of Dr. Shaw I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and to my surprise and great joy, in less than one month I could converse easily, in a natural tone of voice. I continued to improve and have become since a well man. I have often recommended the Pectoral, and have never known it to fail."—George R. Lawrence, Valparaiso, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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J. C. Hendrix & Co.

We offer a plat of twenty-eight graded lots on Whitehall street, West End, to home-seekers very cheap on long time.

30 acres only one mile from carshed; lies well; big money can be made out of it.

15 acres in West End; shaded, and lies perfect.

Copeland Hill lots to suit purchasers. Factory sites on any of the roads entering the city.

We have several large lots on the Boulevard that owners are anxious to sell; no one else can offer.

We have 250 feet on Jackson street that is very cheap.

We have the best lot on Houston street for sale.

Large tract on Peachtree street that will sell next spring for twice what we ask for it.

Any size lot on West Peachtree st. cheaper than they will ever be again.

A lovely lot on North avenue that we can sell low in the next few days.

We can offer you property on all the principle streets in the city at fair prices. If you wish to buy or sell call on us.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

8p-1m

M. H. LUCAS & CO.,

22 S. Pryor St., Next Carshed.

Pryor st., near glass works, 3 lots 50x150 to alley, shaded, $1,000 each.

Ia ckmon, near Jackson and Forest ave., 44x180, $750.

Boykin, near Pryor dummy, 80x122 to alley, high, shaded, $550.

Formwalt, close in, 50x110, graded, $800, or, 108x110, $1,575.

Near E. T. shops, two lots, 52x100 each, $750 for both. Build 4, 3-room houses on these at a cost of $300 each, will rent at once for $6.50 per month, over 17 per cent on whole investment.

Elegantly finished new 10 r m house, close, Pulliam street, at $7,000.

Lots on principal residence streets at reasonable prices.

Central business property.

Four-room houses on good lots, close in, $1,350 to $1,500.

Bargains in business property on Marietta and Peter streets.

Residences and beautiful lots in West End. Cheap.

Farms, factory sites and suburban acreage property.

$333 1-3 carries a share in the syndicate we are organizing, there's money in it, a chance for a few days only.

M. H. LUCAS & CO.

Two choice, elevated, shaded, adjoining lots, 50x175 each, Crew street, next to Washington Heights; 300 yards of new electric line on Ormond street. Bargain at $800 each.

Four new, 3-room houses, on Savannah street, for $2,800, all rented at $32 per month; 13 7-10 per cent on investment.

50x200 Boulevard, north of Ponce de Leon circle, $30 per foot.

M. H. LUCAS & CO., 22 S. Pryor St.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

5 South Pryor Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

We call attention to the property described below, which we consider good bargains, and will sell for a good advance next spring:

Five lots on North Calhoun street, beautifully shaded and graded. $35 per front foot.

Twelve lots on Myrtle street, adjoining the above, all with natural shade and above grade.

180 feet on Bleckley avenue, high and commanding point, corner of Myrtle street. $10 per front foot.

Three lots on Eighth street, one block from Calhoun. Eighth street is graded nearly to these lots. $10 per front foot.

Five acres near Central railway and McPherson barracks, and adjoining Forest park, with good frontage on Jonesboro road, $2,250.

3½ acres on Green's Ferry avenue, inside city limits, surrounded by streets, street cars within one block and projected electric cars on Green's Ferry avenue, $2,750.

Choice farms near Atlanta, timber lands. Call or write for particulars. Special bargain in grist mill, water power and farm, etc.

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ROBERT MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer

8p sep 7 d1y

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47 DECATUR STREET

Shirts	10c
Collars	2c
Cuffs, per pair	4c
Nightshirts	10c
Undershirts	6c
Drawers	6c
Socks, per pair	5c
Handkerchiefs	2c
Silk Handkerchiefs	5c
Coats	10 to 25c
Pants	10 to 25c
Aprons	5c
Vests	10 to 20c
Towels	3 to 5c
Shirts (new for the trade)	15c
Sheets	5c
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Lace Curtains, per pair	25c to $1.00

Special rates for Hotel and Boarding-House Linens.

Prompt, reliable, fine work. An agent wanted in every town. Write for prices and particulars.

Hot and Cold Baths in connection.

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JOHN D. KELLY,

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Real Estate and Renting Agent

WILL SELL:

5-r h, on good lot, Worth avenue; good water and neighborhood second to none! $2,000; easy terms.

7-r h, lot 40x170; belgian blocks, paved walks; close in, on good street. For sale. Come in and make us an offer.

Vacant lot, Cain street, on the hill and in the midst of improvements; $1,500.

50x135, extension Loyd street; beautifully graded; east front; ready for building, and an excellent investment for $1,000.

Decatur street business lot, cheap to any one this week.

And, in fact, anything that can be bought in Atlanta, either in residence lots or improved lots, Central improved and vacant, farming lands, timber lands, pine lands, and anything in real estate business. Come in and see us if you want to put some money in real estate; and if you want your houses rented, let me have them on my list.

JOHN D. KELLY,

No. 4 South Pryor Street.

TALLEY & GREENE,

Real Estate Agents,

No. 24 Broad Street.

WE HAVE SOME GRAND INVESTMENTS TO offer in outside property. Look over the following bargains:

250 ACRES ONE MILE BELOW HAPEVILLE. Fronts one mile on Atlanta and Florida railroad; 40 acrs fine bottom. Splendid orchard. This place can be bought dirt cheap.

1100 ACRES ON ATLANTA AND FLORIDA. five miles railroad front. This is a grand investment. Only $13 per acre.

300 ACRES BETWEEN HAPEVILLE AND Manchester. Will sell in 50-acre tracts. These lands lie beautifully.

100 ACRES ½ MILE EAST POINT Cheap.

100 ACRES 1½ MILES McPHERSON. LOW down.

170 ACRES ONE MILE HAPEVILLE.

WE HAVE 150 ACRES BETWEEN EAST POINT and Hapeville that we will divide into small tracts from two to five acres. Come in to see us about these lands.

WE HAVE SEVERAL BARGAINS TO OFFER in city property. Corner lot, Luckie street, 93x102 to 15 foot alley. Plenty room for another house. Great argain at $2,500.

2 VACANT LOTS CORNER GEORGIA AVEnue and Martin street. Nicely elevated. Grove on them. We can offer special bargains.

WE CAN'T POSSIBLY ADVERTISE ALL THE property we have for sale. Come in to see us

Notice-To the Public

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN MY real estate and renting business, located at No. 5 West Alabama street, D. W. Ewen and W. A. Sprague, both energetic and enterprising northern gentlemen. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm name of B. S. Drake & Co. All business in our line entrusted to our care will receive our prompt attention. Thanking you for your past patronage, I remain yours truly,

B. S. DRAKE.

B. S. DRAKE & CO.,

Successors to B. S. Drake.

Real Estate and Renting Agents,

5 W. Alabama St.

$2,650—Capitol avenue, corner lot 100x300, 5-room dwelling, coal and wood house; a bargain.

$2,000—Walnut street, 6-room cottage, good water, nice shades, fruit trees, etc., 50x200, 2-room servant's house.

$400—Bradley street, 23½x100, 2-room cottage. Cheap.

$2,250—Corner of Rawson and Martin streets, 6-room cottage, splendid water.

$4,500—Crew street, 6-room cottage, gas and water, shaded yard, good barn, water in lot. This is a nice home and a big bargain.

$2,250—Magnolia street, 4 rooms, $200 cash, balance monthly.

$2,040—Lot on Highland avenue, 51x200, on electric line.

$750—Alexander street, lot 50x200. Cheap.

$1,250—Buys lot 50x200 on Georgia avenue. A gem.

$900—Lot 50x175, Pryor street. Call on us.

oct 17 d1y 8p B. S. DRAKE & CO.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College, of South Carolina, for the erection of the main college building; bids to be submitted by November 15, 1890.

Each bidder is requested to make two bids, one the contractor to furnish all material, and the other the trustees to furnish all the brick and stone in the rough for the foundations.

Contractor to give a sufficient bond for the faithful performance of contract.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the secretary and at Bruce & Morgan's, Architects, Atlanta, Ga.

P. H. E. SLOAN,

Sec'y and Treas., Pendleton, S. C.

oct 6-4w sun wed

PROPOSALS FOR WATER MAIN, ETC.—Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., October 15, 1890. Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this arsenal until 1 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, November 13, 1890, and then opened for furnishing and delivering to this arsenal, about 4,5000 lineal feet, 4-inch cast iron water main, with valves, tees, fire hydrants, etc. Full particulars can be obtained on application to J. W. REILLY,

Major of Ordnance Commanding.

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Mexican curios—an exquisite line—just opened, at M. Rich & Bros., direct importers of Foreign Art Goods.

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We have made unusual preparations for this Fall's business. We have determined to supply the wants of Atlanta's clothing buyers, from the little toddler in kilts to the man of extra proportions. Our stock is unusually large, containing attractions of special merit in every department. High class material, excellence in workmanship, novelty in style, close calculations, have placed us in the lead.

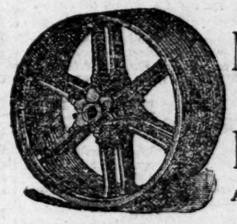
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42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET

GEO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec. and Treas.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMP'NY



Manufacturers and Dealers in

Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools,

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

Fitting and Brass Goods.

Agents for "Gilbert" Wood Split Pullies. All sizes in Stock. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SCIPLE SONS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK FIRE CLAY FIRE CLAY STOVE THIMBLES DRAIN PIPE STOVE FLUES SEWER PIPE PLASTER PARIS MARBLE DUST CHIMNEY TOPS COAL LIME

OFFICE, NO. 8 LOYD; YARDS, CORNER FAIR STREET AND C. R. R.

Sand. Sand. Sand.

We make the sand business a specialty, and can supply you promptly in small lots, delivered in any part of the city, and also by carload on cars.

Stone. Stone. Stone.

Estimates given on any kind of stone-work on application.

We also do grading, and take all kinds of railroad contracts.

LIDDELL & JOHNSON

Telephone 287. 12 Loyd St., Atlanta, Ga.

may 31 d6m 8p

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

THE MARCH TERM, 1890, SUPREME COURT decisions are printed in pamphlets, and will be sent to any address upon receipt of $1.00. Send orders to W. J. CAMPBELL, Manager Constitution Job Office, Atlanta, Ga. 10 3 dtf

In an issue last week of the New York Tribune, the following was quoted from the Boston Advertiser:

I am sometimes amazed in passing the great ready-made clothing establishments to note how differently they are regarded than formerly. It was less than a generation ago that they were patronized almost exclusively by workingmen, mechanics and farmers who desired rough, cheaply-made clothing. Merchants, bankers, professional men invariably left their measure with their tailors, and scorned what was familiarly termed "slop-made" clothing. But a demand arose for fine grades of ready-made clothing and the alert American manufacturer was ready to meet it. It was the old story of the relative cost of making one coat or of making 500. But there were men of peculiar shape who heretofore could be fitted only by the custom tailor. He was too tall, too fat. This difficulty was soon met and overcome, until today the ready-made dealer has for his customers that class of men who once scorned him.

And that explains why every sort and condition of man may be suited with Clothing here.

The handsomest and nobbiest assortment of Winter styles that ever graced the counters, where for years has been done the best and biggest business of the city.

Each season we are extending our facilities, multiplying our varieties, manufacturing with increased advantages and bringing within your reach the choice and pick of all there is in reliable and fashionable male attire.

A long sight to see far ahead, a perfect organization to search the world over for the latest, and finest and a fat purse to secure generous discounts on great buying and quick paying have made everything possible.

Thus do we present our colossal stock—a genuine cosmopolitan collection—for this public, gotten under those favoring conditions.

A corresponding evolution has come about in Boys' Clothing. The former domestic-made garments have been replaced by tailor-made. Picturesque, neat, tidy Clothes are the Boys' right now, and they are nothing if not stylish. All sorts of Suits are here that the youth, large or small, will look manliest in. Sure fit, sure comfort, sure worth.

EISEMAN BROS.,

17 and 19 Whitehall St.

NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART. Pages 13 to 24.

VOL. XXII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1890. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BARGAINS

KEELY COMPANY.

Extra heavy, medium and light weight cradle, crib, single and double, white, gray or scarlet Blankets with plain and fancy borders. Prices from $1.75 to $20.00. And the value of all grades can be judged from these two items.

A trio of gallant Blankets that can't be equaled anywhere else. "Excelsior" $2.50, "Fairfield" $3.00, "Longwood" $4.00. Of course the cotton in the warp is crowded out of sight—concealed by the big, soft, woof of wool—but its being there lets you get a really generous Blanket remarkably cheap.

"Longwood" $5.00, "Marsfield" $6.00, "Summit" $6.50. Honest, uniform size—eleven-quarter. Each of pure, fine fleece. Lightsome, fluffy wool; as far away from the dead, soggy sorts as Blankets ever got. Red, blue and yellow borders.

Comfortables. Thick, liberal. Filled with clean carded cotton. No lumps or knots; free from odor and trash. Covers of Turkey Red Calico, Chintz and Sateen. Warranted not to let the cotton creep through, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

Bed Spreads. Honeycomb or crochet styles. Quality strengthened and improved—price lessened. Others of neat block pattern, large enough for double bed, very low.

Marseilles, back fast woven, new designs in extremely artistic effects.

Another big 25 cents' worth in Towels. Fancy Weave Huck, pretty borders and knotted fringe. This solitary Towel quotation tells the price story of dozens. The assortment is fresh and attractive—not an old stager to be found.

Genuine "grass bleach." You know how chemically bleached Linen is apt to yellow with use. Not so the grass bleached. This 98c Damask is of water twisted yarn—slower turns, evener work than come from steam spinning. Anyway, it's the most phenomenal Table Damask we know of at 50c more money. Eight patterns, mostly new.

Only a limited suggestion of the enormous Underwear stock can be said here. It should be remembered that the extent and variety of the department is an assurance that we keep any article of that character which you may need.

Ladies' Super Merino Vests 35c, Balbriggan Jersey-fitting Vests 50c, Plain Knit and English Ribbed Wool Vests 75c, Llama Wool Gauze Vests 98c. Complete line of Red and Natural Wool Underwear.

Have you seen those soft Cashmere Infants' Shirts, fashioned after the Scott-Williams system?

No easier way for men to check the chill of these raw mornings and evenings than buying heavier Underwear. White Merino Shirts and Drawers 75c, Natural Wool $1.00, Camel-Hair Underwear $3.50 a suit. Every item cheap.

Rare bargains all through the Hosiery stock. Recent receptions of new goods makes this the brightest and fullest department of its kind in the city.

Boys' Nubian stainless dye Ribbed Hose 25c, Misses' fast black, double knee Ribbed Hose 25c, Infants' fancy Cashmere Hose 25c, Infants' three-quarter pure Cashmere Hose 35c, Ladies' Ebony and Ethiopian fast black Hose 25c, 35c, 50c, English Sanitary black Hose, French feet and extra long 50c, Ladies' black Cashmere Hose 50c, Ladies' black Derby Ribbed Cashmere Hose 40c.

Such a Glove trade as our's couldn't get on quick and smooth without "Bargain Tables" and little priced lots. That's the way to keep the general stock in first-class trim.

Exceptional values among the Biarritz Kid Gloves in staple shades and various lengths.

KEELY COMPANY.

SLASHING PRICES

A SERIES OF CLOAK SACRIFICES.

Uncontrolled commotion among the Cloaks. Precedence completely ignored. High prices unceremoniously dethroned. The low price demon rampant and holding mad carnival. These miraculous bargains convincing illustrations of our supreme power and skill as Goods gatherers. No such figures, considering qualities, have ever before been seen in any city of the world. They set at defiance all the noise and fuss and eerie talk about the Tariff and the Tax.

By a fortunate chance we secured for "spot cash" nearly four thousand Ladies' Long and Short Wraps, freshly manufactured by American wage workers. All are of honest material, well made, stylishly trimmed and of newest shapes.

But the luck of the find is in the prices. They are third or less of real value. You are not interested in the history of the transaction, so we pass details today and merely invite your attention to the plain pith of the matter.

This special money-saving collection has been divided into six different lots, and are each separately arranged on the counters. Decide on the price. Hundreds to choose from.

Lot 1—523 Ladies' Long Wraps $2.90, worth $ 6.50 at regular retail.
Lot 2—484 Ladies' Long Wraps $3.86, worth $ 7.50 at regular retail.
Lot 3—367 Ladies' Long Wraps $4.93, worth $10.00 at regular retail.
Lot 4—988 Ladies' Long Wraps $7.65, worth $12.50 at regular retail.
Lot 4—695 Ladies' Short Wraps $6.48, worth $14.00 at regular retail.
Lot 6—583 Ladies' Short Wraps $8.37, worth $16.00 at regular retail.

We don't meddle with meagre lots. The fact of our superiority is universally admitted by unbiased judges. Any description can be no more than a hint. The whole story is told at the counters. The object of the above explanation is simply to inspire inspection.

HIGH CLASS NOVELTY WRAPS.

Our stock for this season! Fancy may revel, riot in them. Find a multitude of synonyms for caprice and all the fantastic vocabulary will but mark the strange vagaries of present Fashion.

There is one which overwhelms and conceals the wearer with voluminous sweeping sleeves and skirt. There's the merest mite of a Spanish Jacket—the original from Madrid—makes you think of a swart senor with plume and sword. And there are others and others, each with a newness, a sprightliness, an individuality delightful to any person of taste.

There are things here that pen can't hold up faithfully. Mind and sight must make pictures of them. Then you'll realize the taste, comeliness and unmatchableness of our Wrap aggregation.

Concerning Cloak decorations. There's no whim so eratic, no thought so peculiar, no fancy so far-fetched in the trimming line but that usage makes it proper.

The stock is now at its zenith, filled with triumphs from Chretien, Hubert, Pengat and Ruoff, the famous Parisian makers and designers, and the products of our own work-folks which in point of service and appearance are not overshadowed by those of the French. Elegance and cheapness are the graces of the gathering.

R. E. O'DONNELLY. FRANK S. ELLIS. JOHN MORRIS.

KEELY CO. LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

KEELY COMPANY.

Undress Kids, all colors. 8-button length, $1.48. Mosquetaires in desirable Winter tints, $1.50, and each pair sold guaranteed.

Foster's lace Glove in black and colors, warranted, at $1.00.

Four-button Gloves in tans, grays and black, only 75c.

If we were to say how many Kabo Corsets have been sold this year you'd be astounded. Shape perfect, boned like a Venus, price $1.00. No one else has them. Elasticity, flexibility, durability, and the privilege of getting your money back if they fail to please are the notable advantages.

All other popular brands.

A Shoe Store as it ought to be. We never had or heard of a better or dressier style at $2.00 than the famous Keely "Leader" for either sex. Bigger sales in Ziegler Bro.'s goods justifies a repetition of our assertion that the market affords no equal stock nor equal bargains.

The Dress question of the hour with particular women is novelties. Just at this point we are clearly and easily in the lead.

Boas and Collars of Coque and Ostrich Feathers are the thing in New York and Paris today.

We don't know of the match of our's in the South. The variety reaches from 75c to $7.50, with all the intermediate prices completely represented.

Gimps in Leaf and Scroll designs, Dahlia and Daisy patterns. Gold and Silver Galloons, Dress Garnitures of rich and wonderful combinations. The imitation jewels, delicate flowers made of the daintiest bits of ribbon, golden threads and diamond dots are superb—but not costly.

We know of high priced Scissors that examination shows to be cast steel. Any blade to cut should be forged—wrought. Here are forged blades in Scissors, 800 pairs, and taken altogether the sharpest bargains we ever offered. All sizes, 25c to $1.25.

This space has for many weeks been fed with Dress Goods and never a repetition, but the things unsaid are far greater than the things that are said. The reserve of Dress Goods talk would overwhelm the entire newspaper were it let loose.

True for months and more true than ever now—we have no real competition in Mourning Goods. Evidence to this fact comes in many forms, not least in steadily and rapidly growing sales, and touches prices, quantities, varieties, completeness and freshness. At every point of Black Goods comparison the uninfluenced, honest verdict is in our favor.

A full regiment of fine Silks. The prices make the music—quick time, march! They'll soon be out of sight.

Of the counters heretofore unnoticed in the papers is the one where Flannels thrive. Marvelous combines of clan colorings for such sorts as are best for dresses, wrappers and sacks. Wonderfully soft and brilliant in every detail of thread and tint.

Such Furs as we offer are a boon to Atlanta. Everybody's wanting them—Capes, Boas, Muffs, Collars. The fullest and freshest stock you can find anywhere. No lean spot in the long line of kinds. Styles touch the topmost height of Fashion and prices dip to the depths of Economy.

The store is in a ferment. The restless spirit of Bargains pervades every corner. Shelves filled with choice, beautiful and novel things. Aisles crowded with quick buyers. It's a veritable museum of merchandise, popular and profitable curios. The special trade attractions advertised today will vanish in a twinkling once the women find them out.

KEELY COMPANY.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

WILL BE HELD THIS EVENING AT THE FIRST BAPTIST

In Honor of the Members of the Veterans' Association That Have Died During the Past Year.

A confederate memorial.

A service sacred to the memory of the confederate veterans that have died during the past year.

Annually this service is held under the auspices of the Confederate Veterans' Association, and hereafter they will mark the journey at intervals like milestones until the last confederate is gone.

The programme to be rendered this evening at the First Baptist church will be full of interest:

THE PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Prelude—Marche Solonelle.....Gounod
2. Reading Scriptures—90th Psalm.....
By Chaplain Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D. D.
3. Prayer.....
J. B. Hawthorne, D.D.
4. Quartette—Benedictus.....Tours
5. Roll Call.....
By Secretary John F. Edwards.
6. Music—(115 Gospel Hymns).....
7. Address.....E. H. Barnett, D. D.
8. Address.....J. B. Brittain, D. D.
9. Quartette—"In Dreams I Heard the Seraphim."....Faure
10. Address.....Colonel B. F. Abbott
11. Address.....J. W. Heidt, D. D.
12. Hymn—

I am waiting, worn and weary,
With the battle and the strife;
Hoping when the warfare's over
To receive a crown of life.

CHORUS—I am waiting, only waiting,
Till this weary life is o'er;
Only waiting for my welcome,
From my Saviour on the other shore.

Waiting, hoping, trusting ever,
For a home of boundless love,
Like a warrior looking forward
To the crown of bliss above.

13. Organ Post-lude.....Bach.

CHOIR.

Mrs. Annie Mays Dow.....Soprano
Mrs. C. A. Sindall.....Alto
Mr. P. A. O'Connor.....Tenor
Mr. Eugene Hardeman.....Bass
Mr. J. F. O'Donnelly.....
.....Organist and Musical Director

THE HONORED DEAD.

This is a list of the members of the Fulton County Confederate Veterans' Association that have died since the last memorial service was held.

A. G. Grier, captain Company C., Cobb's Legion.

Jere E. Johnson, sergeant Company I, First South Carolina Regiment.

W. H. Benton, private Company B, Second Georgia Battalion.

W. H. Thompson—

C. C. Green, lieutenant Company G, Cobb's Legion Cavalry.

Fielding E. Henson, private Gate City Guard, First Georgia.

G. Hal Cotter, lieutenant Company C, Twenty-Seventh Georgia Battalion.

Z. A. Rice, major Cobb's Legion Cavalry.

Pat McQuald, private Company D, Sixty-Third Georgia.

Edward O'Shaughnessy, private Company K, Twentieth Georgia.

Isaac Donkle, sergeant Company A, Eighth Georgia.

Dr. E. J. Roach, surgeon Eighteenth Georgia.

Honorary Members—President Jefferson Davis, Henry W. Grady.

THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

A Grand Banquet at the Marlborough Last Evening.

The Mystic Shrine.

The highest social order of Masonry, and one of the most exclusive of all orders.

Less than a year ago Yaarab temple was instituted, and since its organization the order has had numerous accessions to its membership.

Last evening the first banquet after the summer season was given at the Marlborough.

About eighty-five members of Yaarab temple were in attendance, and there were a number of distinguished visitors from other cities.

There were from the Alhambra temple, Chattanooga, Nobles C. L. Morrisan, F. F. Wallace, R. C. Shelly, A. N. Sloan, W. L. Shumate, A. S. Glover and C. H. Dyer.

From Birmingham, where a temple will soon be instituted, and at the opening of which the members of the Yaarab temple will be present; there were Nobles George S. Obear, Charles Wheelock, Peter Zinszer, H. M. Austin, R. D. Jones, William McClellan, R. M. Montague, George M. Burns, W. H. Franklin and H. C. LaRau.

Montgomery was represented by Noble R. T. Austin.

Nobles Ben L. Jones and Sam Shepherd, of Macon; J. J. Seay and C. M. Fouche, of Rome; Dan Joseph, of Columbus; completed the party, one of the merriest and most congenial that ever met in this city.

The menu was—

MENU—REPPUS RETSYO TOH.

Llehs flah no stniop eulb gnitpecxe.

WETS A YB DEWOLLEF.

Sauterne.

Tsaot no delorb meht yrt neht.

Elihwnaem pu gnillif.

Ekil uoy fi deirf meht gnikat osla.

Gnillif erom paeh.

"I had not with me aught of worldy goods, neither food nor drink; and I had become desolate, weary in my soul, and despairing of life."

Let your stomachs be empty, so that you may enjoy the occasion and the fullness thereof.

The festivities were kept up until a late hour, and the banquet was all that could be desired in every detail.

A COLORED CHURCH AFFAIR.

Gospel Meeting All This Week at Friendship Baptist Church.

A unique programme goes on this week at Friendship Baptist church, colored, of which Rev. E. R. Carter is pastor.

There will be a gospel meeting, continuing all this week, Rev. J. B. Bennett conducting the services.

Services will be had today at 11 o'clock a. m., 3 o'clock p. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Monday night the service will be especially for the blacksmiths of Atlanta, though the public generally are extended a cordial invitation.

Tuesday night for carpenters.

Wednesday night for rock and brick masons.

Thursday night for barbers and hotel waiters.

Friday night for washerwomen, shoemakers, bootblacks and all unconverted.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, pape hanger, house and sign painter, 27 E. Hunter.

Boker's Bitters, renowned since 1828. Finest to the palate, best for the stomach. Pure or mixed. Never be without it. L. Funke, Jr., Sole M. and Prop., New York.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and furniture, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, specialist. Opium and whisky habits cured. Office, 101½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. 10-4 dlm

CAPTAIN SAM STOVALL, that genial conductor of the Richmond and Danville railroad, after spending the summer at Conyers, has returned to Atlanta and is residing at the corner of Wylie and Lee streets.

Phrenology and Teaching Combined.

HAMPTON, Ga., October 18, 1890.—Fifteen years ago an enthusiastic and popular teacher, against the advice of almost every one, openly espoused phrenology and went to the American Institute of Phrenology in New York City to see what he could learn. He returned with a diploma and the highest commendations from the entire faculty. Since then he has taken two other special courses in the same celebrated college of phrenology. That man was Howell B. Parker, whose reputation as a teacher and practical phrenologist and lecturer, is now so widely and favorably known.

Professor Fowler said of him: "He is just the man on whom I want my mantle to fall." He is well educated and has been eminently successful in teaching. His school at Hampton is attracting attention and patronage far and near. His recent catalogue is full of sense, push and enterprise. It is elegantly gotten up and free to all who write.

Professor Parker is the only man that we know of who is a thorough and practical phrenologist and at the same time a first class teacher. He says there is more money in phrenology, but he can't quit teaching. He is a firm believer in the practical utility of phrenology to teachers, and his phenomenal success proves the truth of his belief.

He has a splendid faculty and no town boasts of a better school than Hampton.—adv.

What the Goddess of Liberty Says

To All Persons Coming To

THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

Permit me to hand you the Business Card of one of he most reliable houses in the United States. It is my duty to provide for the welfare of strangers, and I can do them no better service than to recommend them to go to an establishment where they will meet with no misrepresentation, and where they will find the most elegant assortment of

Bedroom Furniture,

Parlor Furniture,

Library, Dining Room and Hall Furniture,

Mantels, Grates, Tiles,

CARPETS, -:- RUGS, -:- MATTINGS,

Linoleums, Lace Curtains,

Portieres, Upholstery Goods

And a Great Many Other Articles for Home Decoration.

100 Chamber Suits,
100 Parlor Suits,
75 Sideboards,
50 Dining Tables,
500 Rolls Carpet,
50 Hat Racks,
500 Chairs,
25 Lounges,
30 Cases Linoleums,
50 Pieces Leather Goods.

ANDREW J. MILLER & SON,

42 and 44 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

PEYTON H. SNOOK.

MY FRIENDS and the public in general are cordially invited to call at my space in the main building and see the handsomest display of

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

Ever shown in the south. These goods with a single exception were taken from my warerooms and not made specially for exhibition purposes. My "Parisian Salon" Outfit, English Breakfast Room, American Bedroom and Japanese Bazaar, are typical and exact reproductions of the epoch and country they represent, and should be seen by every one visiting the Exposition Grounds. It will be my aim in future to show these lines, in my warerooms, No. 7 and 9 Marietta street, just as they are here represented. Rooms for which are now being decorated and will be ready when the Exposition closes.

MR. SHERIDAN, who thoroughly understands colors and harmony, is in charge of the Exhibit and will take orders for any article in the display and guarantee satisfaction.

In the meantime my warerooms are filled with ONE THOUSAND

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Suits, Hat Racks, Side-Boards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Fancy Chairs, and Fancy Cabinet Work, from the Celebrated Grand Rapids Factories.

Visitors are cordially invited to call at

7 and 9 MARIETTA STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

P. H. SNOOK.

oct 19-sun-tues-thurs

THE NINE-MILE CIRCUIT.

It Will Be On Today for the Exposition Visitors.

The Fulton County electric cars will run the nine-mile circuit today for the special benefit of the exposition visitors.

It is one of the cheapest and most pleasant rides about the city.

Extra cars are to be put on, and every possible accommodation provided for the pleasure-seekers and sight-seers.

PLUTOCRACY,

Or American White Slavery, by Thomas M. Norwood.

A politico-social novel. Price 50c, mailed upon receipt of price by John M. Miller, Atlanta, Ga., or Davis Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Old Friends!

There is something charming, something that makes you look way back in your mind's eye, and recall a thousand recollections in that expression. I stood on Whitehall street this morning and witnessed the meeting of two old friends who had not seen each other for years.

I tell you there was music, to me, in their, "Why, hello Bill! Lord bless you, old man, how are you, anyhow?"

"Good gracious alive, Jack, is this you, why I ain't seen you since the woods was burnt. Where have you been keeping yourself all these years?"

Yes, sir, it just seemed to me that I could see two bare-footed, sun-tanned, freckled, shock-headed boys, wading the creek, throwing stones, and indulging in the usual boyish sports. Following them a little farther I saw them young men, going about the neighborhood and bosom companions in all the entertainments and frolics of the day, perhaps sparking sisters for sweethearts.

Bye and bye one of them gets married and goes to a new country to grow up with the same.

And now today, after long years of seperation I witness their meeting, and it reminds me that they are somewhat like myself. There are many old friends whom I would be delighted to meet.

I have recently made a short move, but I trust my old friends will drop in to 73 Whitehall street and see me once in a while. I hope none will forget Blue, the dollar a week jeweler. Old friends always welcome.

Faulkner, Kellam & Moore's

"Perfected Crystal Lenses" are the finest eyeglasses on the market, and are specially ground by their own workmen under personal supervision. The only manufacturing opticians in the south. 58 old capitol building, opposite postoffice.

A full line of Buck's Brilliant Stoves and Ranges—must be sold at once. No. 100 Whitehall.

Beautiful Portieres, Hall and Parlor Draperies, Persia and India Rugs and Oriental Novelties at M. Rich & Bros.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

A LADY DYING.



This is the case in every neighborhood. They have what the average doctor calls an incurable disease of the womb. Mrs. Dr. Mary A. Brannon's specially prepared treatment for womb troubles and menstural irregularities will cure you. Her treatment has cured thousands of cases the doctors have given up in despair. Absolutely unfailing home treatment, for displacements and falling of the womb, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the womb, leucorrhoea, irregular and painful menstruation, change of life, general weakness and debility. She has many letters of gratutitude, showing the good results of the treatment in hundreds of cases.

Mrs. B. Thrash, of Stonewall street, Atlanta, Ga., will gladly testify as to the good results of the treatment in her case after many of the best physicians had failed.

Mrs. G. W. Davis, of Rutledge, Ga., willingly allows the use of her name to induce others who are suffering to avail themselves of the treatment as she is permanently cured with the treatment after an affliction of several years.

Mrs. R. A. King, of Sterling, Col., writes: "Dear Mrs. Brannon, I feel very thankful to you for your valuable treatment. I am strong and well and may God bless you for it. Will gladly recommend your treatment to others."

Mrs. Dr. Brannon's Ointment for above named diseases, with full directions, for sale by druggists, or address Mrs. Dr. Mary A. Brannon, 15 Washington street.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

The Glenwood—try it.

M. Rich & Bros. are the leaders in Fashionable Dress Fabrics and beyond reach of rivals in Carpets and Art Goods.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS

—FOR YOUR—

CLOTHING!

Ryan's

Can show you more Clothing than all the Clothing Houses in Atlanta put together, and at such LOW PRICES that actually WILL ASTONISH YOU.

THINK OF IT!

A Gentleman's Suit of Fine Clothes, any style desired, extra good quality of material, cut and made by the Best Tailors, for

$9.10 SUIT,

REDUCED FROM $15 SUIT.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Children's all wool Cassimere Suits at $2.50.
Children's all wool School Suits at $3.50.
Children's all wool Worsted Plain and Fancy Suits at $4.00.
Children's all wool Cheviots, elegant goods, at $5.00.
Children's all wool Diagonal, $6.50.
Children's all wool Imported Cheviots, $7.50.
Children's all wool Blue Yachting Cloth, $10.
Children's all wool Imported Tricot, $8.50.
Children's Dress Suits, Coat, Vest and Pants, $12.50.
Children's fine Dress Suits, Coat, Vest and Pants, $15.

BOYS' SUITS.

Boys' Wash Satines, $2.50.
Boys' Fancy Worsted, $3.50.
Boys' Cassimere, $4.50.
Boys' Diagonal, $5.50.
Boys' Bullock Diagonal, $7.
Boys' Imported Cheviot, $10.
Boys' Imported Cassimere, $12.50.
Boys' Imported Silk Velvet, all ages, $15.

MEN'S SUITS.

Men's Plain and Fancy Cassimere, $5.
Men's Dolan Worsted, plain and fancy, $6.
Men's all wool Cassimere, $7.50.
Men's all wool Diagonal, $9.
Men's all wool Crystals, $10.
Men's Black and Blue Cheviots, $12.
Men's Bullock Diagonals, $12.50.
Men's Elegant Imported Cheviots, $15.
Men's Elegant Cheviots, bound and unbound, $17.
Men's Fine Imported Double-breasted, satin-lined, $18.

PANTS.

Men's fancy Cassimere Pants, $1, worth $2.
Men's fancy Tweed Pants, $2, worth $3.
Men's all wool Cassimere Pants, $3, worth $4.50.
Men's elegant crystal Pants, $4, worth $5.50.
Men's plain and fancy diagonal Pants, $5, worth $7.50.

OVERCOATS.

Men's all wool Pilot, $7.50.
Men's all wool Granite, $10.
Men's all wool Beaver, $12.50.
Men's fine diagonal, $15.
Men's fine Kersey, $16.
Men's English imported box, $18.
Men's English imported Dress, $22.50.

YOUTHS'

Elegant Chinchilla, $4.50.
Youth's Raritan, $5.
Youth's fine diagonal, $6.

BOYS'

Satinett Overcoats, $1.50.
Chinchilla Overcoats, $2.50.
Cassimere Overcoats, $3.50.

CHILDREN'S

Cape Overcoats, $1.25.
Cape Overcoats, all wool, $2.50.
Cape Overcoats, fancy Cassimere, $3.50.

Great Bargains in Shoes This Week.

Only 675 pairs of our celebrated Men's $1.25 Shoes remaining. The same quality Shoe cannot be bought anywhere less than $2.50 pair.

500 pair Infants' Fine Dongola Button Shoes, in Opera and French toes, at 50c; regular price at other stores, 75c.

489 pair Infants' Fine Dongola Button Shoes, in patent tips, Dondola tips and plain, 75c; sold everywhere for $1.

630 pair Children's Fine Dongola Shoes, in sizes 4 to 6½, spring heels, $1, other store prices $1.25.

2,000 pair Children's spring heel, solar tip Shoes, in calf and pebble goat, sizes 8 to 11, 85c; a bargain at $1.25.

2,500 pair Misses' and Boys' Bay State make, in spring heels, sizes 12 to 2, in calf and pebble grain, for $1; sold elsewhere for $1.50.

2,575 pair low heel School Shoes for Misses and Boys, Bay State make, $1; worth $1.50.

420 pair pebble solar tip, spring heel Shoes, sizes 12 to 2½, $1.25; good Shoe for $1.75.

An endless variety of Boys' Calf Shoes, button and lace, Bay State make, sizes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2, for $1.25, $1.50, $1.75. $2 and $2.25.

257 pair Wright & Peters's Fine Dongola Kid, Misses' Shoes, in spring and low heels, for $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25 and $2.50.

790 pair Morrow's Fine Shoes, in sizes 12 to 2, $2.25; former price $2.75.

3,000 pair Seth Norwood's Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoes, in common sense and opera toes, $1.25; sold in other stores at $1.75.

2,750 pair Bay State make, Ladies' pebble grain, patent tip Shoes, 2 1-2 to 9, for $1.25; a bargain at $2.

A large invoice of Soller, Lewin & Co.'s Ladies' Fine Shoes, from $2.50 to $5.

1,350 pair Men's Calf Shoes, in all styles, Smith & Stoughton make, reduced from $3 to $2.50, worth $4.

2,037 pair Seth Norwood's fine opera toe Dongola Kid Shoes, in all sizes, 2 1-2 to 9, patent tip, for $1.25; sold elsewhere for $1.75.

1,320 pair Marcy Bros. & Co.'s Pebble Grain Shoes, sizes 2 1-2 to 9, for $1; former price $1.50.

A large lot of Marcy Bros. & Co.'s Ladies' Oil Grain, Water-Proof Shoes tomorrow for $1.25; former price $1.75.

700 pair Ladies' fine Dongola Shoes, Ziegler Bros.' make, at $2; sold at other stores for $2.50 and $2.75.

3,500 pair Padan Bros.' Ladies' fine Shoes, in all styles, at $2, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.

3,070 pair M. A. Packard's Men's fine Shoes, hand-sewed, in all styles, at $2.50, $3.50 and $4.50.

930 pair Marcy Bros. & Co.'s Men's Shoes, in lace and congress, for $1.75; former price $2.50.

A big invoice of George E. Keith's Men's Calf Shoes, all styles, for $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

1,375 pair Hathaway, Soule & Harrington's fine Shoes, in all styles, $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3.50 and $4 50.

500 pair Miller & Ober's hand-sewed French Calf Shoes at $3.50 pair; other houses advertise them as a big bargain at $5.50.

JOHN RYAN'S SONS.

LEGS AND ARMS

SUPPLIED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT EVERY FIVE YEARS.

A FAT PERQUISITE FOR SERVICE,

The Political Complexion of the Next House—The Democrats Quite Certain to Have a Majority.

WASHINGTON, October 18—[Special.]—Do you know that all the union soldiers who lost a limb during the war have artificial ones furnished them by the government.

In 1870 congress passed a law providing that every soldier or soldier who had lost a limb or the use of it in the service of this country should be supplied with an artificial one to replace it once in every five years. The bill provided if the beneficiary did not wish to take the limb he should be paid its cash value instead.

Legs cost $75, while arms cost $50 each. There are thousands of old soldiers who prefer to stump it around on wooden pegs or go with empty sleeves and take the cash. Of 18,000 veterans who receive this bounty from the government, only about 800 take the artificial limbs. The rest prefer the cash.

The same bill that provides for furnishing the old soldiers with legs and arms, provides for furnishing them free transportation, with sleeping car births, to any one of the forty artificial limb establishments in this country once every five years. Thus, if a soldier in Washington desires to go to California for a new leg, the government will pay his railroad and Pullman car fare there and return.

Three republican congressmen who lost a leg each in the union army, are supplied with artificial ones by the government. They are: Boothman, of Ohio, Henderson of Iowa, and Laws of Nebraska. There are some one-armed and one-legged congressmen on the democratic side, who fought in the confederate army, but Uncle Sam does not provide them with any substitutes.

The democrats will have a majority in the next house, and will elect a speaker to succeed Tom Reed.

Although the democrats have no money, while the republicans have it by the barrel, a democratic victory is the certain result. It will not be due, however, to any particular efforts of the democratic leaders, but to the fact that the majority of congressional districts of the United States, as now constituted, are democratic. Many republicans in the present house were elected by less than an hundred majority, and in these districts the chances are equal between the candidates of the two parties.

When the present house was organized, the republicans had only seven majority. This included the members from the new states. They increased it to twenty by ousting legally-elected democrats. Each of the democrats turned out will be re-elected.

Then the democrats are certain to gain six members by the Ohio gerrymander. This means a loss of six to the republicans, and these alone will make a democratic majority of five. Then the Maryland gerrymander means a gain of one democratic member and a consequent loss to the republicans. But further than this a democrat is quite certain to succeed vulgar Joe Cannon from Illinois. Sixteen republican papers in his district are fighting him. The editors of these papers met in Danville a few days ago and notified the republican committee to withdraw Cannon and nominate a respectable republican, or else they would defeat him. Cannon says he will not withdraw, and this means the election of a democrat. Again, the democrats are quite certain to elect a successor to Coleman, of New Orleans, and perhaps to Evart, of North Carolina. They will likewise perhaps gain a number in Tennessee, and perhaps two or three in the northwest, where the McKinley tariff bill has hurt most.

With all this, if the democrats in the southern states will simply turn out and vote and hold the democratic districts, the next house will be democratic by something like twenty-five majority. In Georgia, particularly, there should be a heavy vote polled. The republican candidates are working quietly but earnestly in all the districts. While they have no chance in any except the ninth, and little there, yet the republican cry of a suppressed republican vote in the south will continue until a majority of the votes in each southern congressional district are cast.

Four years ago the entire Georgia members only received a combined vote of something over 30,000. That many votes are polled in nearly every northern district, and should be polled in each Georgia district. There are over 30,000 voters in every congressional district in Georgia. At the November election every vote should be polled, and the Georgia congressman should be freed from the embarrassment which comes of a light vote.

No Extra Session.

There will be no extra session of congress. The recent talk indulged in is the merest nonsense. After ten months' continuous session and an exciting campaign next month the members of both houses want at least three weeks rest. Private Secretary Lige Halford is quoted as saying that the president has never once thought seriously of calling an extra session.

Mr. Harrison, it is true, wants the force bill to become a law, but he knows that if the senate intends to pass it at all it can do so at the regular session. Harrison will attempt to force the anti-force bill senators into line early next session, and will insist upon having the rules of the senate changed, if that be necessary to the passage of the bill. However, the same republican senators who opposed such methods of procedure last session will probably take a similar position in December, and in that event, notwithstanding all republican predictions to the contrary, the infamous bill will again fail. Indeed, the chances are against the force bill ever becoming a law.

Mr. Wannamaker Will Not Pay.

The postoffice department will not pay the $1,000 reward offered for the capture and conviction of Rube Burrows.

There is a standing reward offered by the postoffice department for the capture and conviction of any one robbing the mails. This is the reward that applied to Rube Burrows. But it will not be paid, because there was no conviction nor has proof been established in court that Rube Burrows robbed the mails. The department officers know he did, but they never pay a reward without legal proof and conviction. Thus the capturers of Rube Burrows will fail to get $1,000 of the $7,500 reward on the head of the noted outlaw. E. W. B.

The Sun's Cotton Report.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Cotton futures opened four to five points decline, further declined, partially recovered, closing quiet and steady at four to five points decline from yesterday's closing prices. The predictions of frost in the southwest were not realized and prices took a smart fall; inside prices being the lowest reached this season, October options dropping below 10 cents. The bulls again seemed quite demoralized, and that prices did not go lower was due wholly to the timidity of the bears in putting out contracts. Soon after the last call. the market took a hardening tendency. Southern spot markets were more active and the movement of the crop fell somewhat below last season, both at ports and at interior towns, causing some buying to cover, but producing no decided bull movements.

As an Independent Candidate.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 18.—[Special.]—S. N. Pilley, of Troy, has announced himself as an independent candidate for congress against Hon. H. A. Herbert, in the second district. He is present postmaster at Troy, Ala.

A DOUBLE-BARRELED SHOTGUN

Responsible for a Terrible Tragedy in Morgan County.

MADISON, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Particulars of a dreadful tragedy were gathered by THE CONSTITUTION reporter to-day.

Tom Henderson was shot and killed by Pete Simpson, at Broughtonville, in this county, yesterday morning.

Henderson was bartender for Flemister's bar and stands very well in that community. Pete Simpson was a regular Rube Burrows to the citizens of that locality.

On Thursday night Simpson and Henderson had a difficulty, in which Simpson drew a Winchester rifle and ordered Henderson to leave, taking possession of the bar himself. Henderson then went up to McMahon's bar, about a quarter of a mile distant, and asked McMahon, the proprietor, to allow him to spend the night with him. McMahon consented.

The next morning, Friday, Henderson persuaded McMahon to go down to Flemister's bar, where he left Simpson, and tell him that he wanted to make up with him. McMahon did so and soon returned with Simpson, Simpson and Henderson then shook hands and took a drink together. They soon took another drink, which caused them to want another, which McMahon refused them, telling them they had enough. Henderson remarked to Simpson, "Come on, Pete, and go down to my bar, and we can get as much as we want."

They started off, when Simpson turned to McMahon, and asked him to lend him an old pistol he saw lying behind the counter, adding that he was afraid "Tom might get mad and kill him while on the way."

McMahon handed Simpson the pistol, who stood looking at it, saying it was not loaded. Henderson turned, saw Simpson in the act of cocking the weapon, and believing his life in danger, he reached behind the door and drew forth a double-barreled shotgun and empted both loads into Simpson's form. One load entered his cheek, tearing away a part of his jawbone, and the other penetrated his abdomen, killing him instantly.

Henderson fled, but has since surrendered. A jury, of which Mr. Sams is foreman, rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

The above is one report, and another states that Simpson had his pistol drawn on Henderson.

Both parties lived in Jasper, but the killing was done in Morgan, just across the line. It is a question as to whether the verdict of the jury is a lawful one or not. Coroner Knott, being in the extreme northern portion of the county, some twenty miles distant, was not sent for, and the jury was empaneled by Colonel James N. Mann, a justice of the peace.

PERRY VINSON CAUGHT.

A Noted Desperado Run Down by the Officers.

ALBANY, Ga., October 18.—[Special].—Perry Vinson, colored, the most desperate burglar which has ever infested this section, was arrested last night. Countless burglaries have been attributed to him, in one of which at Leary, the clerk sleeping in the store was murdered and the store gutted and burned.

Prison bars could not hold him. He escaped from the Albany jail and from the penitentiary, where he was undergoing a sixty years' sentence. For five years the officers have attempted to capture him, but he has succeeded in eluding them.

He was seen last night entering the tent of a circus exhibiting here. He had been conversing with Special Policeman Culpepper, who did not recognize him. He was discovered by Officers Cason Smith and John Meads. They sprang upon him. He attempted to draw his pistol when he was struck fairly in the face by Meads and knocked down. Two pistols were found upon him and a sum of money. He was brought down town today to be photographed, and was followed by an immense crowd eager to gaze upon the face of a desperado noted throughout this section.

SHE SHOT HIM IN THE BACK.

A Tragedy on the Streets of Quincy Yesterday.

QUINCY, Ill., October 18.—While Dan G. Price, of Salina, Kas., was walking down Sixth street today, accompanied by his brother, Miss Lillie Booth, of Camp Point, crossed the street and placing the muzzle of a large revolver against his back, fired. Price's brother grappled with the young woman, the wounded man running into a store. He immediately returned to the sidewalk and shot Miss Booth down. Price died soon after the shooting, but Miss Booth's wound is not necessarily fatal. The Price and Booth families are among the most prominent in this county. About a year ago, young Price went to Salina and engaged in business. During the past summer, Miss Booth followed him to Kansas and commenced proceedings against him for illegitimate parentage, but he was acquitted and returned to Quincy. The two met today for the first time since the trial.

LAWRENCEVILLE THREATENED

By a Desperate Negro, Who Is Lying in Wait.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—A desperate negro named George Henderson is lying around town, threatening vengeance against the white people. He has been employed on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern road. Two weeks ago he was fined heavily by the mayor here for violating a town ordinance, and put upon the streets. He soon made his escape, and since has threatened to kill the marshal who arrested him. Last night he shot at James Sudderth, colored, at one of the shanties on this road, who he supposed reported him to the marshal. A warrant for assault with intent to murder has been issued against him, and the officers are now after him.

THROWN BY A HORSE.

Serious Accident to an Old Lady of Ninety Years of Age.

WARRENTON, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. C. English and Miss Fannie Parham, while out riding on yesterday afternoon, happened to a serious accident. Miss Parham is an aged lady about ninety years old, and Mrs. English, thinking a ride would do the old lady good, kindly offered to take her, and while out riding the horse became frightened and ran away, turning the buggy over and tearing it to pieces and fatally injuring Mrs. Parham. She was bruised about the head and face and is thought to be injured internally, from which she will probably die. Mrs. English had her little baby with her, and they both escaped without any serious injury.

MAKING THE LAND PAY.

Casper Walker's Plentiful Syrup Outlook.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Casper Walker, of Leb, has five acres of cane from which he expects to make 100 barrels of syrup, which, at 25 cents, would amount to $800. The same amount of land, fertilizers and work would not have made more than $250 in cotton.

Lester in Ware.

WAYCROSS, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The democratic convention and mass meeting here today was addressed by Hon. Rufus E. Lester, nominee for congress. His address was received with hearty applause. The candidates before the convention for county officers stated their claims in five-minute speeches, a most harmonious meeting following. The county officers nominated were: Clerk of court, W. M. Wilson; treasurer, E. H. Crawley; tax assessor, J. J. Wilkinson; tax collector, T. T. Thigpen; surveyor, J. J. McDaniel; coroner, J. W. Booth; sheriff, S. F. Miller.

Received by the Iron Workers.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., October 18.—[Special.]—The iron workers of the Chattanooga district are now stretching every point to acceptably entertain the 300 members of the British Steel institute, who will arrive here tomorrow morning from Birmingham. Local committees have arranged to escort the visitors to all the points of interest in this city, and banquet them tomorrow at Lookout inn.

NEXT ON THE LIST.

THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS NOTIFIED THAT

THE VENDETTA HAS SPOTTED HIM

As the Next Victim—He Calls a Meeting of Council, at Which He Presents a Message About the State of Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18.—Joseph Macheca, and other leading Italians, against whom affidavits were made yesterday after the shooting and partial confession of Scaffidi, were arrested this morning, charged with being accessories to the murder of Chief Hennessey.

A at special meeting of the council at noon, Mayor Skakespeare's message was read, denouncing the murder of Hennessey by the Sicilians, through hired assassins; declaring that terrible secret orders exist in New Orleans, and that in this instance the chief of police was assassinated for doing his duty in enforcing American law; that any citizen performing his duty or under any circumstances creating the enmity of those men, is liable to the dread sentence of death being passed on him and carried out by the assassins, who divulge nothing, say nothing, know nothing; that some leading Italians are at the head of these orders, while others, more peacefully inclined and not belonging thereto, are blackmailed and then are threatened with death and obliged to leave the city, if they do not comply.

THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the committee of fifty tonight was secret, but the committee announced that it would pursue the investigation to the end, and bring the murderers of the chief to justice and break up Italian assassination leagues in this city. A thousand dollars was raised on the spot and by next week the committee expects to have $50,000 to assist in the work.

The ship Eliosia is coming up next week with 700 Italian emigrants on board. The mayor interviewed the custom house authorities and as a result they will go down and meet the ship. Unless the emigrants can satisfy the officers that they are desirable, financially and morally, they will not be allowed to land.

EVIDENCE AGAINST MACHECA.

Joe Macheca, who was arrested today, has heretofore been considered a prominent Italian, above the murderous plots of his more ignorant fellow-countrymen. Since his arrest some damaging evidence has developed. The ladies owning the shanty where the assassins are supposed to have plotted and gathered identified Macheca as the man who rented the place and paid a month's rent in advance. Several parties say they followed Macheca on the night of the murder. He and Matrangas, also supposed to be a leader in the affair, were eating supper while the shooting was going on. They remained together until 4 o'clock in the morning, having a good time, and when they parted, Macheca said: "Boys, I've done a good thing. I'm only sorry he was not killed at the first fire."

ATTACKING THE OFFICERS.

The Alabama Baptist Grows Restive Under a Reign of Gamblers.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 17.—[Special.] The Alabama Baptist, a denominational weekly, and one of large circulation and wide influence, today created a sensation by publishing a scathing editorial arraigning the mayor, the chief of police and the city officials generally for dereliction of duty, and denouncing them for corruption in office, with winking at crime and criminals, and encouraging the grossest and most open violation of law and order. It is the sensation of the day, and there is talk of bringing a suit for libel against the publishers of the paper. The following is the article:

For several administrations the capital city of Alabama, where the laws of the state are made and supposed to be respected, has been controlled by drunkards, gamblers, rowdies, toughs and bullies. Those who held office were wrapt up in promises to these classes, and have been subject to their beck and call. So corrupt have the officials become that they have ignored the demands of sobriety and decency, and have sunk to the lowest pits of filth, rottenness and corruption. It has reached that stage where respectable men do not care to offer for office where merit and clean character are loathed, if not despised. For several years a noted gambler held the reins over the city administration, and his mantle, we learn, has fallen on others who wear it gracefully, and barrooms, beer saloons, gambling dives, cockpits and houses of bad repute are some of the favorite resorts of the high officials of this city. Every thinking citizen of Montgomery, if he is approached in regard to the present administration, will inform you that it is rotten to the core, and there is no good in it. It seems, however, the eyes of the people are now about opened, and they are determined to put out perjured officials at the next election. Reform will be the watchword, and reform will win.

ON THE WAY TO ATLANTA.

A Couple of Lovers Who Got Married on the Way.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.] A dark-haired gentleman and a handsome young lady got off the evening train from Birmingham yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and went at once to the Minnesota house. In the course of the evening they got a license and Howard Crumley married them. No one knew who they were until, looking on the register, they found I. E. Watson and wife, Georgia. It is supposable that it is a love case where the old people objected. The lady is very pretty, with dark hair. They left at 7 o'clock this morning, going towards Atlanta.

The Interstate Commission.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., October 18.—[Special.]—The members of the interstate commerce commission will arrive here Wednesday and hold a session to discuss the matter of freight discrimination. It is thought the commission will make a rate for Chattanooga as low as that for Nashville from other points.

SHORT TELEGRAMS.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The supreme court opens Monday. There are eighteen prisoners in jail, but all of them are held for offences less than capital.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Mr. S. D. Allison, a sewing machine agent of this city, met with a very bad accident yesterday. He was driving out in the country, when his horse became frightened at the report of a gun and ran away, throwing Mr. Allison out and breaking his leg.

ADEL, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The firm of J. E. Edmonson, retail grocery and billiard saloon, has been closed by his creditors.

GRANTVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The remains of Mr. Joseph B. Cook, of Atlanta, were interred here on Thursday.

Uncle Daniel Fling, eighty-two years of age is dead.

MADISON, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Mr. A. S. Hough, an aged and highly respected citizen of Madison, died this morning at 2:30 o'clock, of dropsy of the heart.

ADEL, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—Cotton is coming in very fast, but would come in still more rapidly were pickers more plentiful.

ELBERTON, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—Mr. James E. Herndon, Sr., died suddenly at his home in Elberton at 5 o'clock this morning, aged sixty years.

ROME, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association, Professor Lane will deliver a lecture. The lecture will take place at Nevin's opera house on Tuesday evening.

SHADY DALE, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—While the fields are just white with cotton, within a period of four weeks there have been only four days to gather it. To say that the farmers are blue, will hardly express the situation.

LAGRANGE, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—Twenty-five new cases have been put on docket for the November term of Troup superior court, which convenes in about two weeks.

AMERICUS, Ga., October 16.—[Special.]—Mr. John T. Henderson, Jr., formerly of Atlanta, now traveling agent of the Americus Guano Company, is ill with fever at his room in this city.

It is rumored that Hon. Wright Brady may, at an early date, make Atlanta his future home.

LAGRANGE, Ga., October 16.—[Special.]—Invitations are out to the marriage of Mr. Frank Lanier, formerly of West Point, but now of Americus, and Miss Mattie Hollis, of the latter place.

GENERAL LONGSTREET

AT THE KNOXVILLE MILITARY REUNION.

INTERESTING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

His Statement Relating to the War in the West in 1863—The Attack Ordered on Fort Sanders and Its Recall.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—One of the most interesting and important of the contributions to history made during the enthusiastic joint gatherings of union and confederate veterans just held in east Tennessee was Lieutenant General James Longstreet's account of the siege of Knoxville and the events leading up to it. While, as the narrative of a deeply interested participant it cannot be called wholly dispassionate, it nevertheless throws much light on the events it describes. The famous Georgia soldier was present at the Knoxville celebration, but his speech was read for him, an old wound received in the neck during the war making its delivery by him impossible without much fatigue.

It has often been held, and probably with truth, that Gettysburg was the turning point in the war, and that when Pickett's charge recoiled from Cemetery Ridge the ebb of the confederate tide began. But General Longstreet thinks there was just one more opportunity for the south, namely, on the defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga, and that the failure of Bragg to pursue the federal army after his success then, and to reap the full fruits of his victory, "dispelled our last chance for the triumph of the confederate cause." He says that he expressed this opinion to Jefferson Davis when the latter visited the camps around Chattanooga where the federal army was held under partial siege.

It appears that during the conference of Davis with Bragg and his corps of commanders it was determined to withdraw from Chattanooga, and, changing the base to Rome, in Georgia, to advance by Bridgeport and Stevenson, and cut the line of federal supplies. Severe rains which set in and ruined the roads, caused the abandonment of this plan. When the weather cleared and the roads improved, Bragg proposed to send Longstreet's Virginia troops, with most of the cavalry, against Burnside's forces at Knoxville. Longstreet questioned the prudence of making such a detachment while the confederate army at Chattanooga was still holding a long carved line "under fire of the enemy's batteries, and he concentrated, as it were, right in our midst, and within twenty minutes' march of any portion of our lines." He suggested instead that Bragg should move back from Chattanooga and concentrate his entire forces behind the Chickamauga river. A force of 20,000 effectives could then be hurried to Knoxville against Burnside and strike promptly, so as to return before Grant's troops from Vicksburg should re-enforce those at Chattanooga General Longstreet quotes from a letter written by him to General Buckner "from the head of an empty flour barrel in the rain," as he was about to start with his command for Knoxville. This letter General Buckner returned to him three months later with the endorsement that its predictions were a full vindication of Longstreet's judgment at the time. The letter contains the plan already described of withdrawal from Chattanooga, concentration, and then a detachment of a large force against Burnside. On the plan actually adopted, that of holding the army in its Chattanooga lines and sending Longstreet to Knoxville, the letter made this comment:

We thus expose both to failure, and really take no chance to ourselves of great results. The only notice my plan received was a remark that General Hardee was pleased to make: "I don't think that that is a bad idea of Longstreet's." I undertook to explain the danger of having such a long line under fire of the enemy's batteries, and he concentrated, as it were, right in our midst, and within twenty minutes' march of any portion of our line. But I was assured that he would not disturb us.

Our troops were in perfect order, and marched to the assault with their usual splendid spirit, reaching the front of the fort many sprang into the ditch and mounted the parapet with their colors. Riding up to the fort myself, and when within 500 yards of it, I met Major Goggin, of McLaw's division staff, riding down from the fort, who reported to me that it was useless for the troops to go on, as the works were so protected by a network of wire that they could not force their way in. Upon this report I ordered a recall. General B. R. Johnson, who was marching with his troops at my side, begged that he be allowed to go on; but accepting Major Goggin's information and impressions as reliable, I ordered Johnson to march his troops back to camp. General Anderson's troops were so far advanced that they reached the ditch before the recall was given him. Subsequent information leaves very little room to doubt of our success had we pushed our orders to the end. As the question of this assault has since been involved in controversy. It seems proper that this explanation of my individual responsibility for the failure of my brave troops should be known. How far the moral conviction of a hopeless cause may have operated in creating my indecision is bootless now to conjecture. From a professional standpoint I can find no excuse for giving up the fight. As success could have had no material bearing upon the final issue, we may find some comfort and consolation in the thought that many gallant soldiers on both sides were saved from an untimely end. After the recall, and before leaving the field on which it was ordered, a messenger reported to me with orders from our president, Davis, to leave Knoxville and rejoin General Bragg's army.

After explaining the chapter of accidents which beset the movement on Knoxville, General Longstreet says that the capture of that place by gradual approaches seemed to be assured, but that he received instructions from Bragg, through General Ledbetter, who arrived with two brigades of re-enforcements, to attack the works. General Ledbetter, after a reconnoissance, assisted by General Jenkins and General Alexander, decided that Fort Sanders was the point most assailable.

Immediately afterward came news of Bragg's defeat, and then it was found that the best way of assisting Bragg was to wait at Knoxville and force Grant to detach troops to Burnside's relief, and this was done. The frankness of General Longstreet in declaring that the assault from which he recalled his troops might have been successfully made is noticeable. But as to the whole movement against Knoxville it might be said that it was worse than useless. Had Bragg defeated the enemy in his immediate front he could have had Knoxville for nothing; whereas, by detaching Longstreet he exposed himself to the defeat that fell on him, and so lost both Chattanooga and Knoxville, with a further loss of all the advantage gained at Chickamauga.

Longstreet at Knoxville.

From The New York Star.

The New York Highlanders, a volunteer regiment which served with conspicuous distinction in the war, has a new name on its roster, and the recruit is no less a distinguished commander than General Longstreet, the confederate army leader. It all came about in this way: Thirty-two of the "vets," wearing the Glengarry cap, with the long blue streamers, visited Knoxville last week, and participated in the celebration of the siege of that city. Colonel Andrew Baird marshaled the command. The regiment played a conspicuous part in the capture and defense of Fort Sanders, and the Glengarries were readily recognized by the old townspeople. They were royally welcomed and entertained by the boys in gray. General Longstreet was the most conspicuous ex-confederate in the entertaining delegation. The Highlanders, when they arrived in the city, were received with the genuine "rebel yell," but General Longstreet reassured them with the remark: "Boys, you've heard that before. You didn't run then, and I don't think you will now." General Longstreet accompanied the "Scotch Blues" to the leading hotel, and he was the first to approach the register. When he finished writing, this was what the vets read:

"General James Longstreet, late confederate army, now with the New York Highlanders."

It is needless to say that the general was elected there and then.

The old general is one of the best story tellers in the south, and one of the most quickwitted of men. He told of his first meeting with the "Scots." He said he was about to meet an attack, and inquired of an aide who was making the charge on his line on the left. The aide answered: "Those Irishmen with the Scotch caps." "I asked him how they were fighting," continued the general, "and he said: Can't you hear the racket?' I could. Just then a squad of men came running from where the engagement was the hottest, and I asked the lieutenant in command if there was any serious fighting going on, and where they were going. 'Going,' echoed the lieutenant, 'to the rear. This is no fit place for any man.' From that time my estimation of the Scotch boy rose 100 per cent."

Colonel Baird asked the general how it was that wherever the Highlanders went he was in their front, and he answered: "It would have been bad form, colonel, to turn your back on such good company."

General Longstreet was with Grant at West Point, and fought with him in the Mexican war. In discussing the late unpleasantness, he recalled his prophecy at the beginning of hostilities, that if the cause was put down, his old comrade in arms would be the one to do it.

THE TOWN OF HELENA

Bound to Be One Which Will Multiply Values.

CORDELE, Ga., October 16.—[Special.]—J. E. D. Shipp, president of the National Guaranty Company, has closed a very large land trade for the wiregrass region of Georgia. He purchased the town of Helena, containing 2,000 acres of land, for which he paid $40,000 in cash to the Americus Investment Company.

One year ago he purchased from the Americus Investment Company the town of Cordele for the Cordele Security Company. The Cordele Security Company stock today is selling at $250 per share, and this company, during its first year, made over $111,000 profit, and has not yet sold more than one-twenty-fifth part of its town lots in Cordele.

The great success of the Cordele Security Company causes investors to seek stock in the National Guaranty Company, believing that the town of Helena presents many natural advantages for the building up of a great city in the wiregrass region.

No amount of pains, work, energy and money will be spared to make Helena a great and prosperous city. Immediately a large bank will be opened, and two or three other manufacturing enterprises.

The plan of the National Guaranty Company will be to sell these town lots numbering in all about 15,000 at $200 each, and as fast as the money comes in invest it again in manufacturing enterprises, thus increasing the number of men employed in the city. The company holds to the idea that railroads and manufacturing enterprises can build up any city in the country, and Helena in this direction will be pushed, backed by a strong moneyed corporation and by men of experience and business.

The directors of the company are very hopeful and think that they have got a bonanza in this town and the stock of the company has very nearly all been taken.

CHINAMEN'S RIGHTS IN CANADA.

The Authorities in British Columbia Refuse to Allow a Party to Land.

TACOMA, Wash., October 14.—The twenty-one Chinamen who were captured about three weeks ago at Port Townsend, and who were taken from Seattle to Victoria on Friday by order of United States District Judge Hanford, of Seattle, were refused permission to land at the latter port by the Canadian authorities, except two who had papers. Captain Dixon, of the steamer North Pacific, who took them, was served with an order from the supreme court of British Columbia ordering him to show cause, on a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the nineteen Chinamen, why they should not be permitted to land.

The British Columbia authorities positively refused to let any of the Chinamen land who had nothing but the certificates showing that they had paid their head tax of $50, and stated that if a Chinaman who had paid his head tax wanted to leave British Columbia for another country, he must surrender the original certificate, and then on the payment of $1 he would be granted a certificate of leave, upon which he could return at any time, but in the absence of that certificate, if he sets foot on American soil, he cannot return. This is the opinion rendered by the deputy minister of justice at Ottawa.

Captain Dixon, after the service of the papers, referred them to the collector of customs, at Victoria, who still refused to allow the Chinamen to land without the payment of $50 per capita. The Chinamen still being on board on the morning the clearance papers were given by the collector of customs, they were rearrested by United States Marshal Brown for illegal entry into the United States, and are now being taken to the United States Penitentiary, at McNeill's island, awaiting orders from C. M. Bradshaw, collector of customs at Port Townsend.

This is the most important attempt at deportation of Chinamen yet made, because the papers served on Captain Dixon show a determination on the part of the Chinese merchants and companies at Victoria to protect their men.

IN MILITARY STYLE.

The Organization of the Southwest Georgia College Cadets.

CUTHBERT, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The cadets of the Southwest Georgia College have been divided into companies and officered. The following are the appointments:

Staff—Adjutant and first lieutenant, Fred Barfield; quartermaster and first lieutenant, E. C. Glenn; sergeant major, McDonald Baldwin; color sergeant, J. L. Caslellow.

COMPANY A.

Captain, T. J. Dunn; lieutenant, Fred Barfield; first sergeant, W. C. Glover; second sergeant, W. S. Morgan; third sergeant, M. A. Lokey; corporals, L. M. Moye, J. J. Monroe, J. B. Jenkins and Joe McDonald.

COMPANY B.

Captain, James Taylor; lieutenant, Joe Titlebaum; first sergeant, Eugene Drane; second sergeant, McD. Baldwin; third sergeant, Thomas Clason; corporals, A. S. Hill, Fred Grantham, H. B. Simmons, O. L. Harper.

Both companies are well officered. A competitive drill for the honor of carrying the colors will shortly take place. The Southwest Georgia Cadets have light breech-loading rifles, and are in every sense a well equipped organization that does credit to the state cadets.

DEATH OF AN OLD NEGRESS

Who Faithfully Performed Her Duty During Life.

LAGRANGE, Ga., October 16.—[Special.] Aunt Mona Lipscomb fell dead in the kitchen of Mr. Albert Lehman, on Saturday night. Coroner Candle held an inquest and the verdict was that death was caused by heart disease. This old woman was well known as a vender of "lye hominy," which she sold regularly to many families, and by it earned a support for herself and her aged, invalid husband, whom she has thus maintained for many years. They occupied a cabin on Judge Ferrell's land free of rent. The old man was once the faithful body servant of the father of Mrs. T. J. Howell, and Mrs. J. C. Forbes, and now that his sole support has been removed, these ladies will see that he does not suffer during his few remaining days on earth. The faithful old negress had a heart of gold and died while going on her round of duty.

Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Mr. C. H. Young mourns the tragic death of a valuable and favorite pointer dog. Mr. Young and a friend were quail hunting Tuesday afternoon, when the dog was bitten by a rattlesnake and died almost instantly.

He Might as Well Stay Home.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.] Rev. Mr. Watterson, of Quitman, it is said, will run against Turner for congress. He discussed the subtreasury plan at Cairo yesterday. It is said he will also speak in Thomasville.

Money Earned by Railways.

From The London Daily News.

"More work was done and more money earned by the railway companies of the United Kingdom in 1889 than in any previous year" is the general summary of the report which Mr. Giffen and Mr. Courtney Boyle make in their latest annual return to the board of trade. There was an increase of £11,899,000 in the capital account, bringing the total of all the railways up to £876,595,000, and in the revenue an improvement of over £4,000,000. The rise of receipts was most marked in the goods traffic. This was general all over the country, and is indicated also in the quantity of coal and iron raised. The coal brought to London by rail and canal was nearly 8,000,000 tons, being 250,000 tons in excess of the amount in 1888.

GERMAN GOSSIP.

THE LAST DAY OF THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

IT CLOSES WITH THREE CHEERS,

And Germany Breathes Easier—The Ex-Empress and the Royal Family at the Tomb of Emperor Frederick.

BERLIN, October 18.—[Copyright 1890, by New York Associated Press.]—The emperor will open the land tag in person on November 11th. The cabinet council was held on Thursday, his majesty presiding, which probably arranged, under the imperial initiative, what the speech from the throne shall declare to be the programme of the session on financial, economic and social questions. The emperor desires the passage of a measure for a reduction of the price of articles of food and the rent of dwellings for the working classes. Herr von Maybach, minister of public works, who was charged with the preparation of the bill providing for the erection of dwellings for workmen in every populous center, has received imperial censure because of the incomplete condition of his proposals.

It is the opinion in official circles that the trouble for which VonMaybach has been blamed was due to restraints placed upon his action by the ministry of finance. The emperor had a grand scheme, but Minister VonMaybach on consulting with Herr Miguel, Prussian minister of finance, found that there were obstacles to the investing of more than 8,000,000 marks in the building of small tenaments on the suburbs. This obstacle applies to the general position of the government in regard to the schemes for costly social reforms and accompanying projects for the abolition of duties on cattle and grain between Italy, Austria and Germany and leaves the budget of the future in a dense fog.

Herr Miguel, it is understood, insists that the government proceed with the greatest caution and opposes a prolongation of the tariff treaty with Austria, favoring a modification of the existing annual treaty by a slight reduction of import duties on grain and cattle coming from Austria. His influence is becoming practically supreme, and the result is that in the meantime there will be no presentation of heroic, financial or tariff proposals. Herr Miguel's policy implies waiting to see what effect the new United States tariff will have upon some sources of German prosperity before committing the country to long tariff treaties in any direction. But the Austro-German customs union against the American tariff or prohibition policy of other countries being within the bounds of future necessity, the government has directed some leading jurisconsults to examine into the question of how the rights of France under the Frankfort treaty might affect such a Zolloverrein. If the opinion of these examiners shall enable the government to treat the French government's adoption of fixed maximum and minimum tariffs as affecting the Frankfort treaty it will afford a legal basis for a zolloverein, when one is wanted.

The socialist congress at Halle closed today to the relief of both the deputies and the public, who had been swamped by the verbosity of the socialists. Today's session of the congress was opened by the election of a party of officers.

On motion of G. Crillenberger, Liebknecht was confirmed as editor of the party organ. Kessler moved next that, whereas the opinion prevails among the party that many of its former members have been unjustifiably accused of being in the pay of the police, the congress appoint a committee to report on the subject.

Singer, replying, expressed regret that suspicion should have so ignominiously fallen upon anyone, adding that it was impossible for the congress to do what was asked as the members could never find out who was the man with the iron mask. The matter after all was only of individual interest and party considerations were far superior. The subject did not demand such an elucidation. It was the police that were most concerned in clearing matters.

Kessler's motion was rejected. Other resolutions call upon the socialist party in the Reichstag to seek to remove the unsatisfactory conditions of the present system of emigration, and especially to request the federal government to exercise a stricter supervision at the different ports in regard to the transportation and accommodation of emigrants.

A motion made by Herbert, of Stettin, that the party abstain from voting on second ballots in cases where the candidates are of the middle class, was rejected.

The committee which has been appointed to inquire into the matter, submitted a report denying that Grillinberger was to blame for making the socialist agitation a matter of business, and stating that some middleman had placed himself between the deputies and Berlin socialists.

The committee also decided that the epithet "Spitzl," used against certain Berlin members of the party, was not intended as an insult to Berlin socialists, and that although Werner, of Berlin, was unworthy to be a member of the party, the committee would not expel him, seeing that his want of tact and ability hindred him from weighing the effects of his action. Werner spoke in his own defense.

The report of the committee was adopted, and the sittings of the congress were brought to a close with three cheers.

The mausoleum, at Pottsdam, in which the bodies of Emperor Frederick, Prince Waldemar and Prince Sigismund were deposited on Wednesday was consecrated today in the presence of Empress Frederick, her daughters, the emperor and empress and other members of the royal family.

THE TRIALS AT TIPPERARY.

Witnesses Testify About the Explosion on the Smith-Barry Estate.

TIPPERARY, October 17.—The trial of the defendants who are charged with conspiracy, was continued before the magistrate's court today. Two witnesses testified that they were present at the time the explosion occurred at the rent office of Smith-Barry in September, 1889, on which occasion the building was set on fire and destroyed, together with all the private papers it contained. There was a crowd at the fire, but they absolutely refused to lend their assistance in quenching the flames.

At Latonia Park.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—The meeting closed with the biggest crowd of the season. Track fast.

First race, one mile, Rimini won, Robin second Labrador third. Time, 1:44¼.

Second race, mile and twenty yards, Barney won, Eugenia second, Pritchett third. Time, 1:45¾.

Third race, one mile, Blarney Stone won, Business second, Dollikins third. Time, 1:43¼.

Fourth race, Ranier won, Palmetto second, Paladine third. Time, 1:04.

Fifth race, Cincinnati Hotel Autumn handicap, mile and an eighth, Fortunatus won, Milldale second, Marion C third. Time, 1:55¾.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Mount Etna is in a state of eruption.

Speaker Reed and General Alger addressed a mass meeting at Medina, O., yesterday.

The funeral of Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, took place in Keokuk, Ia. yesterday.

There is a rumor that a syndicate, headed by the Rothschilds, has purchased a majority of the stock of the National Bank of Mexico.

A severe storm prevailed along the British coast yesterday. The wind blew with such fury that the British fleet, lying at Scarborough, was compelled to run to sea to escape being blown ashore.

Dispatches from South Dakota state that the crops of Brown county, for three years have been failures and the people are absolutely without food.

The Falmouth, Ky., democratic congressional convention proceeded to the 325th ballot with no nomination. Hallam, Dickerson and Berry each had 32½ votes.

The Ohio house yesterday morning, after a stormy session, refused to pass the senate compromise bill, giving the government power to remove members of the Cincinnati board of improvements, and providing for a new board, with an election next April.

The steamer City of Macon, for Boston, and the British steamer Nedjed, for Liverpool, while on their way to sea yesterday morning, collided in Savannah river, below Savannah and the Nedjed was damaged.

The official recount of votes in the Covington, Ky., election, made in the contest of M. Scheffer, democratic candidate for mayor, resulted in showing an increased majority for Mr. Thomas, republican candidate, and also revealed that another republican was elected to council.

Original package stores reopened in all parts of Kansas yesterday, under the decision of the United States court, at Topeka, on Friday, that the old prohibitory law was inoperative against original packages, notwithstanding the recent act of congress. The stores did a thriving business yesterday.

LEGS AND ARMS

SUPPLIED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT EVERY FIVE YEARS.

A FAT PERQUISITE FOR SERVICE,

The Political Complexion of the Next House—The Democrats Quite Certain to Have a Majority.

WASHINGTON, October 18—[Special.]—Do you know that all the union soldiers who lost a limb during the war have artificial ones furnished them by the government.

In 1870 congress passed a law providing that every soldier or soldier who had lost a limb or the use of it in the service of this country should be supplied with an artificial one to replace it once in every five years. The bill provided if the beneficiary did not wish to take the limb he should be paid its cash value instead.

Legs cost $75, while arms cost $50 each. There are thousands of old soldiers who prefer to stump it around on wooden pegs or go with empty sleeves and take the cash. Of 18,000 veterans who receive this bounty from the government, only about 800 take the artificial limbs. The rest prefer the cash.

The same bill that provides for furnishing the old soldiers with legs and arms, provides for furnishing them free transportation, with sleeping car births, to any one of the forty artificial limb establishments in this country once every five years. Thus, if a soldier in Washington desires to go to California for a new leg, the government will pay his railroad and Pullman car fare there and return.

Three republican congressmen who lost a leg each in the union army, are supplied with artificial ones by the government. They are: Boothman, of Ohio, Henderson of Iowa, and Laws of Nebraska. There are some one-armed and one-legged congressmen on the democratic side, who fought in the confederate army, but Uncle Sam does not provide them with any substitutes.

The democrats will have a majority in the next house, and will elect a speaker to succeed Tom Reed.

Although the democrats have no money, while the republicans have it by the barrel, a democratic victory is the certain result. It will not be due, however, to any particular efforts of the democratic leaders, but to the fact that the majority of congressional districts of the United States, as now constituted, are democratic. Many republicans in the present house were elected by less than an hundred majority, and in these districts the chances are equal between the candidates of the two parties.

When the present house was organized, the republicans had only seven majority. This included the members from the new states. They increased it to twenty by ousting legally-elected democrats. Each of the democrats turned out will be re-elected.

Then the democrats are certain to gain six members by the Ohio gerrymander. This means a loss of six to the republicans, and these alone will make a democratic majority of five. Then the Maryland gerrymander means a gain of one democratic member and a consequent loss to the republicans. But further than this a democrat is quite certain to succeed vulgar Joe Cannon from Illinois. Sixteen republican papers in his district are fighting him. The editors of these papers met in Danville a few days ago and notified the republican committee to withdraw Cannon and nominate a respectable republican, or else they would defeat him. Cannon says he will not withdraw, and this means the election of a democrat. Again, the democrats are quite certain to elect a successor to Coleman, of New Orleans, and perhaps to Evart, of North Carolina. They will likewise perhaps gain a number in Tennessee, and perhaps two or three in the northwest, where the McKinley tariff bill has hurt most.

With all this, if the democrats in the southern states will simply turn out and vote and hold the democratic districts, the next house will be democratic by something like twenty-five majority. In Georgia, particularly, there should be a heavy vote polled. The republican candidates are working quietly but earnestly in all the districts. While they have no chance in any except the ninth, and little there, yet the republican cry of a suppressed republican vote in the south will continue until a majority of the votes in each southern congressional district are cast.

Four years ago the entire Georgia members only received a combined vote of something over 30,000. That many votes are polled in nearly every northern district, and should be polled in each Georgia district. There are over 30,000 voters in every congressional district in Georgia. At the November election every vote should be polled, and the Georgia congressman should be freed from the embarrassment which comes of a light vote.

No Extra Session.

There will be no extra session of congress. The recent talk indulged in is the merest nonsense. After ten months' continuous session and an exciting campaign next month the members of both houses want at least three weeks rest. Private Secretary Lige Halford is quoted as saying that the president has never once thought seriously of calling an extra session.

Mr. Harrison, it is true, wants the force bill to become a law, but he knows that if the senate intends to pass it at all it can do so at the regular session. Harrison will attempt to force the anti-force bill senators into line early next session, and will insist upon having the rules of the senate changed, if that be necessary to the passage of the bill. However, the same republican senators who opposed such methods of procedure last session will probably take a similar position in December, and in that event, notwithstanding all republican predictions to the contrary, the infamous bill will again fail. Indeed, the chances are against the force bill ever becoming a law.

Mr. Wannamaker Will Not Pay.

The postoffice department will not pay the $1,000 reward offered for the capture and conviction of Rube Burrows.

There is a standing reward offered by the postoffice department for the capture and conviction of any one robbing the mails. This is the reward that applied to Rube Burrows. But it will not be paid, because there was no conviction nor has proof been established in court that Rube Burrows robbed the mails. The department officers know he did, but they never pay a reward without legal proof and conviction. Thus the capturers of Rube Burrows will fail to get $1,000 of the $7,500 reward on the head of the noted outlaw. E. W. B.

The Sun's Cotton Report.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Cotton futures opened four to five points decline, further declined, partially recovered, closing quiet and steady at four to five points decline from yesterday's closing prices. The predictions of frost in the southwest were not realized and prices took a smart fall; inside prices being the lowest reached this season, October options dropping below 10 cents. The bulls again seemed quite demoralized, and that prices did not go lower was due wholly to the timidity of the bears in putting out contracts. Soon after the last call, the market took a hardening tendency. Southern spot markets were more active and the movement of the crop fell somewhat below last season, both at ports and at interior towns, causing some buying to cover, but producing no decided bull movements.

As an Independent Candidate.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 18.—[Special.]—S. N. Pilley, of Troy, has announced himself as an independent candidate for congress against Hon. H. A. Herbert, in the second district. He is present postmaster at Troy, Ala.

A DOUBLE-BARRELED SHOTGUN

Responsible for a Terrible Tragedy in Morgan County.

MADISON, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Particulars of a dreadful tragedy were gathered by THE CONSTITUTION reporter to-day.

Tom Henderson was shot and killed by Pete Simpson, at Broughtonville, in this county, yesterday morning.

Henderson was bartender for Flemister's bar and stands very well in that community. Pete Simpson was a regular Rube Burrows to the citizens of that locality.

On Thursday night Simpson and Henderson had a difficulty, in which Simpson drew a Winchester rifle and ordered Henderson to leave, taking possession of the bar himself. Henderson then went up to McMahon's bar, about a quarter of a mile distant, and asked McMahon, the proprietor, to allow him to spend the night with him. McMahon consented.

The next morning, Friday, Henderson persuaded McMahon to go down to Flemister's bar, where he left Simpson, and tell him that he wanted to make up with him. McMahon did so and soon returned with Simpson. Simpson and Henderson then shook hands and took a drink together. They soon took another drink, which caused them to want another, which McMahon refused them, telling them they had enough. Henderson remarked to Simpson, "Come on, Pete, and go down to my bar, and we can get as much as we want."

They started off, when Simpson turned to McMahon, and asked him to lend him an old pistol he saw lying behind the counter, adding that he was afraid "Tom might get mad and kill him while on the way."

McMahon handed Simpson the pistol, who stood looking at it, saying it was not loaded. Henderson turned, saw Simpson in the act of cocking the weapon, and believing his life in danger, he reached behind the door and drew forth a double-barreled shotgun and empted both loads into Simpson's form. One load entered his cheek, tearing away a part of his jawbone, and the other penetrated his abdomen, killing him instantly.

Henderson fled, but has since surrendered. A jury, of which Mr. Sams is foreman, rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

The above is one report, and another states that Simpson had his pistol drawn on Henderson.

Both parties lived in Jasper, but the killing was done in Morgan, just across the line. It is a question as to whether the verdict of the jury is a lawful one or not. Coroner Knott, being in the extreme northern portion of the county, some twenty miles distant, was not sent for, and the jury was empaneled by Colonel James N. Mann, a justice of the peace.

PERRY VINSON CAUGHT.

A Noted Desperado Run Down by the Officers.

ALBANY, Ga., October 18.—[Special].—Perry Vinson, colored, the most desperate burglar which has ever infested this section, was arrested last night. Countless burglaries have been attributed to him, in one of which at Leary, the clerk sleeping in the store was murdered and the store gutted and burned.

Prison bars could not hold him. He escaped from the Albany jail and from the penitentiary, where he was undergoing a sixty years' sentence. For five years the officers have attempted to capture him, but he has succeeded in eluding them.

He was seen last night entering the tent of a circus exhibiting here. He had been conversing with Special Policeman Culpepper, who did not recognize him. He was discovered by Officers Cason Smith and John Meads. They sprang upon him. He attempted to draw his pistol when he was struck fairly in the face by Meads and knocked down. Two pistols were found upon him and a sum of money. He was brought down town today to be photographed, and was followed by an immense crowd eager to gaze upon the face of a desperado noted throughout this section.

SHE SHOT HIM IN THE BACK.

A Tragedy on the Streets of Quincy Yesterday.

QUINCY, Ill., October 18.—While Dan G. Price, of Salina, Kas., was walking down Sixth street today, accompanied by his brother, Miss Lillie Booth, of Camp Point, crossed the street and placing the muzzle of a large revolver against his back, fired. Price's brother grappled with the young woman, the wounded man running into a store. He immediately returned to the sidewalk and shot Miss Booth down. Price died soon after the shooting, but Miss Booth's wound is not necessarily fatal. The Price and Booth families are among the most prominent in this county. About a year ago, young Price went to Salina and engaged in business. During the past summer, Miss Booth followed him to Kansas and commenced proceedings against him for illegitimate parentage, but he was acquitted and returned to Quincy. The two met today for the first time since the trial.

LAWRENCEVILLE THREATENED

By a Desperate Negro, Who Is Lying in Wait.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—A desperate negro named George Henderson is lying around town, threatening vengeance against the white people. He has been employed on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern road. Two weeks ago he was fined heavily by the mayor here for violating a town ordinance, and put upon the streets. He soon made his escape, and since has threatened to kill the marshal who arrested him. Last night he shot at James Sudderth, colored, at one of the shanties on this road, who he supposed reported him to the marshal. A warrant for assault with intent to murder has been issued against him, and the officers are now after him.

THROWN BY A HORSE.

Serious Accident to an Old Lady of Ninety Years of Age.

WARRENTON, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. C. English and Miss Fannie Parham, while out riding on yesterday afternoon, happened to a serious accident. Miss Parham is an aged lady about ninety years old, and Mrs. English, thinking a ride would do the old lady good, kindly offered to take her, and while out riding the horse became frightened and ran away, turning the buggy over and tearing it to pieces and fatally injuring Mrs. Parham. She was bruised about the head and face and is thought to be injured internally, from which she will probably die. Mrs. English had her little baby with her, and they both escaped without any serious injury.

MAKING THE LAND PAY.

Casper Walker's Plentiful Syrup Outlook.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Casper Walker, of Leb, has five acres of cane from which he expects to make 100 barrels of syrup, which, at 25 cents, would amount to $800. The same amount of land, fertilizers and work would not have made more than $250 in cotton.

Lester in Ware.

WAYCROSS, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The democratic convention and mass meeting here today was addressed by Hon. Rufus E. Lester, nominee for congress. His address was received with hearty applause. The candidates before the convention for county officers stated their claims in five-minute speeches, a most harmonious meeting following. The county officers nominated were: Clerk of court, W. M. Wilson; treasurer, E. H. Crawley; tax assessor, J. J. Wilkinson; tax collector, T. T. Thigpen; surveyor, J. J. McDaniel; coroner, J. W. Booth; sheriff, S. F. Miller.

Received by the Iron Workers.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., October 18.—[Special.]—The iron workers of the Chattanooga district are now stretching every point to acceptably entertain the 300 members of the British Steel institute, who will arrive here tomorrow morning from Birmingham. Local committees have arranged to escort the visitors to all the points of interest in this city, and banquet them tomorrow at Lookout inn.

NEXT ON THE LIST.

THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS NOTIFIED THAT

THE VENDETTA HAS SPOTTED HIM

As the Next Victim—He Calls a Meeting of Council, at Which He Presents a Message About the State of Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18.—Joseph Macheca, and other leading Italians, against whom affidavits were made yesterday after the shooting and partial confession of Scaffidi, were arrested this morning, charged with being accessories to the murder of Chief Hennessey.

A at special meeting of the council at noon, Mayor Skakespeare's message was read, denouncing the murder of Hennessey by the Sicilians, through hired assassins; declaring that terrible secret orders exist in New Orleans, and that in this instance the chief of police was assassinated for doing his duty in enforcing American law; that any citizen performing his duty or under any circumstances creating the enmity of those men, is liable to the dread sentence of death being passed on him and carried out by the assassins, who divulge nothing, say nothing, know nothing; that some leading Italians are at the head of these orders, while others, more peacefully inclined and not belonging thereto, are blackmailed and then are threatened with death and obliged to leave the city, if they do not comply.

THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the committee of fifty tonight was secret, but the committee announced that it would pursue the investigation to the end, and bring the murderers of the chief to justice and break up Italian assassination leagues in this city. A thousand dollars was raised on the spot and by next week the committee expects to have $50,000 to assist in the work.

The ship Eliosia is coming up next week with 700 Italian emigrants on board. The mayor interviewed the custom house authorities and as a result they will go down and meet the ship. Unless the emigrants can satisfy the officers that they are desirable, financially and morally, they will not be allowed to land.

EVIDENCE AGAINST MACHECA.

Joe Macheca, who was arrested today, has heretofore been considered a prominent Italian, above the murderous plots of his more ignorant fellow-countrymen. Since his arrest some damaging evidence has developed. The ladies owning the shanty where the assassins are supposed to have plotted and gathered identified Macheca as the man who rented the place and paid a month's rent in advance. Several parties say they followed Macheca on the night of the murder. He and Matrangas, also supposed to be a leader in the affair, were eating supper while the shooting was going on. They remained together until 4 o'clock in the morning, having a good time, and when they parted, Macheca said: "Boys, I've done a good thing. I'm only sorry he was not killed at the first fire."

ATTACKING THE OFFICERS.

The Alabama Baptist Grows Restive Under a Reign of Gamblers.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 17.—[Special.] The Alabama Baptist, a denominational weekly, and one of large circulation and wide influence, today created a sensation by publishing a scathing editorial arraigning the mayor, the chief of police and the city officials generally for dereliction of duty, and denouncing them for corruption in office, with winking at crime and criminals, and encouraging the grossest and most open violation of law and order. It is the sensation of the day, and there is talk of bringing a suit for libel against the publishers of the paper. The following is the article:

For several administrations the capital city of Alabama, where the laws of the state are made and supposed to be respected, has been controlled by drunkards, gamblers, rowdies, toughs and bullies. Those who held office were wrapt up in promises to these classes, and have been subject to their beck and call. So corrupt have the officials become that they have ignored the demands of sobriety and decency, and have sunk to the lowest pits of filth, rottenness and corruption. It has reached the stage where respectable men do not care to offer for office where merit and clean character are loathed, if not despised. For several years a noted gambler held the reins over the city administration, and his mantle, we learn, has fallen on others who wear it gracefully, and barrooms, beer saloons, gambling dives, cockpits and houses of bad repute are some of the favorite resorts of the high officials of this city. Every thinking citizen of Montgomery, if he is approached in regard to the present administration, will inform you that it is rotten to the core, and there is no good in it. It seems, however, the eyes of the people are now about opened, and they are determined to put out perjured officials at the next election. Reform will be the watchword, and reform will win.

ON THE WAY TO ATLANTA.

A Couple of Lovers Who Got Married on the Way.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.] A dark-haired gentleman and a handsome young lady got off the evening train from Birmingham yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and went at once to the Minnesota house. In the course of the evening they got a license and Howard Crumley married them. No one knew who they were until, looking on the register, they found I. E. Watson and wife, Georgia. It is supposable that it is a love case where the old people objected. The lady is very pretty, with dark hair. They left at 7 o'clock this morning, going towards Atlanta.

The Interstate Commission.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., October 18.—[Special.]—The members of the interstate commerce commission will arrive here Wednesday and hold a session to discuss the matter of freight discrimination. It is thought the commission will make a rate for Chattanooga as low as that for Nashville from other points.

SHORT TELEGRAMS.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The supreme court opens Monday. There are eighteen prisoners in jail, but all of them are held for offences less than capital.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Mr. S. D. Allison, a sewing machine agent of this city, met with a very bad accident yesterday. He was driving out in the country, when his horse became frightened at the report of a gun and ran away, throwing Mr. Allison out and breaking his leg.

ADEL, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The firm of J. E. Edmonson, retail grocery and billiard saloon, has been closed by his creditors.

GRANTVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The remains of Mr. Joseph B. Cook, of Atlanta, were interred here on Thursday.

Uncle Daniel Fling, eighty-two years of age is dead.

MADISON, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Mr. A. S. Hough, an aged and highly respected citizen of Madison, died this morning at 2:30 o'clock, of dropsy of the heart.

ADEL, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—Cotton is coming in very fast, but would come in still more rapidly were pickers more plentiful.

ELBERTON, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—Mr. James E. Herndon, Sr., died suddenly at his home in Elberton at 5 o'clock this morning, aged sixty years.

ROME, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association, Professor Lane will deliver a lecture. The lecture will take place at Nevin's opera house on Tuesday evening.

SHADY DALE, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—While the fields are just white with cotton, within a period of four weeks there have been only four days to gather it. To say that the farmers are blue, will hardly express the situation.

LAGRANGE, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—Twenty-five new cases have been put on docket for the November term of Troup superior court, which convenes in about two weeks.

AMERICUS, Ga., October 16.—[Special.]—Mr. John T. Henderson, Jr., formerly of Atlanta, now traveling agent of the Americus Guano Company, is ill with fever at his room in this city.

It is rumored that Hon. Wright Brady may, at an early date, make Atlanta his future home.

LAGRANGE, Ga., October 16.—[Special.]—Invitations are out to the marriage of Mr. Frank Lanier, formerly of West Point, but now of Americus, and Miss Mattie Hollis, of the latter place.

GENERAL LONGSTREET

AT THE KNOXVILLE MILITARY REUNION.

INTERESTING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

His Statement Relating to the War in the West in 1863—The Attack Ordered on Fort Sanders and Its Recall.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—One of the most interesting and important of the contributions to history made during the enthusiastic joint gatherings of union and confederate veterans just held in east Tennessee was Lieutenant General James Longstreet's account of the siege of Knoxville and the events leading up to it. While, as the narrative of a deeply interested participant it cannot be called wholly dispassionate, it nevertheless throws much light on the events it describes. The famous Georgia soldier was present at the Knoxville celebration, but his speech was read for him, an old wound received in the neck during the war making its delivery by him impossible without much fatigue.

It has often been held, and probably with truth, that Gettysburg was the turning point in the war, and that when Pickett's charge recoiled from Cemetery Ridge the ebb of the confederate tide began. But General Longstreet thinks there was just one more opportunity for the south, namely, on the defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga, and that the failure of Bragg to pursue the federal army after his success then, and to reap the full fruits of his victory, "dispelled our last chance for the triumph of the confederate cause." He says that he expressed this opinion to Jefferson Davis when the latter visited the camps around Chattanooga where the federal army was held under partial siege.

It appears that during the conference of Davis with Bragg and his corps of commanders it was determined to withdraw from Chattanooga, and, changing the base to Rome, in Georgia, to advance by Bridgeport and Stevenson, and cut the line of federal supplies. Severe rains which set in and ruined the roads, caused the abandonment of this plan. When the weather cleared and the roads improved, Bragg proposed to send Longstreet's Virginia troops, with most of the cavalry, against Burnside's forces at Knoxville. Longstreet questioned the prudence of making such a detachment while the confederate army at Chattanooga was still holding a long carved line "under fire of the enemy's batteries, and he concentrated, as it were, right in our midst, and within twenty minutes' march of any portion of our lines." He suggested instead that Bragg should move back from Chattanooga and concentrate his entire forces behind the Chickamauga river. A force of 20,000 effectives could then be hurried to Knoxville against Burnside and strike promptly, so as to return before Grant's troops from Vicksburg should re-enforce those at Chattanooga. General Longstreet quotes from a letter written by him to General Buckner "from the head of an empty flour barrel in the rain," as he was about to start with his command for Knoxville. This letter General Buckner returned to him three months later with the endorsement that its predictions were a full vindication of Longstreet's judgment at the time. The letter contains the plan already described of withdrawal from Chattanooga, concentration, and then a detachment of a large force against Burnside. On the plan actually adopted, that of holding the army in its Chattanooga lines and sending Longstreet to Knoxville, the letter made this comment:

We thus expose both to failure, and really take no chance to ourselves of great results. The only notice my plan received was a remark that General Hardee was pleased to make: "I don't think that that is a bad idea of Longstreet's." I undertook to explain the danger of having such a long line under fire of the enemy's batteries, and he concentrated, as it were, right in our midst, and within twenty minutes' march of any portion of our line. But I was assured that he would not disturb us.

Our troops were in perfect order, and marched to the assault with their usual splendid spirit, reaching the front of the fort many sprang into the ditch and mounted the parapet with their colors. Riding up to the fort myself, and when within 500 yards of it, I met Major Goggin, of McLaw's division staff, riding down from the fort, who reported to me that it was useless for the troops to go on, as the works were so protected by a network of wire that they could not force their way in. Upon this report I ordered a recall. General B. R. Johnson, who was marching with his troops at my side, begged that he be allowed to go on; but accepting Major Goggin's information and impressions as reliable, I ordered Johnson to march his troops back to camp. General Anderson's troops were so far advanced that they reached the ditch before the recall was given him. Subsequent information leaves very little room to doubt of our success had we pushed our orders to the end. As the question of this assault has since been involved in controversy. It seems proper that this explanation of my individual responsibility for the failure of my brave troops should be known. How far the moral conviction of a hopeless cause may have operated in creating my indecision is bootless now to conjecture. From a professional standpoint I can find no excuse for giving up the fight. As success could have had no material bearing upon the final issue, we may find some comfort and consolation in the thought that many gallant soldiers on both sides were saved from an untimely end. After the recall, and before leaving the field on which it was ordered, a messenger reported to me with orders from our president, Davis, to leave Knoxville and rejoin General Bragg's army.

After explaining the chapter of accidents which beset the movement on Knoxville, General Longstreet says that the capture of that place by gradual approaches seemed to be assured, but that he received instructions from Bragg, through General Ledbetter, who arrived with two brigades of re-enforcements, to attack the works. General Ledbetter, after a reconnoissance, assisted by General Jenkins and General Alexander, decided that Fort Sanders was the point most assailable.

Immediately afterward came news of Bragg's defeat, and then it was found that the best way of assisting Bragg was to wait at Knoxville and force Grant to detach troops to Burnside's relief, and this was done. The frankness of General Longstreet in declaring that the assault from which he recalled his troops might have been successfully made is noticeable. But as to the whole movement against Knoxville it might be said that it was worse than useless. Had Bragg defeated the enemy in his immediate front he could have had Knoxville for nothing; whereas, by detaching Longstreet he exposed himself to the defeat that fell on him, and so lost both Chattanooga and Knoxville, with a further loss of all the advantage gained at Chickamauga.

Longstreet at Knoxville.

From The New York Star.

The New York Highlanders, a volunteer regiment which served with conspicuous distinction in the war, has a new name on its roster, and the recruit is no less a distinguished commander than General Longstreet, the confederate army leader. It all came about in this way: Thirty-two of the "vets," wearing the Glengarry cap, with the long blue streamers, visited Knoxville last week, and participated in the celebration of the siege of that city. Colonel Andrew Baird marshaled the command. The regiment played a conspicuous part in the capture and defense of Fort Sanders, and the Glengarries were readily recognized by the old townspeople. They were royally welcomed and entertained by the boys in gray. General Longstreet was the most conspicuous ex-confederate in the entertaining delegation. The Highlanders, when they arrived in the city, were received with the genuine "rebel yell," but General Longstreet reassured them with the remark: "Boys, you've heard that before. You didn't run then, and I don't think you will now." General Longstreet accompanied the "Scotch Blues" to the leading hotel, and he was the first to approach the register. When he finished writing, this was what the vets read:

"General James Longstreet, late confederate army, now with the New York Highlanders."

It is needless to say that the general was elected there and then.

The old general is one of the best story tellers in the south, and one of the most quickwitted of men. He told of his first meeting with the "Scots." He said he was about to meet an attack, and inquired of an aide who was making the charge on his line on the left. The aide answered: "Those Irishmen with the Scotch caps." "I asked him how they were fighting," continued the general, "and he said: Can't you hear the racket?' I could. Just then a squad of men came running from where the engagement was the hottest, and I asked the lieutenant in command if there was any serious fighting going on, and where they were going. 'Going,' echoed the lieutenant, 'to the rear. This is no fit place for any man.' From that time my estimation of the Scotch boy rose 100 per cent."

Colonel Baird asked the general how it was that wherever the Highlanders went he was in their front, and he answered: "It would have been bad form, colonel, to turn your back on such good company."

General Longstreet was with Grant at West Point, and fought with him in the Mexican war. In discussing the late unpleasantness, he recalled his prophecy at the beginning of hostilities, that if the cause was put down, his old comrade in arms would be the one to do it.

THE TOWN OF HELENA

Bound to Be One Which Will Multiply Values.

CORDELE, Ga., October 16.—[Special.]—J. E. D. Shipp, president of the National Guaranty Company, has closed a very large land trade for the wiregrass region of Georgia. He purchased the town of Helena, containing 2,000 acres of land, for which he paid $40,000 in cash to the Americus Investment Company.

One year ago he purchased from the Americus Investment Company the town of Cordele for the Cordele Security Company. The Cordele Security Company stock today is selling at $250 per share, and this company, during its first year, made over $111,000 profit, and has not yet sold more than one-twenty-fifth part of its town lots in Cordele.

The great success of the Cordele Security Company causes investors to seek stock in the National Guaranty Company, believing that the town of Helena presents many natural advantages for the building up of a great city in the wiregrass region.

No amount of pains, work, energy and money will be spared to make Helena a great and prosperous city. Immediately a large bank will be opened, and two or three other manufacturing enterprises.

The plan of the National Guaranty Company will be to sell these town lots numbering in all about 15,000 at $200 each, and as fast as the money comes in invest it again in manufacturing enterprises, thus increasing the number of men employed in the city. The company holds to the idea that railroads and manufacturing enterprises can build up any city in the country, and Helena in this direction will be pushed, backed by a strong moneyed corporation and by men of experience and business.

The directors of the company are very hopeful and think that they have got a bonanza in this town and the stock of the company has very nearly all been taken.

CHINAMEN'S RIGHTS IN CANADA.

The Authorities in British Columbia Refuse to Allow a Party to Land.

TACOMA, Wash., October 14.—The twenty-one Chinamen who were captured about three weeks ago at Port Townsend, and who were taken from Seattle to Victoria on Friday by order of United States District Judge Hanford, of Seattle, were refused permission to land at the latter port by the Canadian authorities, except two who had papers. Captain Dixon, of the steamer North Pacific, who took them, was served with an order from the supreme court of British Columbia ordering him to show cause, on a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the nineteen Chinamen, why they should not be permitted to land.

The British Columbia authorities positively refused to let any of the Chinamen land who had nothing but the certificates showing that they had paid their head tax of $50, and stated that if a Chinaman who had paid his head tax wanted to leave British Columbia for another country, he must surrender the original certificate, and then on the payment of $1 he would be granted a certificate of leave, upon which he could return at any time, but in the absence of that certificate, if he sets foot on American soil, he cannot return. This is the opinion rendered by the deputy minister of justice at Ottawa.

Captain Dixon, after the service of the papers, referred them to the collector of customs, at Victoria, who still refused to allow the Chinamen to land without the payment of $50 per capita. The Chinamen still being on board on the morning the clearance papers were given by the collector of customs, they were rearrested by United States Marshal Brown for illegal entry into the United States, and are now being taken to the United States Penitentiary, at McNeill's island, awaiting orders from C. M. Bradshaw, collector of customs at Port Townsend.

This is the most important attempt at deportation of Chinamen yet made, because the papers served on Captain Dixon show a determination on the part of the Chinese merchants and companies at Victoria to protect their men.

IN MILITARY STYLE.

The Organization of the Southwest Georgia College Cadets.

CUTHBERT, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The cadets of the Southwest Georgia College have been divided into companies and officered. The following are the appointments:

Staff—Adjutant and first lieutenant, Fred Barfield; quartermaster and first lieutenant, E. C. Glenn; sergeant major, McDonald Baldwin; color sergeant, J. L. Caslellow.

COMPANY A.

Captain, T. J. Dunn; lieutenant, Fred Barfield; first sergeant, W. C. Glover; second sergeant, W. S. Morgan; third sergeant, M. A. Lokey; corporals, L. M. Moye, J. J. Monroe, J. B. Jenkins and Joe McDonald.

COMPANY B.

Captain, James Taylor; lieutenant, Joe Titlebaum; first sergeant, Eugene Drane; second sergeant, McD. Baldwin; third sergeant, Thomas Clason; corporals, A. S. Hill, Fred Grantham, H. B. Simmons, O. L. Harper.

Both companies are well officered. A competitive drill for the honor of carrying the colors will shortly take place. The Southwest Georgia Cadets have light breech-loading rifles, and are in every sense a well equipped organization that does credit to the state cadets.

DEATH OF AN OLD NEGRESS

Who Faithfully Performed Her Duty During Life.

LAGRANGE, Ga., October 16.—[Special.] Aunt Mona Lipscomb fell dead in the kitchen of Mr. Albert Lehman, on Saturday night. Coroner Candle held an inquest and the verdict was that death was caused by heart disease. This old woman was well known as a vender of "lye hominy," which she sold regularly to many families, and by it earned a support for herself and her aged, invalid husband, whom she has thus maintained for many years. They occupied a cabin on Judge Ferrell's land free of rent. The old man was once the faithful body servant of the father of Mrs. T. J. Howell, and Mrs. J. C. Forbes, and now that his sole support has been removed, these ladies will see that he does not suffer during his few remaining days on earth. The faithful old negress had a heart of gold and died while going on her round of duty.

Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Mr. C. H. Young mourns the tragic death of a valuable and favorite pointer dog. Mr. Young and a friend were quail hunting Tuesday afternoon, when the dog was bitten by a rattlesnake and died almost instantly.

He Might as Well Stay Home.

THOMASNILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.] Rev. Mr. Watterson, of Quitman, it is said, will run against Turner for congress. He discussed the subtreasury plan at Cairo yesterday. It is said he will also speak in Thomasville.

Money Earned by Railways.

From The London Daily News.

"More work was done and more money earned by the railway companies of the United Kingdom in 1889 than in any previous year" is the general summary of the report which Mr. Giffen and Mr. Courtney Boyle make in their latest annual return to the board of trade. There was an increase of £11,899,000 in the capital account, bringing the total of all the railways up to £876,595,000, and in the revenue an improvement of over £4,000,000. The rise of receipts was most marked in the goods traffic. This was general all over the country, and is indicated also in the quantity of coal and iron raised. The coal brought to London by rail and canal was nearly 8,000,000 tons, being 250,000 tons in excess of the amount in 1888.

GERMAN GOSSIP.

THE LAST DAY OF THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

IT CLOSES WITH THREE CHEERS,

And Germany Breathes Easier—The Ex-Empress and the Royal Family at the Tomb of Emperor Frederick.

BERLIN, October 18.—[Copyright 1890, by New York Associated Press.]—The emperor will open the land tag in person on November 11th. The cabinet council was held on Thursday, his majesty presiding, which probably arranged, under the imperial initiative, what the speech from the throne shall declare to be the programme of the session on financial, economic and social questions. The emperor desires the passage of a measure for a reduction of the price of articles of food and the rent of dwellings for the working classes. Herr von Maybach, minister of public works, who was charged with the preparation of the bill providing for the erection of dwellings for workmen in every populous center, has received imperial censure because of the incomplete condition of his proposals.

It is the opinion in official circles that the trouble for which VonMaybach has been blamed was due to restraints placed upon his action by the ministry of finance. The emperor had a grand scheme, but Minister VonMaybach on consulting with Herr Miguel, Prussian minister of finance, found that there were obstacles to the investing of more than 8,000,000 marks in the building of small tenaments on the suburbs. This obstacle applies to the general position of the government in regard to the schemes for costly social reforms and accompanying projects for the abolition of duties on cattle and grain between Italy, Austria and Germany and leaves the budget of the future in a dense fog.

Herr Miguel, it is understood, insists that the government proceed with the greatest caution and opposes a prolongation of the tariff treaty with Austria, favoring a modification of the existing annual treaty by a slight reduction of import duties on grain and cattle coming from Austria. His influence is becoming practically supreme, and the result is that in the meantime there will be no presentation of heroic, financial or tariff proposals. Herr Miguel's policy implies waiting to see what effect the new United States tariff will have upon some sources of German prosperity before committing the country to long tariff treaties in any direction. But the Austro-German customs union against the American tariff or prohibition policy of other countries being within the bounds of future necessity, the government has directed some leading jurisconsuls to examine into the question of how the rights of France under the Frankfort treaty might affect such a Zolloverrein. If the opinion of these examiners shall enable the government to treat the French gouernment's adoption of fixed maximum and minimum tariffs as affecting the Frankfort treaty it will afford a legal basis for a zollovereín, when one is wanted.

The socialist congress at Halle closed today to the relief of both the deputies and the public, who had been swamped by the verbosity of the socialists. Today's session of the congress was opened by the election of a party of officers.

On motion of G. Crillenberger, Liebknecht was confirmed as editor of the party organ. Kessler moved next that, whereas the opinion prevails among the party that many of its former members have been unjustifiably accused of being in the pay of the police, the congress appoint a committee to report on the subject.

Singer, replying, expressed regret that suspicion should have so ignominiously fallen upon anyone, adding that it was impossible for the congress to do what was asked as the members could never find out who was the man with the iron mask. The matter after all was only of individual interest and party considerations were far superior. The subject did not demand such an elucidation. It was the police that were most concerned in clearing matters.

Kessler's motion was rejected. Other resolutions call upon the socialist party in the Reichstag to seek to remove the unsatisfactory conditions of the present system of emigration, and especially to request the federal government to exercise a stricter supervision at the different ports in regard to the transportation and accommodation of emigrants.

A motion made by Herbert, of Stettin, that the party abstain from voting on second ballots in cases where the candidates are of the middle class, was rejected.

The committee which has been appointed to inquire into the matter, submitted a report denying that Grillinberger was to blame for making the socialist agitation a matter of business, and stating that some middleman had placed himself between the deputies and Berlin socialists.

The committee also decided that the epithet "Spitzl," used against certain Berlin members of the party, was not intended as an insult to Berlin socialists, and that although Werner, of Berlin, was unworthy to be a member of the party, the committee would not expel him, seeing that his want of tact and ability hindred him from weighing the effects of his action. Werner spoke in his own defense.

The report of the committee was adopted, and the sittings of the congress were brought to a close with three cheers.

The mausoleum, at Pottsdam, in which the bodies of Emperor Frederick, Prince Waldemar and Prince Sigismund were deposited on Wednesday was consecrated today in the presence of Empress Frederick, her daughters, the emperor and empress and other members of the royal family.

THE TRIALS AT TIPPERARY.

Witnesses Testify About the Explosion on the Smith-Barry Estate.

TIPPERARY, October 17.—The trial of the defendants who are charged with conspiracy, was continued before the magistrate's court today. Two witnesses testified that they were present at the time the explosion occurred at the rent office of Smith-Barry in September, 1889, on which occasion the building was set on fire and destroyed, together with all the private papers it contained. There was a crowd at the fire, but they absolutely refused to lend their assistance in quenching the flames.

At Latonia Park.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—The meeting closed with the biggest crowd of the season. Track fast.

First race, one mile, Rimini won, Robin second, Labrador third. Time, 1:44¼.

Second race, mile and twenty yards, Barney won, Eugenia second, Pritchett third. Time, 1:45¾.

Third race, one mile, Blarney Stone won, Business second, Dollikins third. Time, 1:43¼.

Fourth race, Ranier won, Palmetto second, Paladine third. Time, 1:04.

Fifth race, Cincinnati Hotel Autumn handicap, mile and an eighth, Fortunatus won, Milldale second, Marion C third. Time, 1:55¾.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Mount Etna is in a state of eruption.

Speaker Reed and General Alger addressed a mass meeting at Medina, O., yesterday.

The funeral of Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, took place in Keokuk, Ia., yesterday.

There is a rumor that a syndicate, headed by the Rothschilds, has purchased a majority of the stock of the National Bank of Mexico.

A severe storm prevailed along the British coast yesterday. The wind blew with such fury that the British fleet, lying at Scarborough, was compelled to run to sea to escape being blown ashore.

Dispatches from South Dakota state that the crops of Brown county, for three years have been failures and the people are absolutely without food.

The Falmouth, Ky., democratic congressional convention proceeded to the 325th ballot with no nomination. Hallam, Dickerson and Berry each had 32⅔ votes.

The Ohio house yesterday morning, after a stormy session, refused to pass the senate compromise bill, giving the government power to remove members of the Cincinnati board of improvements, and providing for a new board, with an election next April.

The steamer City of Macon, for Boston, and the British steamer Nedjed, for Liverpool, while on their way to sea yesterday morning, collided in Savannah river, below Savannah and the Nedjed was damaged.

The official recount of votes in the Covington, Ky., election, made in the contest of M. Scheffer, democratic candidate for mayor, resulted in showing an increased majority for Mr. Thomas, republican candidate, and also revealed that another republican was elected to council.

Original package stores reopened in all parts of Kansas yesterday, under the decision of the United States court, at Topeka, on Friday, that the old prohibitory law was inoperative against original packages, notwithstanding the recent act of congress. The stores did a thriving business yesterday.

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GORDON IN MONROE.

HE MAKES A FIERCE ATTACK ON THE ALLIANCE FARMER.

He Calls Upon the People of Forsyth to Stand by Him in His Senatorial Aspirations—Other Notes.

FORSYTH, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The Monroe county mass meeting in session today adopted a resolution remanding the decision of the senatorial question to the people in their coming primaries.

The resolution specifies as a form of ballot, "For John B. Gordon," or "Against John B. Gordon."

Mr. Norwood is not here today, and, so far as speaking is concerned, the governor had it all his own way. He had a good audience and stirred up considerable enthusiasm among his friends, while those who were of a different mind paid respectful attention. As to the result of the primary men differ. Colonel Crowder, who is an enthusiastic Gordon man, says the audience the governor addressed would have endorsed him, and the colonel thinks his friends were overcautious in not making the test there.

Mr. Cheeves, secretary of the mass meeting, on the contrary, thinks that a majority of the people of Monroe are against the governor, and a full vote will show it.

The primary is not far off (the 25th) and we will soon know the result.

The democratic executive committee of Monroe, on the first Tuesday in this month, called a mass meeting for 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 18th, at the courthouse, to consider the senatorial matter. Pursuant to this call, there was a mass meeting here this morning about an hour before Governor Gordon spoke. The Atlanta train arrived a few minutes before 10 o'clock, and it was a little after that hour when your correspondent arrived. The proceedings were as follows:

Colonel G. G. Flint called the meeting to order and Mr. Tye Smith was made permanent chairman. Mr. T. J. Cheeves was made secretary. A committee which was appointed to prepare business for the meeting, consisted of the following gentlemen: W. B. Meek, J. J. Walker, C. F. Turner, J. G. Phinizy and W. C. Corley.

Of this committee, Messrs. Meek, Walker and C. F. Turner were against Governor Gordon, and Messrs. J. G. Phinizy and W. C. Corley were for the governor.

The following resolution was adopted, by a vote of 3 to 2.

THE RESOLUTION.

Whereas, John B. Gordon is a candidate for United States senator to succeed the Honorable Joseph E. Brown, and it being evident that there is a strong opposition to said John B. Gordon in this county, therefore be it

Resolved, By the citizens of the county, in mass meeting assembled, that the voters of this county at their primaries for county officers on the 25th instant, endorse on their tickets "For John B. Gordon" or "Against John B. Gordon," that our representatives in the general assembly may cast their ballots as the people desire.

At this Mr. Corley refused to serve further with the committee and left the house.

Mr. Meek reported the resolution to the meeting, which was adopted without debate. An aye and nay vote was first taken and then, on a call for a division, a rising vote was taken. The resolution was overwhelmingly adopted.

The town is full of wagons, horses and mules, and in front of the courthouse I saw an ox with a full set of harness on his back. While their animals were munching on provender that lay in the streets the farmers were talking politics.

As Governor Gordon walked into the courtroom, Mr. Lee B. Alexander started a cheer, which was taken up by the crowd with enthusiasm.

Captain B. H. Napier, who has only one leg, stood by the aid of crutches and introduced the governor. He said, "Colonel Livingston had said we were tired of generals; as far as Colonel Livingston is concerned, perhaps we are.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor began by saying that he felt like he was coming home to his kindred. In the adjoining county his eyes first opened to the balmy skies which a benignant God still bends above us. "I love this people," said he, "and I know that they have loved me. I know, too, that when the light of truth shall fall upon the record they will love me still." [Applause.]

He then replied to the alliance resolution as follows:

An Anecdote of General Lee.

"When I read that statement of my brethren, made in all the solemnity of a resolution, 'that the said John B. Gordon is no longer worthy of trust,' I was forcibly reminded of my last interview on the battlefield with one of the grandest men who has appeared in all the tide of time. As I rode back from Appomattox Courthouse, after having met the conquering generals, by the side of General Lee, he said to me, with his heart swelling and breaking, 'I wish, general, that I had fallen in one of the last battles.'

" 'Why General?' Said I.

"Because my countrymen will misjudge me."

" 'How?' Said I.

" 'They will imagine that with eight or ten thousand veterans I ought still to have continued the warfare in the mountains with a possibility of final success for the confederate cause.'

"I endeavored to turn his thoughts on other lines, but General Lee's heart was broken at the very thought of the possibility that his countrymen might misjudge him.

"I confess, my friends, that, while I have entirely recovered from that shock, yet when I first read those words, coming in a solemn resolution from honest, upright, honorable men, deliberately penned, deliberately enacted as their judgment of myself, I felt for the moment as General Lee felt.

"But, my friends, I know you. I have never had a moment of anger. I have had several of anguish, but as truth shall finally triumph, my name will be vindicated and I shall live again in the hearts of these my brethren." [Applause.]

He continued then on the following line:

"Government is a very serious business at best. Algeron Sidney said that the most serious business on this earth, next to the Christian religion, is government. There is not a man, woman or child living whose destinies, for weal or woe, are not dependent on government. In monarchies the king is responsible, but in governments like ours every man who wields the ballot is responsible. My countrymen, we can't dodge it. Very few appreciate the power we wield in this little piece of paper. You white men in the south are responsible for the government of the south. God, in his providence, has selected you to transmit the blessings of government to posterity.

"The sun rises and reigns supreme over all the lesser lights. The proud eagle mounts to meet the sun and follows it in his flight, because God made him so; the lion, king of beasts, roams the forest by heaven's law; the oak trees defiantly flaunt their green banners in the breeze, monarchs of the forest by heaven's law; and the white man, by the same omnipotent fiat, through all the shifting scenes of the years, has worn in his forehead God Almighty's signet. [Applause.]

"What are you going to do about it? Are you going to blot out the sun that the stars may the better shine? Are you going to clip the pinions of the eagle that the bat may soar? Are you going to hew down the mighty oaks and the cedars of Lebanon that the black jack may have a chance?"

Following this the governor deplored the division among the white men and said that there were factors in the present state of affairs that promote dissension. He said dissension had been made by a wrong use of the subtreasury bill, and that the wrong use was in making it a test of loyalty to alliance principals and to the democratic party.

He referred to his Eatonton prediction that between this date and the election we will find new converts to alliance doctrines men who would never be heard of in that connection but for the vacancy at Washington and the majority of alliancemen in the legislature. We never saw that before. The fall revivals had not set in. [Laughter.] They are all hopefully converted. It's so catching. [Laughter.] They are all hopefully converted, all orthodox, all have the same pulse and the same amount of fever. All broke out with the alliance nettle-rash. [Great laughter.] There is an epidemic of letters and interviews. They are not candidates, but if you want to nominate them they will let you. Did any of them ever preach your doctrines? Not a word until this vacancy occurs. You turn your guns upon me, agreeing with you, instead of turning them upon the enemy at Washington. I didn't make the high tariff, did I? I didn't demonetize silver, I stood there opposing contraction of the currency and being thanked by you, and yet you have your guns turned on me instead of the enemy at Washington. You are firing at the wrong man. Do you know how Stonewall Jackson lost his life. He lost his life, not by the guns of the enemy, but because his comrades turned their guns in the wrong direction. In the mysty twilight, in the underbush of the wilderness, while he was reconnoitering the way, they shot down Jackson, for whom they would have given their lives. The way to win this fight is to turn your guns on the enemy."

The governor was interrupted by three cheers, and proceeded:

"Thank you, my friends, let us cheer the truth. There is a reason for all this. I want to get at it. There is not one man who puts his signature to that resolution toward whom I feel any bitterness or resentment. They are honest, but they are mistaken. They resolved, That the said John B. Gordon was unworthy.' When did he get so? I did not know I was to be tried. You tried and condemned me without ever letting me know that I was to be tried. I know not what I am charged with. My life, I thought, was an open book.

"My fellow-freemen of Monroe county, for your own sake you can't aford to let an act like that go down to posterity. It won't hold water after this election is over. Never in a Christian age has such a trial as that been considered just. You have made a mistake. You should have said, 'The said John B. Gordon is charged with'—etc. You would not have treated the veriest outcast in Monroe county that way. Courts and juries and law and justice become meaningless words, the silver mountings on the coffin of your liberties, if such a custom prevails. If you have grievances against me, let's know what they are."

The governor then renewed his record from the war onward. When he saw this brotherhood coming he said, "My prophecy is fulfilled. Now we will see agriculture assert itself, because an army is at last mustered for the cause. And yet this very organization for which I have been pleading for eighteen years turns all its batteries upon me, instead of upon the republican party, whose policies have so afflicted this people.

ATTACKING THE SOUTHERN ALLIANCE FARMER

"They have made Atlanta speeches There is not a crime in the decalogue that they have not charged me with. In what paper? In The Southern Alliance Farmer. [A voice: "Endorse The Alliance Farmer."] My friends, I wish it was the southern alliance farmer. It is not. It is anything else but the southern alliance farmer's paper.

"It is not southern alliance to hurt. Who owns this great newspaper? Who ever owns it controls its policy, and so with every newspaper on this continent. Well now, if you will just find out who owns The Southern Alliance Farmer, you will know something about its policy. Why, my countrymen, it had thirty-nine attacks upon me in one issue, and every one of them false. It has almost abandoned talking about the alliance and devotes itself to attacks on me. Find who owns it and you will understand.

"It is said to be owned by a very different class of people.

"Now, I am telling you things out of school, but I am giving you informationso you may go and find out who owns this paper The paper says I have changed; you have taken newspaper reports and purchased newspaper reports at that, by the enemies of the alliance against the man who has been battling for you for nearly twenty years. You are honestly mistaken, but you will get all right when the truth comes."

The governor said that in his letter replying to Harry Brown last April, in his LaGrange speech, and in his Atlanta speech he said the same thing.

"In the first letter I said I cannot advise any specific measure. I saw that if we attempted to carry any specific measure we would wreck the brotherhood. What did I say in LaGrange? The same thing, in other words: 'Agitate! Agitate on all lines, on all bills—your subtreasury bill, and every other bill—but don't drive from you any friend by requiring endorsement, but still stand for your great principles.' I said the same thing in my speech in Atlanta, but in different words. I can't endorse any specific measure. If I had the best bill that ever came from the brain of man, I should give you the same advice. It is a difference in words, none whatever in the idea."

He argued against committing the alliance to details. "How much wiser it is to spread on your banners your unconquerable principles, and bring them to victory! To carry the congress, that's what you want. You will never carry the congress on any other policy. Don't introduce details on which your friends cannot agree. [Applause.] "They say I am not a money maker. Well, I make a good deal, but I can't keep much. There are a great many men who have had like experience. Daniel Webster, I am told, had to have a pension from his friends. Alexander Hamilton Stephens and Jefferson Davis were not rich. If you want a rich man, let's get Jay Gould. [Laughter.] He makes money, and he keeps it, too. I thought we were on the other line, fighting monopoly and concentrated money power. I can find five men who can buy all the property of this state.

"My countrymen, there is something radically wrong in this. I would put a tax on such great incomes, which would make such a thing as this impossible. It does them no good, and it makes a great corrupting fund."

Here the governor argued at length in favor of an income tax. He urged them to let men go down, but not to let their order go to pieces on a specific bill. Here he told of an incident of Lee and Jackson. They differed as to the route by which the attack on a fort was to be made. General Jackson said: "That's not the right way." General Lee said: "My engineers say it is." General Jackson replied: "Your engineers don't know anything about it." General Lee looked at him a moment, and replied: "General Jackson, you think that is the best way. I have great faith in my engineers. We will meet at the fort." The banners of Lee and Jackson met and their forces joined in victory upon the ramparts of the enemy.

The governor wound up by alluding to the remark that the people were tired of generals, and said that when the southern people wished to forget their sacred memories, they might as well say goodbye to the southern manhood.

The speech was received with frequent applause, and when it was over numbers shook the governor's hand.

Will Vote for Gordon.

Colonel Crowder and Mr. Berner, the representatives elect, will vote for Gordon. "I was elected as a Gordon man. I said on the stump that I would vote for him, and I don't see how I can do otherwise," said Mr. Berner, in reply to a question. W. G. COOPER.

MR. NORWOOD IN ATLANTA.

He States Why He Did Not Speak At Forsyth Yesterday.

Hon. Thomas M. Norwood arrived in Atlanta yesterday by the East Tennessee road, coming from Baxley, in Appling county, where he spoke the day before.

A CONSTITUTION reporter called on him, and in reply to the question as to whether or not he had authorized the statement that he would be in the race for senator, he said:

"The statement in the Baxley telegram to THE CONSTITUTION is correct. I have decided to allow the use of my name for the senate. I have received hundreds of letters from all parts of the state asking me to do so, and after considering the matter I have concluded to make the race."

"I see that comment is made on the fact that you did not appear at Forsyth to debate with Governor Gordon. How about it?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, so I see, nor did Governor Gordon appear at Baxley yesterday to meet with me. The people of Appling county about two weeks ago met for the purpose of taking action on the senatorial question, when it was suggested by, I understand, some of the friends of Governor Gordon that action be deferred until he could speak to them. At any rate Governor Gordon was invited there to speak on yesterday. When that information went out, the alliance of that county, through their secretary, invited me to meet Governor Gordon, which I accepted, and according to appointment I spoke there yesterday. As Governor Gordon did not appear at Baxley I took it for granted that he would not appear at Forsyth. As I understood that the people of Monroe county were going to meet for the express purpose of voting on the senatorial question, I thought it was better for me not to go there to make a speech unless I was certain that it would be a joint debate. Of that I could have no assurance, because General Gordon had failed to meet me the day before. As it turned out, I am very sorry that I was not present to discuss with him. Besides this, there was a rumor afloat, whether true or not I do not know, that General Gordon would refuse to debate with me on the same platform. I do not know that this is true. If it is, I am very sorry to hear it. As is well known, I had invited Governor Gordon to a joint debate, which he declined, unless I was a candidate. I was ready yesterday to remove the barrier, if it were a necessity, by making a formal declaration of my candidacy, and, if it is necessary in the future, I will do so."

FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

Judge Samuel Lumpkin Endorsed by the Representatives from His Circuit.

To the General Assembly: The undersigned senators and members of the house, representing all the counties composing the northern judicial circuit, beg leave to present the name of Hon. Samuel Lumpkin, of Lexington, for the office of supreme court justice, and will cordially support him for that position.

Judge Lumpkin is a lawyer of the highest ability, a distinguished jurist, a ripe scholar and a man of unblemished honor and unquestioned integrity. He has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of his people, and has faithfully administered every trust, public and private, which has been committed to him.

During the six years he has presided over this circuit he has dispatched the business of the court impartially, promptly and with rare economy. His services in this office have uniformly given the fullest satisfaction to the bar and people generally.

If promoted to the supreme bench, the state will be fortunate in having there his faithful work and splendid talents. We commend him to your most favorable consideration. Very respectfully,

W. T. Witcher, senator thirtieth district.
A. F. Pope, representative Oglethorpe county.
W. E. Faust, representative Oglethorpe county.
George O. Griffeth, representative Madison county.
W. H. Heard, representative Elbert county.
G. W. Warren, senator eighteenth district.
J. H. Kitchens, representative Glasscock county.
S. H. Hardeman, representative Wilkes county.
James R. Hogan, representative Lincoln county.
F. B. Hodges, senator thirty-first district.
James F. White, representative Hart county.
William T. Flynt, senator nineteenth district.
E. I. Anderson, representative Taliaferro county.
J. H. Hall, representative Warren county.
R. H. Lewis, representative Hancock county.
S. N. Chapman, representative Hancock county.

Hon. Hamilton McWhorter.

From The Oglethorpe Echo.

This gentleman will be presented to the Legislature as a candidate for the judgeship of the superior courts of the northern circuit, and we cordially and heartily endorse him for that position. His character as a man, his attainments and success as a lawyer, his great worth as a citizen all force him to the front as the most capable man in the ten counties of the circuit for this honorable and responsible office. Mr. McWhorter is one of the younger men of Georgia whose busy life gives promise that of his kind is the hope of the State. This gentleman's career is his best possible endorsement. His steadfast faithfulness to his friends is proverbial and as proof of his sagacity, tolerance and influence and of the confidence of the people in him, while he has never been a candidate for any office, he has successively been called to the chairmanship of the democratic party of his county and of its executive committee and a member of the democratic executive committee of the state, and all the duties of these several positions he has discharged with wisdom and fidelity. Mr. McWhorter has reaped the rewards of a professional practice which has grown from good to better, and for several years he has been in clientage in the volume and value of business and in the success with which he has managed the business entrusted to him, the leader of his own bar and foremost of the lawyers of middle Georgia.

Aside from professional achievements this practical and unusually energetic man has proven himself the most valuable citizen to his county and town, having either initiated or guided to success almost every enterprise that has been started in our midst. To sum it all up, Mr. McWhorter has been to Oglethorpe what Henry Grady was to Atlanta.

Judge Lumpkin, when he went on the bench, inaugurated a rapid dispatch of public business which worked a reform long needed and capable of accomplishment by no man of less energy and brain than he possessed, and the judicial mantle which will fall from his shoulders will in fact and in the estimation of the public fit none less energetic, less systematic or less able than he has been. The people expect and demand that the energy of young blood, the system of business habits, the purity of a sober and moral life, the accuracy of a well-trained legal mind shall dispense justice upon their superior court bench; and all this, with a geniality of manner as irresistible as it is unaffected, characterizes Mr. Hamilton McWhorter as the fittest of all his rivals for the office of judge.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCES

Declaring Their Opposition to General Gordon.

HARALSON, COWETA COUNTY, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Haralson Alliance, No. 129, unanimously adopted the following resolutions at their last meeting:

Resolved, That we request our representatives, Hons. W. Y. Atkinson and S. L. Whatley, to vote for Hon. L. M. Norwood for United States senator.

Resolved, That while we love and honor Governor Gordon, we cannot conscientiously vote for a man who opposes the subtreasury plan.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished Hons. W. Y. Atkinson and S. L. Whatley; also one to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and Southern Alliance Farmer for publication.

Opinion Expressed in Effingham.

GUYTON, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The county alliance of Effinghan has taken the following action:

We, the county alliance of Effingham county, representing 300 of the solid farmers of our county, earnestly protest against the action of the late Guyton senatorial convention in instructing our senator to vote for Governor John B. Gordon for United States senator. In their selection to that convention their constituents gave them no authority to dictate a United States senator, and their election upon the subject should have no more authority than that of any other twelve or fifteen respectable citizens of the district. The farmers of Georgia want a man of business habits and financial ability to lead them in their war against monopolists, speculators and gamblers. John B. Gordon has none of the qualifications needed. His past record, since the war, identifies him with our national enemies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our senator, Hon. B. W. Williams, is requested to vote against John B. Gordon, and to vote for some such man as W. J. Northen, J. C. C. Black or J. R. Hines.

Cotton Crop Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18.—The cotton crop statement from September 1st to October 18th, inclusive: Port receipts 1,428,013 bales, against 1,229,161 last year; overland to mills and Canada 83,326, against 63,739; interior stocks in excess of September 1st, 140,047, against 151,854; southern mill takings 73,644, against 73,196; amount of crop brought into sight during forty seven days, 1,725,030, against 1,507,950; northern spinners takings and Canada overland, 261,892, against 232,379; increase of stocks at twenty-nine leading interior southern markets during the week, 18,251, against 101,317. Stocks at ports and interior towns are now 22,057 bales larger than they were at this date last season.

Death from His Injuries.

ANNISTON, Ala., October 17.—[Special.]—James Gunnels, a white miner, died this morning from injuries received yesterday by a tunnel caving in on him. He was digging ore in the mine when the cave-in occurred. When taken out he was in a comatose condition and never recovered.

HINES ENDORSED.

BY HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

They Resolve to Stand by Judge Hines in His Senatorial Aspirations—A Committee Is Appointed.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.] The democratic party of Washington county met today in mass meeting at the courthouse.

There was a large attendance. R. D. Evans presided as chairman, and C. W. Snell was elected secretary.

The object of the meeting was to take appropriate action in reference to the candidacy of Hon. J. K. Hines for United States senator.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Hon. W. A. Sinquefield offered the following resolutions in a speech warmly endorsing Judge Hines:

Whereas, The general assembly of Georgia, at its approaching session, is required by law to elect a senator to represent this state in the congress of the Untied States.

Whereas, it is to the best interest of all our people that our senator should be a man of broad mind and large views, one who can comprehend the needs of all classes and conditions of men, and is willing to apply the necessary remedies for the financial evils which afflict our people; one who is sternly honest and not to be moved by promises of perferment to surrender the rights of the people, to the money power that now rules the nation; one who knows the right and dares at all times to maintain it,

Whereas, in the Hon. James K. Hines all these conditions are fully met, therefore, be it by the democrats of Washington county, in mass meeting assembled,

Resolved, That we present to the general assembly of Georgia, as one best fited in every respect to succeed the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, whose term as senator is shortly to expire, that distingushed citizen and able jurist, James K. Hines.

Resolved, That we call upon all members of the general assembly who have the welfare of our country at heart to vote for him, being assured that every interest will be safe in his hands, and the high trust faithfully executed.

Resolved, That we request our immediate senator and representative to use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That the democratic papers of the state be requested to publish these resolutions.

TO PRESS HIS CLAIMS.

The resolutions were seconded by Hons. T. O. Wicker and T. H. Potter, in eloquent and enthusiastic speeches.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, by a rising vote.

On motion of Hon. R. A. Kelley, the chairman, was authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-five to attend the legislature, and press the claims of Judge Hines before that body.

Judge Hines was waited on by a committee with the request that he address the meeting.

In response, Judge Hines appeared beforp the meeting, and amid great enthusiasm delivered an eloquent and learned speech on the issues of the campaign. His speech was in accordance with his views, recently outlined in his letter. He planted himself squarely on the reform movement and the subtreasury plan. He graphically depicted the financial distress of the times and clearly elucidated the measures that would reform the present abuses. The great odds in the conflict were with the money power, but the farmers' movement had right on their side. His candidacy was not of his seeking, but at the earnest solicitation of the toiling masses. He assumed their standard.

The speech was warmly applauded, and amid great enthusiasm the convention adjourned.

RANDOM TALK.

Mr. A. E. Randle, of Washington, is in the city, a guest at the executive mansion. Mr. Randle is a Mississippian, who went to Washington a few years ago, and has made quite a snug fortune out of investments in Washington real estate. He is the original owner of one of the famous suburbs of the national capital, known as Congress heights.

He is just from a visit to his old home in Mississippi. In speaking of the situation there he said while all the present congressmen from that state would have republican opposition, the democratic candidates would be elected in every district.

Mr. E. T. Shubrick, of the penitentiary department, has suggested a plan for the disposition of convicts, at the expiration of the present lease, which has interesting features. His idea is that when the time comes the legislature will find a new lease the only practicable plan. For this conclusion his argument is that it would be cruelty to put convicts in walls, and, besides being cruel, it would involve enormous expense, the burden of which would fall upon the tax-payers of the state.

Then he argues that there are only two alternatives left, either for the state to work them somewhere in the open air—say on the public roads—or lease them. He advances various arguments to show that it will be impracticable to work them on the public roads. On this point he will find many who decidedly differ and many who agree with him; so we pass from that to the disposition he suggests.

"When the lease is made," said he, "the state ought to get $125,000 a year at least. Tennessee gets $100,000 for a smaller number. Of that let the legislature set apart $25,000, or so much as is necessary, to pay the expenses of the penitentiary department. With the rest, $100,000 or a little over, the state might establish in each congressional district a reformatory institution for juvenile offenders. The first year there would be $10,000 for each district, and at that rate it would not take long to erect suitable buildings, where the children might be taught trades.

"The imprisonment of criminals, though just to them, inflicts a terrible hardship upon their children, who are in no way responsible for the sins of their parents. I recall the case of a man who was sent up for a long term from Wilkes county. He left a number of children and there was no one to take care of them. Before the years of discretion, with no one to care for or instruct them, they were led into evil habits and became offenders against the law through mere ignorance. As a result they were imprisoned and fell in with associations which made their confirmation in crime a foregone conclusion."

When I objected that the hire of convicts now goes to the state school fund and the legislature would hardly be willing to divert it from the education of the uncorrupted youth to the reformation of juvenile criminals, he replied that the latter were sinners through ignorance rather than through an unusual burden of natural depravity. "I argue," said he, "that the appropriation of the money to reformatory institutions will be an application of it to educational purposes."

When we look squarely at the matter, why should the state take the price of a man's labor, even the labor of a criminal, and appropriate it to the education of another man's children, while the innocent children of the offender, through lack of instruction, and because they are deprived of all parental care by the necessary attitude of the state toward their parents, are driven into criminal life?

Unqestionably the state must sometimes remove the parents from innocent children, but when it does so, ought it not to stand in loco parentis? Is there an able-bodied man in Georgia, with sense enough to make a living, who wishes his children to be educated out of the labor of a convict when the wretched man's children are turned into the streets, where they must cry for bread and what is worse, must cry in vain for such guidance as will keep it out of the same wretched path?

Is there a man so poor that he wishes his children educated at the expense of homeless children?

If the state is forever committed to the hard doctrine that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation, is it of necessity committed to the policy of making worse what is already bad enough for the second or third, or even the tenth generation to bear? There is a divine maxim which says that the ignorant shall be beaten with few stripes, but verily the policy of the state which wrests the labor of the erring from the care of their children is cruel indeed.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

SOME FIGURES FROM THE OFFICE OF STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

About the Confederate Home—Two More Pardons—An Ordinary Elected in Echols—Other Notes.

Some interesting figures are furnished from the report of the state school commissioner.

They have been approximated already, but these are the official statements.

For the year '89 there were 209,276 white children admitted to the public schools and 133,210 colored; a total of 342,486.

The average attendance was 230,384.

The total school population, by the school census of '88, which is still in effect, is 560,281.

For the school year 1890 the gross amount of state appropriation, including $188,155.57 poll tax, was $831,575.57.

The amount expended under local systems was $337,814.53.

This is in addition to the state fund of $831,575.57.

The state school commissioner this year ordered the county school commissioners to put the public schools in operation for four months. The amount appropriated was not quite sufficient for a full term of four months all over the state. From this basis an estimate is being prepared as to the cost of a six months' term, the figures to be placed before the legislature with a strong argument in favor of making the appropriation sufficient for a six months' term.

Consolidated Returns.

In the office of the secretary of state, returns in proper form have been received from 120 counties.

They show an aggregate vote for members of the general assembly of 139,058.

The majority in these 120 counties in favor of the amendment to extend the provisions of the pension law is 55,509.

The other amendment, in reference to reading bills by caption, has a majority in these 120 counties of 29,960.

Two Pardons.

Ellen King, a negro, sentenced for two years in Glynn county, for assault with intent to murder, was pardoned yesterday.

Joseph E. Brown, an Elbert county man, who pleaded guilty a week or two ago to selling liquor unlawfully, was pardoned yesterday. His sentence was six months. The pardon was based on physicians' certificates that he is in very feeble health and imprisonment would greatly endanger his life.

Election for Ordinary.

At an election October 14th for the position of ordinary in Echols county, made vacant by the death of Hon. John Herndon, Mr. Jasper Roberts was elected, and his commission was made out yesterday.

About the Confederate Home.

The trustees of the Confederate Home of Georgia have decided upon a plan for the final disposition of the home.

It is this: To tender the home to the state upon condition that for twenty-five years the state will maintain the home for the benefit of such ex-confederate soldiers as may need its shelter. At the end of that time the entire property is to go into the possession of the state, to be used in such manner, for public charity, as the legislature may prescribe.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

Trespass Notice.—We are owners of the exclusive advertising privileges of the grounds and buildings of the Piedmont exposition until after November 1st, for the distribution of bills, circulars, etc., and having properly notified the public and posted the grounds, we shall in future prosecute all parties trespassing in any manner said privileges. HARRIS & WILSON.

A New Publication.—The first issue of The Mining and Real Estate South, a monthly publication, gotten out by the Mutual Printing Company, appeared yesterday. It is a handsome sixteen page paper devoted to the real estate and mining interests of the south and occupies a field heretofore unopened in southern journalism. In typographical appearance it is one of the neatest periodicals ever printed in the city, and the reading matter is of more than ordinary interest to those who are in sympathy with southern development.

The Prison Apostle.—Rev. Frank Joseph, the faithful colored prison apostle, has just returned from LaGrange, where he delivered a lecture on the state penitentiary, in behalf of moral reform, to a very large and appreciative audience. His familiarity with the class of people who are serving terms for various offenses in the state prison furnishes this persevering evangelist with the very best of material for a lecture of that sort, and it created a deep impression on his hearers in LaGrange. He was made up a snug little purse for his services and given an urgent invitation to return and lecture again on the same topic at his earliest convenience.

Afterwards he preached to the prisoners in jail at that place, and there were several white ministers present to encourage him in the grand work.

The Passion Play.—By request of a large number of people, inside and outside of the congregation of St. Luke's, Rev. Dr. R. S. Barrett has consented to repeat his lecture on the "Passion Play" at St. Luke's cathedral 7:30 o'clock this evening.

Confederate Company B.—Friday evening Company B, Confederate Veterans, had a big drill and general inspection. Through the courtesy of the adjutant general the company has been supplied with sixty Enfield rifles for the great sham battle, After the exposition the company will be permanently organized with a large membership.

Visiting Veterans.—Captain F. M. Myers desires to have all visiting confederate veterans of the various organizations and associations to meet at Confederate Veterans' hall at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, so that the arrangements for the sham battle may be completed and the participants assigned to their duties early in the day. It is probable that there will be quite a number of visiting veterans in the city who will join in the sham battle.

To the Mines.—Mr. W. H. Turner, penitentiary agent, brought in two negroes last night on their way to Dade coal mines. Both were convicted of burglary in Early county. They were Charlie Dixon, whose sentence is ten years, and Joe Dostor who will serve fifteen years. The two men were left in the station house by Mr. Turner until Monday, when they will proceed on their journey to the mines.

Over the Atlanta and Florida.—The first Pullman sleeping car ever run over the Atlanta and Florida railroad arrived here from Jacksonville via the Georgia Southern and Florida, yesterday morning at 7:40 o'clock, and went out yesterday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock, to arrive in Jacksonville this morning at 6:25 o'clock.

At His New Stand.—Mr. John Venable, who has had charge of the soda fountain at J. H. Nunnally's store, has severed his connection there and started up a fountain on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, in the front part of the drug store of Mr. Schumann. Mr. Venable has made for himself a reputation in this line, and has one of the largest trades in the city. He has fitted up one of the most elegant fountains, and is now prepared to serve his numerous customers. Everybody knows John Venable. He has made himself famous for making, what many people think, the best drinks to be found in Georgia. If there is one thing he excels in it is for the excellency of the beverages he sells. When you are thirsty, when you feel badly, go to John Venable's and take a glass of his delicious coco-cola, ice-cream soda, or one of his other numerous drinks.

Lovely Silver Lions.—Yesterday a pair of beautiful silver lions and an immense catamount were received at Grant park for the Gress zoo. Mr. Gress has been negotiating for these animals some time, but preferred saying nothing about them until they were here. These additions to the zoo, as well as the animals already there, together with the charming weather, beautiful music in the afternoon and other attractions, will draw a large crowd to the park today.

Back with Atlanta Friends.—Mr. M. B. Eiseman, of Baltimore, is in the city, the guest of his brother, Mr. Joe Eiseman. His many friends are glad to welcome him back to Atlanta. For a number of years he resided in this city. He is the founder of the house of Eiseman Bros., and is one of the chief corner stones of it.

Your Donations.—The good ladies of the Marietta street mission have a lunch stand at the exposition, located just to the left of the amphitheater. Many donations have been promised, but they have not yet been sent in. Those who have not done so, will please send their donations to J. F. Barclay, 26 West Alabama street, early tomorrow morning. The members of the First Methodist and Trinity churches are requested to help in this cause.

He is Up Again.—Mr. W. D. Alverson, connected with C. H. Swift & Co., was able to be on the streets yesterday for the first time in several weeks. He has been confined to his bed with a long and painful illness of bilious fever, and his many friends will be glad to learn of his convalescene.

In the United States Court.—The case of United States vs. Thomas N. Methvin, for distilling, was nol prossed yesterday.

A scire facias case against Jesse McLane was dismissed yesterday for the payment of costs.

The case of Benjamin H. Jones vs. Henry Fink, eceiver, was dismissed yesterday, no counsel ppearing for the plaintiff.

An Atlantian in New York.—The New York Evening Telegram, in its column of hotel gossip, says:

One of the guests of the Fifth avenue hotel for the past few days, who has attracted considerable attention on account of his magnificent physique, is the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Atlanta, Ga. He has had a public career extending over fifty years, first in the state legislature, then in the halls of congress, and then for years in the foreign diplomatic service, which he ended when he retired from his post as minister to Brazil, I think, some years ago. His appointment was made by President Hayes.

Mr. Hilliard has had such varied experiences and extending over such a long time that he has at last acceded to the request of his friends and written a book which he will shortly publish in this city.

He is an old-time whig of the south, and is a thorough believer in the great place that the south is destined to take in the development of this country.

"I am sure," said he, "that no country, nor portion of a country, has so many solid advantages as the south. Her fields are immensely productive and just suited for the cultivation and perfection of the early vegetables that bring such an enormous price in your northern markets. Stock of all kinds do splendidly with us, and they can graze out in the open field the whole year round without shelter of any kind. The largest crops, both in number and weight of grass, ever raised in this country have been produced in the south. We are also remarkably healthy, and have just enough frost to completely kill the vegetation.

"As far as our mines of coal and iron are concerned, I think the best proof of this is the eagerness with which investors are putting their money in such properties."

Frederick Warde and Mrs. Bowers.—Atlanta's favorite tragedian, Frederick Warde, who has for the past decade headed an organization and has always presented the classic drama, is this season associated with Mrs. D. P. Bowers, an admirable actress, who for the past twenty years or so, has held an enviable position among the greatest of the several prominent actresses America has supplied to stage history. Taking pattern from the successful alliances of Booth and Barrett and Jefferson and Florence, these eminent artists have joined forces and so far this season had a most successful tour. Frederick Warde now holds an exalted place in public esteem and is particularly liked in the south. His present position he has earned by earnest, honest endeavor at all times and amid all circumstances. He is said to have a particularly good company this year, and greater in point of numbers than heretofore. The plays selected for the Atlanta engagement are Macbeth, Virginius and Henry VIII, the former being the opening play. Mr. Warde is making quite a production of Shakespeare's latest historical play King Henry VIII, while the tragedian's reputation as Virginius is fairly established. This engagement begins October 28th.

"The Goose Honks High."—"Do you know," said Captain S. H. Jones, yesterday, "that the saying, 'Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high,' is not correct?"

"No; why?"

"It should be, 'The goose honks high.' You know that the wild goose, in passing south at the beginning of the cold season, utters a peculiar note, 'honk,' and from that fact originated the saying. People in the interior have perverted it into the goose 'hangs' instead of 'honks.'"

Captain Jones is a South Carolinian to the manor born, and bears the weight of sixty-one years with the same easy nonchalance that he bore the old double-length saber that hangs in his room, which he wielded in many a wild dash with Wade Hampton in the campaigns of Virginia during the late war.

So, his word is good authority in regard to the goose "honking" instead of "hanging" high, for he has heard the note uttered by this peculiar bird many and many a time as the wanderer soared aloft above the rice fields of Carolina.

A Card to the Republic.

Don't forget that you can get first quality home made preserved peaches and jellies at Hoyt & Thorn's; 400 cases of the finest extra heavy syrup, canned peaches, apricots, pears, white cherries and green gages at remarkably low figures. Fruits are scarce this year, and our prices are low. We have the only prize-winning flour in the city; it won the range prize last year at the exposition, New 1890 raisins by the box at retail at wholesale prices; also dried apricots. This week we will have a fresh arrival of pig hams—Whittaker's—come and try one. "Hutzels," do you know what they are? We have them; they are nice. Fresh wiener wurst received daily. If you desire a first-class cup of coffee, come and try our Java, our own Java, or our Rijamo—it is delightful. Those who partake of that delightful coffee at the famous "Marlborough," the Delmonico of the south, are put upon notice that our Java is used solely. Mr. Schaffner, the proprietor of this beautiful restaurant, spent one whole afternoon selecting from our stock imported condiments. Our finest olive oil, our best pates, Cross & Blackwell's pickles, chow chow, our finest petite pois, champignons, our finest fruits in glass, our best white pepper, French olives, Shrewsbury catsup, and a full line of our very finest quality goods. Surely no caterer better than rM. Ainselle, Mr. Schaffner's head cook, could be found. Nothing but our very best would satisfy his critical taste. We wish to state that we have again received a fresh invoice of that best Herkimer county cheese. Have you tried it? By buying of us you save 15 per cent. HOYT & THORN,

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A Poem.

The most exquisitely beautiful room in Atlanta—if not in the south—is the Parisian salon, shown by P. H. Snook at the Piedmont grounds. The entire fittings are in white and gold, and the effect is simply wonderful. Not an incongruous color in the outfit. Soft drab, gold and white, with polished, ground bevel crystal glasses, in heavy columned gold frames, Louis XV style, lighted from heavy silver chandeliers suspended from a canopied ceiling, shedding a soft, mellow light. Crowds blockade the aisle in front of this display, which is pronounced by every one the handsomest in the building, and valued at $2,000.

Finished in Natural Pine.

One of the handsomest pieces of interior finish in Atlanta is the branch office of P. F. Collier's New York house. The work was done by that artist, James Osler, and is the finest ever seen in Atlanta.

Death of Miss Mary Martin.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—Miss Mary Martin, one of Marshallville's most esteemed young ladies, died yesterday. She had just entered Wesleyan Female college, when she was stricken with congestion of the brain.

MY DREAM.

I love you, my lady. They call you my dream,
And you are. I know it by one true test:
Toil how I may thro' the long weary day
My dreaming hours are my best.

My dream—yes, my dream; O, my rare, sweet dream!
My dream of heaven, on earth come true;
They can no more keep you out of my sleep
Than they keep out of flowers the dew;
They can no more shut you out of my hope
Than they shut from the heavens the blue.

My dream—yes, my dream; my one perfect dream,
That out of life's valley dawn'd none too soon,
They can no more bar you out from my prayer
Than they bar the tides from the moon;
They can no more shut you out of my life
Than they shut out the roses from June.

My day dream, my night dream, my dream within dreams,
The one dream of warning I watch for and heed,
And my one wish supreme, my beautiful dream,
Is to live my way up to your need—
By silence, by song, be the way short or long,
By patience, by prayer—whatever the stair,
To climb my way up to your need.

—ORELIA KEY BELL.

Atlanta, Ga.

THE BEST EVER SEEN IN GEORGIA.

FOUR RUNNING RACES ON MONDAY---SEVEN HEATS.

LOOK AT THE EXPOSITION PROGRAMME.

The happy-hearted children!

What a day they had out at the exposition yesterday.

And there were thousands of them there from Atlanta and all over this section of the south. Early in the morning the cars on the Peachtree street line, the electric road, and the Richmond and Danville railroad began to carry out great loads of people, and by noon the grounds were covered with a gay and lively throng.

It was the biggest day yet, decidedly so in the point of attendance, and the programme of amusements was replete with enjoyable features.

Yesterday's show brought out the fact more forcibly than ever that the exposition is far superior to any of preceding years and that it will meet all the success that its many excellences merit.

It is the event of the season in the south and everybody should see it.

The Wild West.

When the hour of 12 o'clock arrived yesterday, and the cowboys and Indians galloped lightly around the race track to begin the programme of the day, there was a grandstand packed with people anxiously awaiting their performance.

The Wild West show never appeared to better advantage, and the crowds cheered vociferously at the success of each feature The cowboy quadrille was especially good, the cowboys and Indians dancing through each figure of the dance on horseback, their ponies keeping full time with the music of the band in the gallery.

The capture of the stage coach by the Indians, and their repulsion by the cowboys, was loudly applauded, and the burning of the miner's cabin beneath the thicket of trees across the spacious lawn was realistic and well received.

The show was a thrilling one, and the grandstand echoed with applause almost continuously while it lasted. It is by far the best Wild West show ever seen in the south.

The Balloon Ascension.

At 2:30 o'clock the Jewell brothers captured the admiring eye of the grandstand again with their double balloon races and parachute leaps. The balloons danced upward with buoyant force simultaneously, and the men dangled gracefully, in red and blue tights, from their frail trapezes.

One of them became entangled in some ropework as he left the ground and came near having his head wrenched from his body, but succeeded in releasing himself with a quick jerk, and was undaunted in his daring journey to the land of clouds, giving athletic exercises as he went up.

The balloons kept together beautifully and the men cut loose their parachutes and came down almost side by side, followed by their empty airships.

The performance was splendid and was loudly cheered by all present.

The Racing Yesterday.

The love of running races is born in ninety-nine out of every 100 people; love for trotting and pacing contests is an acquired taste.

Yesterday's programme brought out three good contests—the three-minute trot, the 2:35 trot, and the 2:25 pace.

It was a good day for favorites. Only one heat of the ten was lost to them and that was the first. Each race brought out three starters and two of the three races were taken by the Hermitage Stud. The track was ten or twelve seconds slow, but the sport was good throughout.

In the three-minute trot, Joe took the first heat, and Justinian, the favorite, the next three.

Addie C. won easily in the 2:35 class. In the second heat Belle R. crowded her close all the way, but a break at the stand lost her the heat.

The pace was the best of all. The first heat was a hotly contested one, with all three of the horses together for the entire mile. Fallon won by less than half a length. Little Ben wasn't in it after that heat, but Roan Oak gave the leader a hard fight in both heats.

RACE SUMMARY.

First race, 3:00 class—Trotting—Mile heats, best 3 in 5. Purse $250—$150 to the first horse, $75 to second, $25 to third.

Joe, r. g.—By Enfield; dam unknown			
H. Madden, Greenville, S. C.	1	2	3
Jim, b. g.—By Abdel Korre; dam unknown. W. J. Shuford, Newton S. C.	3	3	2
Justinian, br. s.—By Hermitage Stud. Nashville	2	1	1

Time, 3:04, 3:01, 2:53, 2:50.

Second race, 2:35 class—Trotting—Mile heats, best 3 in 5. Purse $200—$150 to the first, $50 to the second.

Addie C., b. m.—Hermitage Stud. Nashville, Tenn.	1	1	1
Belle R., b. m.—Hamiltonian D., Daisy. S. A. Hughes, Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	3
Fred D., g. g.—Unknown. Pierson & Co., Carrollton, Ga.	2	3	2

Time, 2:49, 2:46, 2:44.

Third race, 2:25 class—Pacing—Mile heats, best 3 in 5. Purse $300—$200 to the first, $75 to the second, $25 to the third.

Pat Fallon, ch. g.—H. Madden, Savannah, Ga.	1	1	1
Roan Oak, r. s.—J. A. Bland, Nashville, Tenn.	2	2	2
Ben Loman, b. s.—J. A. Bland, Nashville, Tenn.	3	-	-

Time, 2:42, 2:40, 2:52.

THE CHARIOT RACE.

But the best race of all was the chariot race. That is it was best in the eyes of the crowds in the grand stand and especially of the children.

Little Miss Julia Manning and Master Howell Woodward were the contestants. To Miss Manning's chariot were attached four miniature bay Shetlands, while Howell's chariot was pulled by greys.

At the word go, the little fellows started on a gallop for a half-mile dash. They were right together then. After a little, the bays pulled to the front. Both drivers made very liberal use of their whips, but the relative positions of the chariots did not change and Miss Manning's victory called forth the most enthusiastic applause. The half was run in 1:51.

Monday's Race Programme.

There never has been seen in this section of the south such racing as is promised for Monday.

Seven morning heats—at least that many!

Three of the four races are heat races. The entries for the first race, half-mile heats, were so many that it was deemed best to make two races of it. That makes four for the day. Here are the entries:

First race, half-mile heat:

Colonel Cox	117
Espinola	114
Douglass	94
Shoemaker	112
Ada Gray	114
Billy Bush	112

Second race, half-mile heat:

Schoolgirl	115
Hiram Wood	117
Crown Prince	117
Maude	109
May Malloy	114
Dahlia	112

Third race, mile and an eighth:

Ban Adonia	108
El Prietos	107
May Lillie	108
Osburn	107
Panoma	111
Louis Martin	94
Metal	111
Eatonton	117
Fourth race, three-quarter mile heats:	
Tom Hood	103
Henry Hardy	106
Statesburg	95
Fellowbrook	109

WITH THE RACERS.

What Is Found in a Trip Through the Stables.

The races are the thing at the exposition.

Everybody is enthusiastic over them. They are one of the drawing cards of the show.

Last year it was the wild west that came near monopolizing the enthusiasm of exposition-goers. This year it is the races that are great—not, be it understood, that the wild west is lacking, but because the racing is so much superior to that ever done on Georgia turf before.

Then, it seems, that the racing fever has caught on with a tighter grip than it has ever had hereabouts before.

They are the latest fad—the races.

Since the exposition opened everybody talks race horse, and the coming week's sport promises a big rise in the enthusiasm.

The fun has only just begun. Every stable on the grounds is filled with the fleet-flooted flyers, and such starts as will be made on the Piedmont track from Monday on will be well worth a visit to the exposition, alone, to see.

"I am one of the oldest horsemen following the circuits," said Mr. J. A. Bland yesterday, after the races closed. "I have been on every track in the country, but I have yet to see the place where the people turned out so well to see racing as they do here, taking into consideration the size of the place, of course. Everybody seems to like the racing for the racing itself. There is plenty of genuine enthusiasm here, but not a great deal of the sort of enthusiasm that backs its favorite with money. At a first glance at the crowds which sit through the races, one would imagine nearly everybody had money up, the ladies included. But the fact is the bookmakers have played to better business in crowds of equal size."

Mr. John Ryan's speedy bay mare, Belle R., was the object of much interest among Atlanta people yesterday and the previous day. She had many friends in the grand stand, and on several occasions when she made good spurts the applause bestowed was quite enthusiastic. While so far Belle R. has not done what her admirers expected, she is still looked upon as a sure winner before the meeting closes.

Next Tuesday is being looked forward to with no little interest by a goodly number of Atlantians. On that that day "Slim Jim," Mr. T. M. McFerran's "dark horse," is to make his debut. He is a runner from away back, except that he sometimes takes a notion to shorten the distance by jumping the pole and taking a short cut for the judge's stand.

Mr. McFerran says he's a winner all the same. Slim Jim is sure to make things interesting.

"Sam Jones" is the name of one of the fastest pacers on the grounds. He has a mark of 2:18¾. On account of this record he will probably not start in any of the exposition races, as he cannot enter any of the classes on the programme. Sam was here last year, and is very well remembered by many.

He is a Tennessee horse, sired by Moore's Traveler thirteen years ago. Mr. Thomas Stringer, of Robinson county, Tennessee, is his owner.

Mr. Stringer also has several other good horses here. "Osborne," his bay stud, by Grinnelle and Fay Templeton, ran second in the mile and sixteenth on Friday, Panama beating him a half head. Osborne will run again Monday.

Mr. Stringer has a trotting horse, Tumbler, by Enfield, which will probably start during the latter part of the week. He has been lame for a few days.

Mr. Thomas Nepper, of Mount Vernon, Ind., has a stable of flyers that will help make things lively for the balance of the meeting.

His bay stallion "Billy Gilmore," by Imported Brigadier and Betty Prince, ran Friday, winning the three-fourths-mile dash in 1:24½. In the one-mile race on the same day, Mr. Nepper's "Pantalette," a four-year-old chestnut filly by Plenipo and Annie C., ran second, with Rover winning by a half head in 1:51½.

Mr. Nepper has three other good ones which will start this week. They are First Lap, a three-year-old bay stud by Lee Laps and Monetta; Moi Maloi, by Bramble and Malita, a half sister to Egmont, and Jennie W., a fine little filly by Charlie Howard and Alice Tompkins.

William Garland, one of the best jockeys on the ground, is rider for Mr. Nepper. Garland has been riding a number of years on the eastern and western circuits.

Mr. Frank McMahon, the efficient clerk of the course, has a horse that won seven straights in St. Louis just before he was shipped to Atlanta. His name is Colonel Cox, by Jack Hardy and dam unknown. The Colonel was entered for the mile and a quarter on Friday, but was left at the post.

He will be in again this week.

Mr. R. H. Stickney, of Montgomery, has a pair of colts that he expects to start in this week's races.

His Shoemaker is a three-year-old bay, by Milton Fay's Ounandaga and Annette, and Ben Payne, a two-year-old bay stud, by Duke of Montrose and Linda Payne.

Ban Adonia was a horse that attracted attention in the first day's races. She is owned by Mr. D. McCarthy. Her sire was Imported King Ben and dam Adonia.

Mr. McCarthy also has two other runners to start this week—Squeeze-Squeeze, by Bill Blount and Mollie C., and Paul Cavar, by William Childs and Mattie Wiggins.

They are both good ones, and will contribute a good deal to the interest when they start.

Mr. J. A. Bland, of Nashville, has in charge a stable of runners, trotters and pacers.

Yesterday his bay stallion, Little Ben, by Ben Lowman and Clipper, was in the pacing race. In the same race was his Roanoke, a roan gelding by Tom Hall. Roanoke was a good second, the race being one of the best of the meeting so far.

Mr. Bland has not started any of his runners yet, but they will be in during the latter part of the week.

His Charlie Rogan is by Imported Brigadier out af Rowena, and she by imported Albion. Mr. Bland says Hardware, a bay stallion, which he has in charge, by Hindoo and Bridlesmere, is one of the finest bred horses in the country. B. G., by Charlie Howard, a bay gelding which he has, he says has as much Lexington blood in him as any horse living. B. G. started Friday, but the mud was too much for him.

"Billy Bush," by son of McCarter, and Miss Odom, is another good one to start this week.

Mr. Ed Trotter, of Philadelphia, is here with a stable full of fast ones.

He has "Eatontown," a four-year-old gelding, by Frogtown and Betty. He ran a close second in a three-quarter dash Friday. "Rover, by Wild Idol, a three-year-old chestnut colt, won a mile dash Friday, over Pantalette, and Panama, by King Alphonso and Hester ran a close third in the mile and a sixteenth the same day.

Henry Hardy, by Jack Hardy and Lallah Rookh, will run this week, as also will Lady Mary by Hingar and Queenchy, a two-year-old filly.

Mr. Trotter has a fine two-year-old chestnut filly, Kitty B, by Enquirer out of Alline, which he has so far not put down for any of the events on the list.

Charlie Thorpe, Mr. Trotter's jockey, is one of the best on the grounds.

Monday's Programme.

The horse and cattle show will be opened in the morning.

There will be a show of cut flowers by non-professional cultivators at 12 o'clock m.

Beginning of the military prize drills, by arriving of military companies.

Beginning of the poultry and pet stock show.

Wild West show at 1 o'clock p. m.

Running races at 3 o'clock p. m.

Pawnee Bill's Grand Wild West show at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

The programme will be a great one, and there will not be a drag from beginning to end.

Thousands of people will come from all over the state to witness the running races tomorrow afternoon, which will indeed be the finest that have been seen on the track this season.

Tuesday's Programme.

Tuesday will open the military display.

The morning will be given to the merchants and their programme will be arranged tomorrow.

All horses and cattle will be paraded on the race track by halter at 11 o'clock.

Prize drill of the state troops at 10 o'clock a. m.

Group 55—Show of phaeton ponies and draft horses at 12 o'clock m.

Entering of butter contest at 12 o'clock m.

Continuance of poultry and pet stock show.

Pawnee Bill's Wild West show at 2 o'clock p. m.

Trotting races at 3:30 o'clock p. m.

Fireworks at 8 o'clock p. m.

The fireworks will be especially good and will draw large crowds of visitors to the grounds.

The Soldier Boys Coming.

Atlanta will be glittering with brilliant uniforms and shining buttons today.

Many of the companies to enter the state and interstate drills will be here today. They come from every section of the country, but they will all be at home in Atlanta.

Detachments of the local militia will meet the visiting companies at the depot, and make them enter at once into the spirit of Atlanta's cordial welcome to them.

The McCarthy Rifles, the crack infantry company of the west, will reach Atlanta this morning at 6:05 over the Georgia Pacific railway, from Little Rock, Ark. They are traveling in two elegant Pullman sleeping cars, and beside the company have a large number of friends with them.

This company has given as fine drill a as was ever witnessed west of the Mississippi river. They have entered several contests heretofore, and have always come out with flying colors.

The Brunswick riflemen will arrive over the East Tennessee at 10:35 today. They come to enter the state drill, and that they will make it hot for the other companies entering goes without saying.

The Fort Worth Fencibles will be here tonight or tomorrow from Texas. This company is the best in the Loan Star state.

Company B., of the First Regiment of Tennessee Militia, will arrive tomorrow, and Company A., of the Second Regiment of Indiana Legion, will come from Indianapolis tomorrow morning.

The Columbus Guards will come up from Columbus today or tomorrow, and the Perry Rifles, of Perry, Ga., and the Floyd Rifles, of Macon, will be here before Tuesday.

The Tents Are Pitched.

The tents for the encampment of the soldiers were pitched on the grounds yesterday under the direction of Captain Mynatt.

"The encampment will be made up of forty-five tents," said Captain Mynatt, "and each of these is capable of housing three men. The Fort Worth Fencibles, the Sewanee Rifles and the Little Rock Light Guards will go into camp, the other companies will be quartered at the Markham house."

The encampment will be placed in a most beautiful portion of the grounds, and there will be no efforts spared for the comfort of the military men.

The state drill will take place on Tuesday and the interstate contest will occur Wednesday.

A drawing for places will be held in the Kimball house tomorrow night for the state drill and Tuesday night for the interstate drill.

There will be 3,000 soldiers in the sham battle, together with the cowboys, Indians and 300 confederate veterans in gray uniforms. Artillery, infantry and cavalry will be represented in large numbers in the sham battle.

Thursday is the day of the battle.

The Directors' Meeting.

The directors of the exposition held a meeting at the office of the company in the main building yesterday.

After transacting much routine work for the exposition the directors adopted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the president of the board of education be requested to close the public schools on Thursday, 23d instant, to allow the teachers and children to attend the exposition.

Resolved, That the judges of the supreme court, superior and city courts be requested to hold no court on Thursday, 23d instant.

Every preparation will be made to make the sham battle a grand success, and that it will be so is beyond all doubt.

The directors are in good spirits over the success of the exposition so far, and they have reason to be.

Notes on the Grounds.

The street cars and the railroads all did a great business yesterday. Every car and train that left Atlanta was loaded.

A rifle shot in the Indian camp yesterday caused a great stampede in the grand stand, some one shouting that a man had been killed. It was only one of the tricks of May Lillie, who had shot an apple from some fellow's head.

The Hon. L. J. Fitzgerald, of Cortland, New York, is expected to visit the exposition next week.

Mr. Fitzgerald served two terms as state treasurer of New York, with Governor David B. Hill, and is a democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

The young men who have charge of the exposition grounds deserve congratulations upon the successful discharge of the duties of these different departments.

And Captain Pryor L. Mynatt, Jr., the officer in charge of the military display, is a perfect hummer in his way. He was at work until late last night having the encampment on the hill put in shape to receive the visiting companies, and is exerting himself to make the military display show off fancy. Captain Mynatt has been raised a soldier, having attended many of the best military schools in America and risen to high ranks and honors in each.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

GADSDEN, ALA.

A CITY THAT IS CERTAIN TO BECOME POPULOUS.

Her Different Lines of Railway, River Transportation, Mineral Advantages and Natural Resources.

Gadsden is certain to be one of the most prominent cities in north Alabama.

Her mineral wealth is by far superior to that of many other sections that are more boastful.

She is in the center of the coal and iron region of Alabama, advantages that have already given distinctive prominence to that state.

The wonderful timber interests of that section are alone sufficient to make it opulent, while the rare fertility of surrounding farm lands, capable of producing the most abundant yields of cotton, corn, small grain, grasses, fruits, etc., is a feature that will attract thoughtful home-seekers from all parts of the country.

It is refreshing to contemplate the social worth of the place, her chivalrous and enterprising manhood, and beautiful and refined womanhood, as well as to consider the excellent climatic changes, pure water and unexcelled health of the section.

One of the best evidences of the future growth of Gadsden is the organization of the Gadsden Land and Improvement Company under the enormous capital of $3,000,000. This company will surely prove a powerful factor of development, and the work that it has already done is a safe indication of the great faith they have in the future of their town. The elegant $25,000 hotel, Belle-View, situated as it is on a mountain overlooking the city, at an altitude of 800 feet, is one of the most attractive buildings in architectural design and superior workmanship that I ever saw, and is being built by the Gadsden Land and Improvement Company at a cost of $25,000. The line is being graded up the mountain for an electric railway, and along the route of a winding carriage drive, handsome building lots have been staked off.

GADSDEN'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

The industrial growth of Gadsden is a very interesting feature in her onward march. While an old town in name, she owes her greatest development to the work of the last few years, and bears all the appearances of a new city. And this is true, in point of fact.

Her large and modern business houses, her costly and attractive residences and her many splendid manufacturing enterprises, all evidence the most recent prosperity.

Among these varied evidences of activity, it will not be out of place to mention a few of the most important public enterprises that have been encouraged here within the past two or three years.

The Elliott carworks, one of the most complete establishments for manufacturing freight cars, flats, gondolas, palace, cabooses and street cars in the United States, are running on full time here under a capital of $150,000, turning out twelve cars a day. They have a belt track around their roundhouse, where the cars are built, which is provided with turning tables and all necessary conveniences for quick handling, conveying the lumber from the rooms of the wood works, which are provided with the most improved machinery—and the iron and wheels from the foundry and machine works, where the celebrated Detroit automatic machinery is employed, a novel and interesting process of moulding and handling heavy iron that makes the work of four men equal to that of twenty under other methods. The company employs 200 men, and builds for the Alabama Great Southern, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and the B. S. and T. R. railroads, four of the best lines in the south, and at a recent contest in Cincinnati with the leading wheel men in the United States, they were awarded the contract for furnishing wheels for 1,080 miles of road. They make a specialty of coal, iron and stone cars, with drop bottoms, and boast that none of their work has ever been seriously damaged by wrecks. Captain James M. Elliott, Jr., president, a man of large capacity, and Colonel R. B. Kyle, vice president, one of the best developers in the south, are just the men for making this enterprise a magnificent success.

Then, there is the Gadsden, Ala., Furnace Company, a hundred, ton furnace for making pig iron, which operates under a capital of $200,000 and employs 150 men. Obal Christopher is the practical president of this company.

The Etowah Company also operates a furnace for manufacturing charcoal, having $200,000 capital.

Colonel R. B. Kyle and associates are building a large furniture factory, for manufacturing the excellent oak that abounds here, into the higher grades of furniture, having secured the services of one of the best equipped men in the business. Capital $50,000.

A metallic paint mill, under the presidency of that thorough man of affairs, Dr. J. R. Nowlin, with a capital of $20,000, and a capacity of eight tons daily, is being operated here, grinding its own minerals.

An ice factory with a capacity of thirteen tons is a paying enterprise.

An excellent system of waterworks, with five miles of mains, has been erected at a cost of $50,000.

An electric plant, the Thomson-Houston system, with a capital of $50,000.

Foundry and machine works of Hogan & Flynn; capital, $20,000.

Two sash, door and blind factories, where the best work is done.

Three large planing mills, with a daily capacity of 100,000 feet.

A magnificent hotel, fitted up with all modern conveniences, has been erected as a cost of $60,000.

"Belle-View," a winter and summer resort, another hotel near completion, that will cost $25,000, is one of the most attractive houses in the country.

A new courthouse is being built at a cost of $50,000.

Two banks operate here under a capital of $100,000—the Queen City having one of the best fitted offices I ever saw, and under the presidency of Mr. J. C. Street, one of the most thorough business men of my acquaintance, and the First National, also a splendid institution.

But one of the largest corporations in the city is the Gadsden Land and Improvement Company, operating eight miles of dummy line, which they propose changing into an electric railway, and owning 645 acres of land which they are laying off into handsome building lots. This company, under the splendid management of Colonel J. L. Tanner, president; Obal Christopher, vice president; M. L. Foster, secretary and treasurer, is one of the greatest agencies of development in that prosperous city, having a capital of $3,000,000.

There is her splendid railroad position, giving her easy access to Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga and other prominent points, and with the Chattanooga Southern, a fifth addition, which, when completed, will make her one of the most prominent points of north Alabama. This is one of the best lines that is being built in the great south, and will be completed by the 1st of February.

In addition to this are her excellent river advantages. A regular traffic is carried on between Rome and Gadsden, and when the appropriation of the last congress is applied to opening the Coosa, the advantages will be greatly improved, as a regular line of steamers will then run as far as the Tennessee. Other appropriations will be made until an opening will be effected that will eventually make Gadsden one of the most important points that enjoys the advantages of navigation.

Add to all these excellent advantages fine church and school facilities, attractive houses, beautiful drives and magnificent natural scenery, and you have what will yet be known as a typical town of progress.

B. M. BLACKBURN.

IT OR SOMETHING BETTER.

Colonel W. E. H. Searcy's Statement of the Subtreasury Issue.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: A great deal has been written on the subtreasury bill, much of which has only clouded the subject and obscured the great truth it contains. I wish to simplify the farmers' issue, and to present it to the people, stripped of its details, that they may see what we want.

THE ISSUE STATED.

The farmers only ask for loans from the government upon their non-perishable produce. They have nothing else but their produce and lands to offer.

The government in refusing to allow the national banks to take land as security for loans has, for years, placed their interests in a position of great disfavor in the financial and commercial world.

They are seeking to right this wrong, and to prepare, through the aid of the government, to retain their products in their own hands until they are needed in the marts of trade of the world.

The question submitted by the farmers to the politicians then, is simply this: Do you favor loans by the government to the farmers on produce, and (I add also), lands?

THE DETAILS.

How loans or advances are to be made by the government on produce, that is the details of the bill of relief, the farmers have from the very beginning refused to press. Dr. McCune, Colone Livingston, Captain Harry Brown, and all the leaders of the alliance, privately and publicly have said: "Don't allow yourselves to become wedded to any particular details—stick only to the principle."

The farmers offer the details contained in the subtreasury bill, but when they say further "or a better bill," they open the door for any statesmen to come in and present a more acceptable measure. The better bill, then, is only as to details, not as to the principle. If a candidate disapproves of the principle, then, he cannot represent the farmers. If he disapproves of the details, then let him submit the better bill.

THE FARMERS DETERMINED.

It is the sentiment of a majority of the people of Georgia that loans shall be made by the government upon produce and lands. The farmers are united solidly for it, and they have thousands of friends among the merchants, lawyers, doctors and preachers, mechanics and all other classes who are with them heart and soul in the movement. They are determined and they cannot afford to wait or postpone longer the issue.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO A BETTER BILL.

I think it important that the details of our bill should be just to all classes and to the government itself, and be widened in their application, so as to include as far as possible, all classes.

I suggest the following:

1. Have only one subtreasury in each state instead of one in each county as now proposed.

2. Have, say, two inspectors in each congressional district, to go from place to place and look after the government's interest.

3. Let the government issue produce certificates of land and of the same form as it now issues silver certificates and gold certificates.

4. Let the farmers provide their own bonded warehouses in which to store and insure their produce.

5. Let interest on loans be, say, 3 per cent at which the government can get money.

6. Let produce certificates be issued to within 80 per cent of value of non perishable produce, put in a safe place and properly insured. If produce does not injure by keeping longer than a year, let farmers have the privilege of paying up interest, etc., and continuing the deposit longer.

7. Let land certificates issue to the value of 50 per cent of value of land in city or county on filing abstracts or titles and mortgages with subtreasury, propdce and lands to be inspected by the inspectors. These details, briefly stated, carry out my idea fully, and secures money to the people of all classes, and brings the money to them direct. The recent issues of silver certificates have been cabbaged in Wall street and returned to the government.

Read the following from the last issue of The American Banker:

"That the treasury is sending out silver notes suitable for the purposes of ordinary circulation is evinced by the recent statement of that department. Out of $6,560,000 of the new notes issued up to September 1st, over $2,000,000 was returned to the treasury, owing chiefly to the fact that the denominations of these bills were too great for common use. On October 1st, however, out of $8,069,000 issued, only $962,500 returned to the government."

While this article states the reason for the return of this money, it serves my purpose to show that it can be stopped in New York and returned to the treasury. This could not be done if advances were made direct on produce or land.

The farmers want this money to reach the homes of the people.

They ask no more and will be satisfied with no less. Those who deny this aid to them deny all aid, for, as I said before, they have nothing but their lands and their produce on which to raise money no matter how much may be issed.

W. E. H. SEARCY.

Griffin, Ga., October 18, 1890.

SENATOR TODD WILL NOT PREACH

Today at Bishop Hendrix Mission, Being Unable to Be There.

Senator Robert Todd will not preach today at Bishop Hendrix mission, as it was announced he would.

He has been compelled to postpone the engagement.

It is set now for the first Sunday in November.

About Lots in Westview.—In reference to the organization of another cemetery company, in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, the statement was made that "many have found it a great burden to pay $200 or $300 for lots at Westview."

Secretary E. P. McBurney claims, and perhaps with reason, that some injustice is done the Westview company by this statement.

Some of the lots there, of course, cost $200 or $300, or even as high as $400, depending upon the location; but a great many good lots average from $50 to $75, and many more cost even less than that. Lots can be purchased at from $16 to $400 each.

Diamond, Watches, Jewelry

and silverware. Before you buy inspect my stock. It is guaranteed to be strictly as represented. I make a specialty of watch repairing and diamond setting. Wedding rings made to order. A first-class jeweler in charge of the department.

L. SNIDER, 84 Whitehall street.

Odds and Ends

and new goods, too. In crockery, glassware, china and cutlery you can get the best bargains at regular "closing out" prices. Don't forget, and if you want anything in this line come now to

L. SNIDER'S, 84 Whitehall street.

The Bankrupt Sale of Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, etc., continues at No. 100 Whitehall.

Thousands admire the splendid display made by M. Rich & Bros., at the Exposition. The most superb exhibit ever made in the south.

For Artistic Furniture, antique and modern styles, go to M. Rich & Bros. New designs arriving daily.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF GEORGIA.

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman.
ALEX. S. ERWIN,
JAS. W. ROBERTSON. } Commissioners.
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.

ATLANTA, GA., October 15, 1890.

Circular No. 175.

Change in Classification and Rules.

On and after November 15, 1890, the following changes in the commissioners' classifications and rules will be in effect:

	C.R.	O.R.
Machinists' Tools (Planers, Lathes, Drills, Presses, etc.)	2	3
Wood Working Machinery (Lathes, Planing Machinery, Boring and Morticing Machines, etc.)	1	
Ditto, packed, K. D., (see rule 14)	3	
Ore, Iron, L. C. L. in boxes or barrels, (prepaid)	B	
Ore, Iron, C. L. P. less 20 per cent		
Pyrites, L. C. L., (prepaid) in boxes or barrels	B	
Pyrites, C. L. Class P. less 20 per cent.		
Telegraph Brackets in bags	3	
Telegraph Brackets in boxes	5	
Telegraph Brackets, C. L.	R	
Shingles, L. C. L.	B	
Coal, L. C. L.	D	
Omit "Paper product of Southern Mills shipped direct from mills."		
Rice, clean, in barrels or sacks, 1½ times	C	
Logs for Saw Mills, C. L. 24,000 lbs	P	
Logs for Chair Timber, not over 4½ feet long, C. L. 24,000 pounds. Class P. less 20 per cent		
Sand, C. L. 25,000 pounds. Class P. less 20 per cent		
Rubber, Old Scrap	5	6
Wood, Green, C. L. of 8 cords (to be billed by cord) rule 12	P	
Wool, Dry, C. L., of 9 cords (to be billed by cord) rule 12	P	
Wool, washed, in bags not pressed	2	
Wool, unwashed, in bags, not pressed	4	
Wool, washed in bags, pressed in bales	3	
Wool, unwashed, in bags pressed in bales	5	
Millo Maize in bags or sacks	6	
Tacks, Iron, in kegs or barrels	⅔ of 6	
Beans, White, (Navy Beans) in bags or barrel	D	
Asbestos in boxes, kegs, bags or bales, L. C. L.	2	
Asbestos in barrels or casks, L. C. L.	6	
Asbeston in barrels or casks, C. L.	L	
Asbestos, Cement, L. C. L.	4	
Asbestos Cement, C. L.	L	
Asbestos Ore, L. C. L.	4	
Asbestos Ore, C. L.	L	
Asbestos Packing in rolls or cases, L. C. L.	3	
Asbestos Packing, C. L.	5	
Asbestos Roofing in rolls or cases, L. C. L.	4	
Asbestos Roofing, C. L.	L	
Fowls alive in coops, L. C. L.	1	2
Fowls alive in coops, C. L.	1	N
Hearses, K. D., boxed or crated	1½	1
Garden Seeds returned over same line by which originally forwarded	4	
Cotton Batting N. O. S.	5	

The percentage allowed to be added to Classes C, D, and F, as per Note B., having been incorporated into the Standard Tariff and as said percentages apply to all railroad companies doing business within the state of Georgia, said Note B. is hereby repealed and all railroad companies in this state will charge for Classes C, D, and F, per figures contained in the revised standard tariff.

Omit Notes A. and F.

Omit explanatory notes Nos. 6 and 7, and second paragraph of rule 20, and change explanatory note 8 to 6.

Rule No. 23 of freight rules is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

A ton of all articles enumerated, except scrap iron, is 2,000 pounds. A ton of scrap iron is 2,240 pounds. A carload is 20,000 pounds, unless otherwise specified. For loads above 20,000 pounds, pro rata at carload rates charged. A carload of green wood is eight cords. A carload of dry wood is nine cords. A carload of lumber (and all articles embraced in lumber) is 24,000 pounds. A carload of any articles enumerated in Class P, except wood and lumber and articles included in lumber, is 25,000 pounds. Shippers to load and unload. Provided, that when a car is loaded over its marked capacity by the shipper at a flag station, the railroad companies are left free to charge for the excess a rate that will effectually stop a practice fraught with so much danger to life and property.

CORRECTION OF ERROR.

Transpose figures in existing columns L and M for all distances between 300 miles and 460 miles inclusive.

This circular to take effect November 15th, 1890.

By order of the Board.

A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary. L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF GEORGIA.

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman.
ALEX. S. ERWIN,
JAS. W. ROBERTSON. } Commissioners.
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.

ATLANTA, GA., October 15, 1890.

Circular No. 177.

Rule No. 29 of the rules governing the transportation of freight is hereby amended so to read as follows:

Rule No. 29.

All joint rates between two or more roads not under the same management or control (excepting the maximum joint rates provided for in rule 36, circular 171), must be made only by agreement between roads at interest in such joint rate or rates, and submitted to the commission by the initial road with a carfully prepared tariff of rates and distances, and such joint rates shall not go into effect without the approval of the commission.

This circular to take effect October 20th, 1890.

By order of the Board.

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman.

A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF GEORGIA.

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman,
ALEX. S. ERWIN,
JAS. W. ROBERTSON, } Commissioners.
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.

ATLANTA, GA., October 15, 1890.

Circular No. 176.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

On and after November 15, 1890, the following rules and regulations governing the transportation on live stock will be in effect:

The rates of live stock as given in this tariff are based on the following maximum valuations:

Horses and mules not over	$120 00 each
Horned cattle not over	50 00 each
Stallions, jacks and bulls not over	150 00 each
Fat hogs and fat calves not over	15 00 each
Lambs, stock hogs or stock calves not over	5 00 each

Race horses, stallions, jacks, bulls, and other high-priced animals, when shippers are not willing to have the same transported at above valuations, will be taken only at the following rates on valuation given:

Value from $150 to $400 add to regular rate 30 per cent.

Value from $400 to $600 add to regular rate 50 per cent.

Value from $600 to $800 add to regular rate 80 per cent.

Value from $800 to $1,000 add to regular rate 100 per cent.

Over $1,000 subject to special rate by contract.

Live stock will be taken at the released or owner's risk rate only when contract is executed by shipper and station agent.

Mixed shipment of cattle, hogs, lambs, etc., will be taken in carloads at carload rates for cattle, but carrier will be will be released from damage to animals caused by their own acts, or to each other, and from escape, if not haltered, suffocation, exhaustion from heat or cold.

Sucking calves accompanying cows will be charged for at rate for single calves.

Sucking colts accompanying mares will be charged for at double the rate for single calves.

The word "calves" used in these rules and regulations applies only to calves under nine months old; and the words "yearling cattle" to cattle over nine months and under eighteen months old.

Pigs, hogs, calves, etc., boxed, crated, or in portable pens, taken at actual weight, carrier's risk, first class; owner's risk, second class.

In no case shall the charge for less than a carload of live stock exceed the charge for a carload.

Shippers will be expected to feed, water, and care for stock at their own expense. When food is furnished by carrier, a charge will be made for the same and collected from consignee.

One, two, or three cars of live stock will entitle the owner or his agent to be carried free to point of destination of consignment, on the train with the stock, to care for the same. Four to seven cars inclusive, belonging to one owner, two men in charge; and eight cars or more belonging to one owner, three men in charge, which number is the maximum number of attendants that will be carried free for one shipment.

Return transportation not given to owners, agents, or attendants.

By order of the Board.

A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary. L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 19, 1890.

Democrats, Do Your Duty!

The fourth district is in danger, and the loyal democrats in that section have sounded a note of warning which should warm the latent energies of the party into swift and vigorous action.

If the democrats do not heed this warning and rally to the support of their candidate, they will lose the fight. That is the plain truth which now confronts them.

There is an evidence of apathy among the democrats of the fourth district which is hard to explain, because there is no reason for it. The republicans are thoroughly organized; they have canvassed every inch of ground and are drilling for a determined fight. The followers of Mr. Johnson, the republican candidate, are rallying around him; they are backed by their friends in Washington, who have supplied them with funds to carry on the campaign and have scattered money broadcast through the district. They are leaving no stone unturned in the fight to elect their candidate, and if the democrats do not organize instantly and present a bold front to the enemy, Mr. Moses will be defeated.

This is a fact which they will learn to their sorrow unless they wake up and go into the fight to win. Let them shake off the apathy which threatens the welfare of the party and go to work!

Democrats of the fourth district! the danger is at your doors; it is a fight for life with the republicans, and they will win unless you do your duty. Let every democrat take this warning to heart in time, and enlist every energy in the work of electing the democratic candidate!

Tall Buildings and Fire Escapes.

The Leland hotel horror at Syracuse shows that the big tall buildings now so numerous in our large cities are regular death traps.

The elevator shafts in these edifices are in the nature of flues, and when a fire breaks out on a lower floor, the fierce draft causes the flames to dart from the cellar to the roof, cutting off escape in a few minutes. In less than half an hour after the discovery of the blaze in the Leland the building was in flames. This fire proved the uselessness of a night watchman in a hotel. It takes time to awaken several hundred sleeping guests. The fact that several lives were saved by the outside fire escapes which formed a part of the equipment of the hotel, suggests the importance of providing all tall buildings with an adequate number of these appliances.

It is a settled fact that when a fire gets under good headway in a building five or six stories high, the people on the upper floors in a very few minutes find it impossible to utilize the stairways and elevators. If they escape it must be through the windows by means of ladders or ropes.

Some progress has been made in the matter of fire escapes, but the trouble is that they are not numerous enough. Panic-stricken people lose their grip and are dashed headlong to the ground when they are crowded by others behind them. The thing to do is to furnish so many outside fire escapes that the occupants of every floor will find it an easy matter to reach the ground without running the risk of being hurled to certain death by a frightened mob.

If we must have tall buildings the authorities should see to it that they are made reasonably safe.

No Longer a Candidate.

In another column Hon. H. G. Hutchison announces his withdrawal from the race for the mayoralty, and in a manly, straightforward way states why he cannot be a candidate.

Alderman Hutchison places the interests of Atlanta above his personal ambition, and as a recent statute makes it doubtful whether our councilmen and aldermen can be elected to any other municipal office "during the terms for which they were chosen," he is unwilling to have his candidacy vex the people with this embarrassing question, his term as alderman not expiring for a year. Under all the circumstances he feels reluctant to remain in the field, even in the event of additional legislation making him clearly eligible.

In Alderman Hutchison the people of Atlanta have an able and faithful representative. He is deservedly popular, and it goes without saying that in the near future he will again be called upon to give his time and talents to the public service.

The South at the North.

That was a great banquet given in honor of General Roger A. Pryor in New York—a love feast of the north and south, which celebrated the elevation of a southern man, who served in the confederate army, to the supreme bench of New York.

The promotion of General Pryor to this exalted position has been variously commented on in the northern press. It has been insisted by partisan newspapers that the act has a political significance, and is a bid from Governor Hill for the southern vote. We prefer, however, to regard it in a different light.

Governor Hill is aware of the fact that the south thinks well of him, and he doubtless desires to stand well with the people of the south. But let us view this recognition of a southern man in a different and kindlier light. Let us take it as the earnest of a better and brighter growth of national sentiment; as another evidence that sectionalism is dying out, and that the lines which have marked the boundaries of a north and south are fast fading away.

At this banquet in General Pryor's honor, some of the most distinguished men in the country expressed the sentiment outlined above. Among them was General Sherman, who, while he insisted on calling General Pryor "a rebel," declared that "the wounds of the war have been healed," concluding as follows: "One of the fiercest enemies we contended with has, even here in the north, been called to a high position as a judge among his fellow-men, and none will say yea more warmly to his selection than the soldier element."

These are good signs, and such expressions from the north will always meet with cordial welcome and endorsement in the south. The southern man is at home now in the north; the northern man in the south; sectionalism is being blotted out, and the country is fast nearing that perfect union of brotherly love and interest which will make it a greater country in the years to come.

The Great Piedmont Show.

The great Piedmont show, which has been running very successfully since last Wednesday, will reopen its gates tomorrow in better shape than ever, and there is every prospect that it will be the most successful exposition in point of attendance, as it certainly is in point of interest, that has ever been held in Atlanta.

It is a perfect show in all its appointments. It appeals, in the scope and extent of its exhibits and in the variety of its general programme, to every task and every class. A more complete exposition in all departments has never been gathered together in the south. To the old it must be a source of wonder and interest, and to the young it must be in the nature of an education.

In the admission of exhibits the managers have been guided by their experience in the past. They have sought to combine the useful with the beautiful, and to produce in all directions the variety that is so essential in the make-up of a large exposition. The success of their plans must strike every visitor, for the result is a most beautifully arranged exhibition in all departments.

It is conceded that the amusement programme is the most extensive that has ever been arranged at a southern fair. The races, which will this week be the best ever seen south of Lexington, Ky., will take place every day, and there will be balloon ascensions, fireworks, the Wild West show, and other attractions both curious and amusing.

There will be big crowds and plenty of fun during the week!

The Bill Must Be Defeated.

Although the Conger bill did not become a law at the last session, it has exerted an evil influence on cotton seed oil. The Manufacturers' Record, which has been in line with THE CONSTITUTION in its fight against this bill, calls attention to this fact, and presents figures to prove it.

The Conger bill, though not a law, is even now a burden to the farmers. The mill companies are now offering $8 and $9 a ton—the best they can do—for cotton seed, which last year brought $14 and $16. The effect that this ruinous reduction will have upon the farmers will be apparent to all.

And now for the remedy: The Conger bill will come up again at the next session, and unless some earnest, united work is done by the farmers and their friends, the bill will become a law, and their interests will be hopelessly involved. Right on this line The Manufacturers' Record sounds a note of warning which the farmers of the south would do well to heed:

> That something must be done immediately to save this already great southern industry, and to restore it to the prosperous condition it had attained before the lard renderers began their warfare upon it, is painfully apparent. It will not help matters in the least for the farmers and the oil mill owners to fight each other now. Their interests are identical. The Conger bill is their common foe, and all their powers should be employed for its complete and final defeat.
>
> The first essential to success is the union of all interests, while a division among its opponents would certainly insure the passage of the bill, to be followed quickly by a serious impairment of this great southern industry, and consequent losses to mill owners and cotton planters that it would require years to retrieve. There is but one wise course to pursue in this emergency. Stop wrangling, close up the ranks and make a solid charge upon the common foe. Thus, and only thus, will victory be achieved.

There is good advice in this, and if taken in time, the final defeat of this ruinous bill will be an easy matter. Cotton growers everywhere should pledge themselves to its defeat, and enter a national protest which its advocates could not resist.

A Clouded Life.

Now, that General Belknap is dead, and under the sod at historic Arlington, where he was buried with military honors, people are beginning to review the judgment passed upon him at the time of his disgrace.

When the discovery was made that the general had made money by corrupt practices while holding the office of secretary of war, public indignation was at white heat, and it was not tempered by the rumor that the offender's life was to a large extent responsible. The whole story did not come out. Belknap had been a brave soldier, and he had learned to suffer in silence without making a sign. He stepped down from his high office, and made no explanations, and offered no apologies. For fifteen years he went his way under a cloud, and at last died alone without revealing his secret, if he had one, to the public.

People are now wondering whether this man was a criminal or the helpless victim of circumstances. General Grant loved and respected him. Distinguished soldiers and statesmen stood by him after his fall. Perhaps they knew what General Gresham positively asserts—that Belknap was an innocent man—a martyr to his sense of honor. Gresham says that he can prove this to be the case.

If there is any truth in all this, it is a very sad story. The spectacle of a gallant veteran bearing his burden of disgrace in silence in order to shield one who was near and dear to him, and going down to the grave with no effort to vindicate himself, is pathetic and pitiful.

But this man who was strong enough to endure his shame must have had his weak points. When he found himself entangled in a network of deceit and corruption he should have resigned his office, without waiting for exposure to force him out. His mistake was in holding on to his position with the full knowledge that a corrupt use was made of it in his own household.

But, if General Gresham is able to restore his friend's good name, why not let the facts come out? It is not fair—it is not just to the dead general at Arlington to let his name go down to future generations with this stain upon it, if it is in the power of his comrade to prove his innocence. Let the truth be told.

The Farmers and the Democracy.

The fact that Editor Branham, of The Brunswick Times, has been away from home a good deal recently is probably a sufficient explanation of some of the vagaries that have appeared in the editorial columns of that paper. Usually vagaries answer and explain themselves, but some of those in The Brunswick Times are so seriously and cleverly put that they call for comment. As a specimen we present the following which we find in the editorial columns of our contemporary:

> THE CONSTITUTION knows that the county alliances of Georgia are passing, almost daily, resolutions calling for the defeat of Governor Gordon.
>
> These alliances do not claim to be acting as democratic bodies. The members who vote for the resolutions do not vote for them as democrats. And yet these alliancemen intend by these instructions to force men elected to the legislature as democrats and instructed by democrats to vote for Governor Gordon, to violate their pledges and vote against the governor. It is a plain case of the alliance placing alliance instructions above democratic instructions. Does THE CONSTITUTION call the men who are doing this democrats? The Times doesn't.
>
> THE CONSTITUTION further says that the alliance is not disrupting the democratic party. THE CONSTITUTION'S idea of disrupting must be very queer if it doesn't see that the integrity of the democratic party is threatened by the proscriptive methods of the alliance. These methods have split the party in South Carolina and the same result is impending in Georgia.

The Times seems to have been seized with the idea that a farmer cannot be a democrat and an alliancemen too. It is an idea that has been very popular with a small number of Georgia editors, but the fact that it runs counter to common sense has prevented it from making any headway. The truth is, the members of the alliance in Georgia are just as much the constituents of the senators and representatives who are to make up the next legislature in Georgia as those democrats who are not alliancemen. As such constituents, they have as much right to express their views and preferences and to make suggestions as any other body of democrats not officially called together by the executive committee. In some of the counties, democrats not officially called together are endorsing Governor Gordon for the senate. We have seen no objection to this, and there can be none. The democrats who endorse Governor Gordon have a perfect right to do so, and the alliance democrats have a perfect right to oppose him if they want to do so. It is a mere matter of preference between democrats, although some of our contemporaries are straining themselves, very unwisely as we think, to make something more out of it.

The plan of The Times to proscribe democratic voters because they are members of the alliance and sympathize with its methods is one that will not work in Georgia to any great extent, for it is a plan that would result in the proscription of a majority of the democrats in this state. THE CONSTITUTION has never been able to perceive why the farmers are not entitled to as much consideration as any other body of democratic voters. So far as members are concerned, they certainly fill the measure of importance, and their devotion to the democratic party has been unfaltering from first to last. In other words, they have made records as faithful and trustworthy democrats that cannot be gainsaid. They have trudged along in the ranks, making no suggestions, taking no part in the heated discussions, waiting for the day when the politicians would condescend to give the wheel of legislation a turn in this direction. They have been singularly patient and uncomplaining, constituting the great silent vote of the democratic party, deliberate in its purpose and overwhelming in its strength.

The mystery of the situation lies in the fact that there can be found politicians and editors in Georgia ready to discredit the democracy and patriotism of the farmers the moment they have the temerity to come forward with suggestions and candidates of their own. The theory seems to be that the farmers of Georgia have a right to go to the polls and vote, but that they have no right to nominate candidates, or to make suggestions to the men who are to represent them in the legislature. It is their duty, according to this theory, to saw wood all day long and say nothing. Other democrats can meet together and suggest and instruct, but when the democratic farmers attempt such a thing certain of our editorial brethren denounce it as undemocratic and proscriptive. In the opinion of THE CONSTITUTION the farmers should have equal rights in the party with other democrats.

The Brunswick Times declares that "the integrity of the democratic party is threatened by the proscriptive methods of the alliance," and it goes on to say that "these methods have split the party in South Carolina, and the same result is impending in Georgia."

It would be difficult to invent a more unreasonable statement than this. All the proscription that we have heard of comes from those who have a notion that the farmers have no right to nominate democratic candidates who sympathize with them. In no instance have the farmers, when their candidate was defeated in the democratic primaries, resorted to the stale trick of independentism. They have accepted the result, and are supporting the democrat who was successful. Moreover, every alliance candidate that has been nominated has submitted to democratic methods, and is pledged to support the democratic party and its decisions in caucus or otherwise. If there is a single exception to this, we should be glad to have it pointed out to us.

As to the South Carolina situation, The Brunswick Times knows, if it knows anything, that those who are forcing that state into political bankruptcy and ruin are the men who refuse to accept the verdict of an overwhelming majority of the democratic party. Good, bad or indifferent, Tillman has been nominated by the democratic people of South Carolina, and those who are opposing him rely wholly on the negro vote to enable them to succeed. Their success means the undoing of South Carolina. We thank heaven that there is no such feeling in Georgia, and no such danger. There is practical democratic harmony all over the state. The attempt to duplicate the South Carolina situation in the fifth district of Georgia was a failure, and all such attempts will be a failure. The democratic party of Georgia is solid, and the farmers are its strength.

A Great Convention.

The national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, which will be held in Atlanta next month, will be one of the most notable ever held in any city.

Atlanta is justly called the city of conventions, and her fame in this, as in other respects, is world-wide. On November the 14th, at least 600 delegates—ladies from every city in the union—will represent the interests of temperance in this convention, while hundreds of visitors will also be present, among whom will be many of the wealthiest and most influential men in the country.

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Atlanta have been earnest in the work of providing entertainment for the delegates, but much work will be required before all the arrangements are complete. In this work they should be sustained by the people of Atlanta, who should stand ready to assist them with all the means in their power.

This national convention will be a big thing for Atlanta, and the people will be doubly repaid for the work they may do in its behalf. Let them render every assistance possible to the committees that may call upon them in this interest, that the credit Atlanta may gain by this convention may be reflected back from her citizens.

WE SHALL be told after awhile that Mr. Benjamin Harrison plays the mouth-harp.

DIRTY JOE CANNON has evidently had his mouth disinfected.

WE OBSERVE that the papers are criticising Raum on account of his crookedness. Do they expect Raum to be virtuous and remain in the republican party?

THE PRESIDENT threatened to hide under the bed if the count of Paris called on him.

MASSACHUSETTS HAS become so cosmopolitan that the candidates in some of the districts are compelled to make speeches in French.

IT IS said that the democratic campaign soon will soon be issued. Why such unseemly haste? Wouldn't next year do as well?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

IT IS said that Moses P. Handy will be appointed consul general at Cairo. It pays $5,000 a year, but Ben Butler's nephew, George H. Butler, made it pay $30,000. Butler stood in with the native officials, and feathered his nest. When he filled up his consulate he bought six Circassian girls for his harem, and drew on Secretary Fish for the money. Being asked to explain, Butler said that he had followed the secretary's instructions to conform to the custom of the country. As all Egyptian gentlemen had harems, he had followed the fashion. Fish was horrified, but he actually paid the bill out of the contingent fund of the state department.

OF SPEAKER REED The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "His genius lines in that which is supposed to be sarcasm. He is one vast peripatetic sneer. The first thing he does when he wakes up of a morning is to sneer at the dawn of day, at the sunshine, as it glints through the blinds, at the birds, if any dare to venture so near, outside his window. He does not eat his breakfast; he sneers it down his sarcastic throat. Then he sneers his way to the capitol, to sneer it back again, and the last thing of all he does, before he goes to bed at night, is to sneer at himself in the looking glass."

THOUSANDS OF Japanese will soon be colonized in Mexico. They are wanted as laborers.

A SINGLE GRAPE seed may cause death. One killed a little girl in Rutland, Vt., the other day. It sprouted in her stomach and caused inflammation.

THE CUBANS have borrowed $35,000,000 in Spain at 5 per cent. They could not have done as well if they had tried to negotiate the loan in this country. Spain and Cuba are evidently on good terms.

MISS CAMMACK, the daughter of a Washington millionaire, has surprised society by marrying a young blacksmith. She wanted a man, and not a dude.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE census has been botched. It may not be a deliberate fraud, but it is so defective that it cannot be defended.

SPURGEON SAYS that as soon as a man loses his religion he wants to know who Cain's wife was.

SUNDAY IN THE SANCTUM.

A number of Georgia editors will spend Sunday in Atlanta. They are great admirers of good sermons.

Editor Wrench, of the bright Dalton Argus, is managing the Whitfield county exhibit at the exposition. He thus expresses his absence from Dalton in last week's paper:

> The editor of The Argus will remain in Atlanta during the exposition—to talk for Whitfield, but the office remains at the same old place, and—now is a very good time to subscribe.

Editor Shaver, who is well and favorably known in Georgia journalism, is doing some remarkably bright work as editor of The Chattanooga Evening News.

A Georgia editor advertises for a lost pocket book. This is an age of surprises.

The "Mephistophelan" will be the title of a new paper which will soon be issued by the students of Mercer University. It will be essentially a university paper, and will be edited by the students. Mr. Campbell, of THE CONSTITUTION job department, is now at work upon the first number.

Every other day ushers in a new paper in Georgia. An editor, who is a recent acquisition to the fraternity, was asked about the prospects of his paper.

"First-class," he said.

"Ever had any experience in the business?"

"None at all."

"Many subscribers?"

"None at all."

"Why—how can you say your prospects are first-class?"

"Well," said the editor, in a confidential whisper, "I've just started, you see, and haven't had time to canvass the county. But I know my prospects are good. I had not been in the town twenty-four hours when the mayor called and appointed me superintendent of streets; the minister prayed for me and elected me a member of the church charity board; the schoolmaster invited me to deliver a commencement address; the proprietor of the hotel invited me to dinner, and the whole town voted me a free lot in the cemetery. Ain't this doing first-class? 'We are here, and here to stay!'"

And he seemed to mean every word of it.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Elsewhere will be found the endorsement of every representative and senator-elect from the counties composing the northern circuit, of the candidacy of Judge Samuel Lumpkin for the supreme bench. This is a very complimentary testimonial to Judge Lumpkin, and demonstrates his strength among the people who know him best.

—A special from Whitfield county, which has appeared in several Georgia newspapers, is said to misrepresent certain features of the campaign there. It was stated that the alliance of that county had instructed its representative, by a vote of 100 to 3, to vote against General Gordon. THE CONSTITUTION is asked to correct this, as no such instructions were given by the alliance. A motion was made to invite General Gordon to address the alliance on political issues. This was voted down by 100 to 3, and hence the misunderstanding. But no instructions to the alliance representative to vote against Gordon were given, and no motion to that effect was made.

—Referring to the recent election in that place The Tallapoosa Journal says that the vote was very light; that the policy seemed to be "anything to down the regular nominees, which seems to encourage the theory that the disposition of Tallapoosa's voters is to bolt." The Journal's plea for democratic unity is well-timed.

—Mr. J. S. M. Biggers is a candidate for clerk of court of Haralson county.

—Mr. P. H. Ferguson has entered the race for tax receiver of Haralson county.

—Hargrove, the republican candidate for congress in the seventh district, speaks in Dalton next Friday.

—Hon. R. W. Everett will address the voters of Murray county, at Spring Place, next Tuesday morning, October 21st, at 11 o'clock.

—Colonel A. D. Freeman, of Newnan, will address the citizens of Heard county on the political issues of the day, at the courthouse in Franklin, on Saturday, the 25th instant.

—Albany News: As has been his custom since he was first elected to congress, Hon. Henry G. Turner, after being nominated, will cover the second congressional district in a speech-making tour, and his first appointments will be as follows: At Dawson, next Tuesday, the 21st instant; at Morgan, next Wednesday, 22d instant; at Blakely, next Thursday, 23d instant; at Colquitt, next Friday, 24th instant; at Newton, next Saturday, 25th instant.

—C. S. Matterson, a republican, is whooping things up over in Early and Clay counties. He is speaking every day, and he is being listened to by large crowds, composed of whites and negroes. He has given out appointments to speak at Blakely and Arlington, and will make a thorough canvass for the republicans. The Albany News and Advertiser sounds a note of warning as follows: "In the meantime it behooves democrats all over the district to be watchful. This is a day of political surprises, and therefore it is not well to place too low an estimate upon the strength of the enemy."

—Mr. Samuel Harville has entered the race for tax collector of Bullock county.

PARAGRAPHIC PENCILINGS.

In July, 1888, I had a singular, and in some of its aspects a startling, interview with an unlooked for visitor from Denver, Col. I was sitting just after nightfall on my front veranda, when a gentleman stopped at the gate and with his hand on the latchet, asked if my house was 144 Ivy street. I replied, "yes," and invited him to come in. As he came up the front steps, he inquired if I remembered the 18th of June, 1862. I answered that I had no special remembrance of that particular date. By this time he had reached the veranda, and occupied a chair which I handed him. He then said, in a pleasant tone of voice:

"I saw you a few minutes on the day of the execution of the federal prisoners in the summer of 1862. Some years ago I read your article in The Philadelphia Times. I have always purposed to call on you whenever I visited Atlanta."

We then entered into a discussion of the sad incidents of that notable occasion. He informed me that he was one of the federal prisoners that shortly afterwards escaped from the jail, and, after many thrilling adventures, reached the yankee lines in safety. At the time of our interview he was a lawyer and real estate agent at Denver, having shared somewhat in the prosperity of the west.

In the run of our conversation he made me slightly nervous by saying that there was on the day of the execution amongst the prisoners a well-arranged plot for the seizure of myself and my companion, Rev. Mr. McDonnell,

"Did you observe," he continued, "that the doors of the inner prison were standing open? Now, our hastily concocted plan was to make a simultaneous rush on the guards and disarm them, and barricade the big outer entrance, and hold you and your companion as hostages for the respite of the condemned prisoners. Of course we had no disposition to harm you or him, for we well understood that you came on a mission of kindness. We thought that to secure your safety, the military authorities would grant us terms for ourselves and our condemned comrades. Nothing," he added, "prevented us but the lack of ten minutes to perfect our organization."

I replied that it would have been a desperate expedient, and would have proved impracticable. For while, I said, McDonnell and myself had many friends amongst the military, that I thought they would have been right to sacrifice us rather than surrender the jail and its civil and military prisoners, numbering fifty or more.

"Well," said he, "the thing is all over, but just at that time we were desperate, and would have hazarded life for the merest chance of deliverance."

After more conversation of a less sensational character, he expressed his gratification at meeting me, and withdrew.

That episode of the war to which our conversation related, fills a large space in the war histories of the north. The fate of Captain Andrews and his men greatly exasperated the north, and will be read by coming generations of both sections with no less interest than the story of the capture and execution of Major Andre, the British spy.

This is certainly the age of initials. For some time we have had the Y. M. C. A. with its strange mixture of gospel and gymnasium. Later, we have had the three Ss and the three Bs and then the three Ps. Another temperance organization names itself the W. C. T. U. At this rate it would seem that the alphabet will be exhausted. Leaving out the Greek letter fraternities, we have a multitude of secret societies, such as K. of H., K. of M., K. of L., K. of P.

This rage for alliteration is one of the queerest features of our higher civilization.

Thackeray has likened a merely fashionable life with its frivolity and flattery and folly to "an endless Capua without any campaign." The historical allusion will be readily understood, and its moral application is easy of apprehension. Whether, indeed, it was the luxurious winter quarters of Capua or the factious wrangling of the Carthaginian senate that lost Hannibal the fruits of his great victory at Cannæ, is still a vexed question. From his passage of the Alps to the decisive and disastrous battle of Metaurus, he had been handicapped by what General Scott so much feared, a "fire in the rear." Leaving aside this historical problem, we recur to what Thackeray intimates of the purely sensous, selfish life of a giddy and garrulous devotee of fashion.

Let it not be inferred that we esteem social refinement as an evil thing. On the contrary, under proper limitations, it is a thing to be commended and enjoyed. But what we deprecate is that exorbitant estimate that is placed on millinery and similar bobbery, whether called bric-a-brac or articles of virtu.

After all these are the mere peccadillos of the beau monde. It is not so much these feminine frailties which may consist with better aims and nobler impulses. It is rather the lack of sincerity as shown in what Mrs. Opie called "white lies," and the frequent "asides" that figure in the drama of society. Back of all lies a selfishness which leads to scandal and petty ambitions that mar the general joy of the table and the parlor.

In very truth we do not relish the term society woman. Aspasia and Cleopatra and the duchess of Cleveland and the titled mesdames that flirted and frolicked in the court of Louis Quatorze were society women. Better than these were the Julias and Portias and Cornelias of ancient times, and the Madame Rolands and the Dolly Madisons and the Abigail Adamses of modern history. The "virtuous woman" of Solomon was not only as chaste as Lucretia but she "provided meat for her household," and wrought at other humble tasks. No wonder her children called her "blessed," and her husband was known amongst "the elders that sat in the gates." A little less flocking to matinees, less attendance at germans and progressive euchre parties, and more devotedness to home duties would contribute vastly to the wider diffusion of those domestic virtues which lie at the base of national greatness.

It may be questioned if any man of his times was better versed in the lore of Ancient York Masonry than Judge Samuel Lawrence, who recently died in Marietta. Many years ago I attended his lectures on the "Ancient Charges," as they are known to the brotherhood. These lectures were fortunately published in a handsome volume, and deserve a place in every Masonic library. In the same village (Marietta) resided a Mr. Mitchell, who, by his writings, did much to popularize the abstruese doctrines of Masonry. He, too, has passed away. Both of them were intimate personal friends. Judge Lawrence was a man of broad culture, and in his prime was noted for his rare conversational powers. Possibly, if he had been more aggressive he would have achieved greater worldly success. But, as it is, he will be long remembered by hundreds of our best people, who knew his intrinsic worth.

The funeral service of Oliver Goldsmith was attended by few if any of the English nobility. It was signalized, however, by the presence of many homeless women and social outcasts, who had shared his bounty and for whom he always had a sympathetic word.

This scene was not less impressive than that depicted by St. Luke, in the Acts of the Apostles. When St. Peter, who had been summoned to her burial, entered into that upper chamber at Joppa, where Dorcas lay prepared for her entombment: he was followed by an escort of poor widows and orphans, who had been greatly helped by the tender ministry of the dead saint. Peter, who was himself of an emotional nature, was deeply moved when, with much weeping, after the oriental style the widows showed the garments she had made, not by proxy, but with her own hand. Such a memorial was far better than "storied urn or animated bust."

The wasteful extravagance of modern funerals has been sharply rebuked by some of the metropolitan pulpits. Flattery cannot "soothe the dull, cold ear of death," nor, indeed, will elaborate and costly funeral ceremonies appeal to the best sentiment of the survivors. A less expenditure on the funeral and a larger sum devoted to charity would be a wiser thing to do.

In 1872, while in transitu (as the law books express it) from San Antonio, Tex., to his home in Macon, Ga., Sidney Lanier spent a night in Atlanta, at the old Kimball house. It chanced to be the night of a musical entertainment for some charitable purpose at the old James hall. By invitation Lanier, although not on the printed programme, appeared and enlivened the occasion with the tones of his magic flute. He played some of the choicest selections from a very rich repertoire, and, being encored, he played Straus's rendition of "Home, Sweet Home." It was a rare musical treat to listen to the first flutist of the continent, if not of the century, and the audience roundly applauded his performance. After the concert, in company with Colonel Hubner, he returned to his room at the Kimball, where these twain talked of poetry and German metaphysics.

These themes might seem quite incongruous on the bare statement, but they both have a transcendental side, and alike belong to cloudland. Hubner says that Lanier's conversation was of the highest order, and that it was with him a thoroughly ambrosial night. They adjourned about the hour that the English house of commons ends its debate, say 4 o'clock in the morning.

At the time I was residing in Marietta, and so missed the opportunity of renewing the acquaintance of former years. Mr. H. T. Phillips, of Phillips & Crew, introduced the great southern poet, and granted him the freedom of the city.

We have elsewhere spoken at large of Mr. Lanier as a poet. As the years go by our conviction is strengthened that no American bard—Edgar Allen Poe alone excepted—has as yet produced such poems as this great Georgian. Now that the Emerald Isle is again threatened with famine, let me annex a short poem of Lanier's:

IRELAND.

Written during the Irish famine of 1880.

Heartsore Ireland winsome Ireland,
Charmer of the sun and sea,
Bright beguiler of old anguish,
How could Famine frown on thee?

As our gulf stream drawn to theeward,
Turns him from his northward flow,
And our wintry western headlands,
Send the summer from their snow.

Thus the main and cordial current
Of our love sets over sea—
Tender, comely, valiant Ireland,
Songful, soulful, sorrowful Ireland,
Streaming warm to comfort thee.

W. J. S.

Watterson on Graves.

From The Metropolis.

A gentleman who has lately returned from Kentucky visited The Metropolis office today. During his conversations embracing the many experiences he encountered there, remarked: "While in Louisville I visited the Courier-Journal and saw Henry Watterson, the editor of that paper. While conversing with this most distinguished man he (Watterson) said: 'I have always loved Grady, but the south can fill his place; John Temple Graves is a man the world should admire and his eulogy of Grady, I read repeatedly even now, because I find in it those beautiful traits that characterize the genius of southern aristocracy. He is undoubtedly your most eloquent southerner and you know how I love these people.'"

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

THE MIZAM.—The mizam of Hyderabad is a liberal patron. He not long since gave a dentist 8,000 government rupees (about $4,000) for extracting two of his teeth.

NILSSON.—Christine Nilsson's husband has been made under secretary of the new Spanish cabinet, and the duties will come easy to him on account of his long service as under secretary of the Nilsson cabinet.

RUBENSTEIN.—Rubenstein, in his autobiography, says 50 per cent of the Germans understand music; 10 per cent of the French and 2 per cent of the English, while the United States in that respect stands a little higher than England.

HAYES.—Ex-President Hayes may be out of politics, but he has taken the pains to deny two recent stories about himself. One was to the effect that he is opposed to the McKinley act, and the other pertained to his matrimonial alliance with a Virginia widow.

FAIR.—Ex-Senator Fair, they relate out in San Francisco, thus explained a difficulty that arose in the mind of one of his boys who heard a sermon, in which it was pointed out that no wealthy men were chosen among the apostles: "Mebbe the rich men wouldn't serve, my son. Mebbe they wouldn't serve because they were too busy. Even your father couldn't spare the time to be an apostle, with stocks bobbin' up and down as they are now and some of the best mines on the coast not pannin' out worth a cent."

CRADDOCK.—Charles Egbert Craddock has sold her latest story to Harper's Monthly.

CZAR.—The czar has three sets of policemen watching over him.

SPURGEON.—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has written a letter in favor of cheap funerals.

COURT ECHOES.

SOME SCENES AND STORIES FROM THE HALLS OF JUSTICE.

How His Honor's Lecture Failed to Materialize—Definition of a "Lie Bill"—Said Nothing Disrespectful.

"May it please the court, we would be glad to have sentence passed upon our client tonight," remarked Judis Prudence, counsel for the defense.

It had been a pretty tough case all the way through, and his honor was somewha rattled over it. The defendant was a lone, lorn, forsaken woman, who looked the picture of innocence as she sat there in the court room.

"The court cannot prolong the session to pass sentence this evening. Let the defendant appear here at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning to receive sentence."

"May it please your honor, my client desires to leave town tonight, and wants to leave her record clear. For that reason we would most respectfully urge that your honor pass sentence tonight."

"The court can see no valid reason why sentence should be passed tonight, and I repeat, let the defendant appear in the courthouse at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning."

The defendant's reputation was such an unsavory one that, in addition to the fine imposed, Mr. Juris Prudence was well aware that there would be a lengthy lecture on good behavior from the bench.

Morning came, and the defendant was on hand decked out in her best clothes, smiling innocently on vacancy while the hum of conversation previous to the opening of court went on around her.

Tap! tap! tap! tap! went the court bailiff's pocket knife, as his honor entered, clothed in the majesty of the law. He unrolled a big bundle of manuscript and spread it ont before him on the desk, smoothing the creases out.

"Is the defendant, Pearlie O'Flash, in court?"

"She is here, your honor."

"Have you anything to say, sir, why sentence should not be passed upon your client?"

"I have nothing to say, your honor."

"Has your client anything to say why sentence should not be passed?"

"I will see, your honor," and Mr. Juris Prudence stepped to the side of his client, who was still smiling placidly.

"The court wants to know if you have anything to say," said he in an ordinary tone.

"Sir?" said she, looking interested.

"Have you anything to say in the case?" in a still louder tone.

"I don't understand," she replied, holding her hand to her ear.

"The—court—wants—to—know—if—you—wish—to—say—anything?" bawled the lawyer, growing red in the face.

"Why, no, sir!"

"She has nothing to say, your honor; she's been as deaf as a post for ten years."

"Let defendant pay $50 and costs!" blurted out his honor, bringing his fist down with a bang, and shuffling the manuscript into a drawer.

The lecture was off—away off.

A Lie Bill Defined.

"Mr. Slickwork, we want to consult you on a very delicate matter," remarked a genteel looking man as he entered the office of a well-known attorney. A lady accompanied him, and the lawyer greeted them in the most urbane manner, and inquired:

"What is the nature of the case? I shall be only too happy to serve you."

"It is this: My niece wants a divorce from a worthless husband whose unkind treatment has made her life perfectly miserable for several years. Since their separation, some eight months ago, the husband has resorted to the vilest methods to cast a stain on her fair name. He has repeated slander after slander until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue in the case; and now she has determined, as a last resort, to make him sign a lie bill."

"Ah, indeed? Well, what is your idea of a 'lie bill?'"

"Why, make him sign a paper stating that the slanders he has uttered about her character are false and without foundation. Then have the paper recorded, and if necessary, published. You know in old times they used to have these lie bills signed and posted on the courthouse door, but now that there are so many newspapers it is better to publish the lie bill."

"Well, I am sorry to say, my friend, that there is no such thing as a 'lie bill,' as you term it, in legal practice. Of course, you may force a man to sign such a document, but it has no legal cognizance."

"It doesn't? Well, why do you lawyers talk about a 'lie bill' for a divorce?"

"That is 'libel,' a word that is derived from the Latin 'libellus,' a little book—"

"That's all right. If you can't accommodate us, we can go somewhere else. Good day, sir."

And the client walked out of the office firmly convinced that the lawyer was trying to evade the point in question.

Nothing Disrespectful.

A funny thing occured in which a very erudite young attorney figured in a most ludicrous way.

He is one of those hasty young men who make remarks without thinking of the consequences.

He appeared in the court room that morning as leading counsel in a case where a sturdy farmer was his client, and he had in view a fat pie.

He felt good—unusually elated—over the prospect of an easy victory and the contingent fee.

He had not seen the witnesses in the case, being so sure from the very nature of the case, that he would have but little trouble in bringing his client through.

The judge had not appeared when young Bombasticus entered the courtroom, but the client was there.

After a cordial greeting the young lawyer seated himself on the table near which his client was sitting, and cast a sweeping and comprehensive glance around the room.

His eagle eye fell upon a red-faced damsel, who was the proud possessor of a nose that was more like a proboscis than an ordinary nose. It was intensely aquiline, and came over with a fine, thin curve, such as would throw an artistic baseball pitcher into ecstacies.

Bending low, the young lawyer, with a merry expression in his eyes, said to his client:

"I wonder who that rainbow-snouted female is over there in the corner?"

"That, sir," said the farmer, turning as red as a beet, "is my daughter, sir, and I—"

"Well, suppose she is"—ejaculated Bombasticus, with a wild and and desperate look, "I haven't said anything disrespectful about her, have I?" M. M. F.

THE INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

Messrs. G. & C. Merriam Issue the First Revision of Webster Since 1864.

For years, Webster's dictionary was the conservatory of the English language in America, so much so, that a distinguished statesman of England, whose prejudices were all against phonetic spelling, remarked:

"That man Webster has almost ruined the English language."

But, if we look at the specimens of old English and observe the progressive change from the vocabulary of Beowulf, through successive centuries to, the present time, we cannot help feeling thankful that the language has come thus far on the road toward phonetic spelling; and the probability is that future generations will feel as much gratification at the clearing away of such a useless encumbrance of letters as we see in pagramme and words of that class, which still linger in the affections of the elder generation.

Language is like an ocean, continually throwing up now and strange evidences of the life that moves within it. The geologist upon the shore of some ancient sea bends curiously over the fossil remains of the life that is forever gone, speculating upon the habits of beings no man ever saw, gathering their skeletons piece by piece, bringing together all the parts he can and constructing, by the laws of proportion, such parts as are still lacking. So he has been able to repeople the world with the plants and animals that have disappeared; and from their composition he has been able to tell of their surroundings and even to know the weather and recast the atmosphere of prehistoric times.

So in language we find curious traces of the past; here and there the human sea has cast up a relic of its life, and the philologist has been able to trace the path of the great families of the human race and to mark the places where they advanced in civilization. The great Aryan family divided, leaving in its original tongue no evidences of an agricultural people, but showing the signs to tillage later in the western branch, where those who came into Europe began to use the plow and to coin words which tell of the field.

In the same way is marked the separation of those who made the language of Greece and the final separation of the Baltic and the Teutonic peoples. In much later times there is evidence of the introduction of Christianity through the Latin, and finally comes the great influx of Norman-French with William the Conqueror.

This may seem rather far away in the notice of a dictionary; but it is suggested by the introduction of a new feature in the International, which gives a list of the Indo-Germanic roots which occur in the English of the present day. This is accompanied by a short historical sketch by Dr. August Fick, of the university of Breslau, who claims for the English language superiority over all others. He says the wealth of the language was doubled by the adoption of the French vocabulary, though it still remained a Teutonic tongue. "The short-sighted purist," says he, "fails to see that herein lies a great superiority of English over the Romance and Teutonic languages. Should it not be regarded as a mark of superiority that in English the vocabularies of the Latin races and the Teutons are organically combined, that is to say, the vocabularies of the races which, since the downfall of ancient civilization, have determined the fate of the world. Both elements are in English united in one harmonious whole by reason of one pronunciation. In a tasteful use of the language, the Teutonic element will, as of its own accord, predominate in poetry and the expression of feeling, the Romance element in philosophic and scientific thought, while in the language of ordinary life both elements will be equally represented.

"In spite of this mingling with foreign languages, English has, by its internal structure and its grammar, remained a member of the Teutonic group of languages, although infinitely enriched, developed in an independent manner, and exalted to the position of a universal language."

Coming down to the dictionary itself, which the publishers say is the work of 100 men for ten years at an expense of $300,000, a notable feature is its conservatism in adopting new words. While it has "boom," "boycott," "mugwump," "readjuster" and a great many words that have come into use within the last ten years, it rejects "jimjam" and other words like it, to which the Century dictionary gives place in its vocabulary.

It may be reasonably asked why "jim jam" should be left out when "skedaddle" is honored with a place. The word programme, which has heretofore been retained to please the old folks, is now cut down to program, and here and there through the work we see steps toward phonetic spelling, but they are very few. While the Century dictionary gives "enrol" as an alternative form of "enroll," thus following the precedent of "control" for dispensing with a consonant, the International gives only "enroll."

It would be tedious to examine the ortheepy, but one instance is taken at random in which the pronunciation is made to conform to established usage. The noun "rise" has been heretofore pronounced by Webster as if were spelled "rice." This was founded on the old distinction made in conformity with that between the verb and the noun "rise." As no one now speaks of the "rice" and fall of anything, the International dictionary sanctions the pronunciation "rize."

The beautiful flower "fuchsia" has heretofore been butchered into "fook-si-a." We are now authorized to call it simply "fu-shi-a." For all such liberties we are duly grateful.

The Century dictionary has many more words than the International. This is especially true of compound words like "cyclone-pit," "catch-all," etc. The Century seems to have carried this to an extreme occasionally in such words as "dagger-ale," which was a brand of ale sold in the sixteenth century; but "dagger-money," which the Century furnishes and the International does not, has a historic value sufficient to warrant its carriage in a dictionary. "Dagger-plant" also seems worthy of the room which the Century dictionary makes for it.

There is a vast number of technical words in the Century dictionary which do not appear in the International. This makes it practically a magazine of technical terms, to which distinction the International makes no claim. From a cursory comparison of the two dictionaries it appears that the editors of the International were too conservative in the admission of new matter, and the Century corps perhaps too willing to increase the contrast by putting in matter, the permanent value of which is doubtful. There are undoubtedly many more Americanisms in the Century dictionary, which claims to be an American book.

The editors of the new edition of Webster's series, on the contrary, have assumed the title "International" on the idea that the English language, with the spread of the English-speaking people, has become an international affair which should not be overloaded with the local coinage of any one country.

This broad view commends itself to a liberal mind at first blush, but the question arises, how can the language keep pace with the varying life of the English-speaking people if it does not carry the individualites of that life wherever found?

In the matter of definition the conciseness of the Webster series is retained, sometimes at the expense of satisfactory information, and sometimes causing a poverty in color. The different shades of meaning of the word "dude," now for the first time appearing, are not as fully given as in the Century, which adds to the ultra fashionable dress and affectation, which the International attributes to the dude, the characteristic seriousness of his expression which distinguishes him from the other species of the genus dandy. It is "the serious demeanor" so happily characterized by Sol Smith Russell which more than anything else marks the dude.

The illustrations of the shades of meaning by apt quotation from reputable authors is much fuller in the Century than in the International. It is, of course, impossible to put as much matter in 2100 quarto pages as could be put in 7,000, and it is unfair to expect in a dictionary everything to be found in a work which undertakes to combine the features of the lexicon with those of a cyclopedia, a classical and a technical dictionary; but in the vocabulary of ordinary words it is plain that the Century dictionary has gone beyond the International. W. G. COOPER.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

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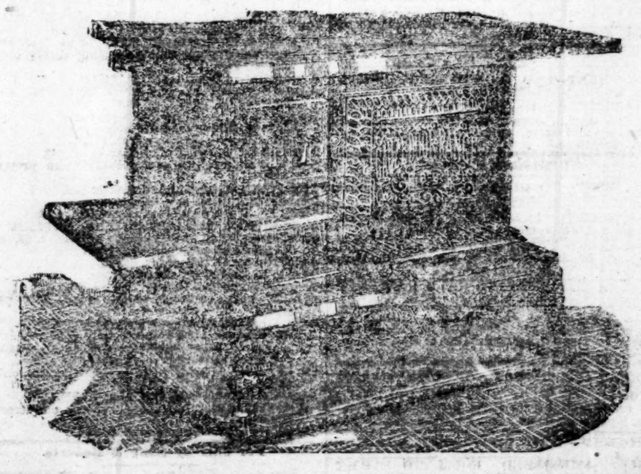
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Dealers in Ranges, Stoves, Fine Furniture, China, Etc.

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BIG DOUBLE STORES!!!

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" " 12. 125 dozen men's Unlaundried Shirts, pleated bosoms, at 47c each.
" " 13. 200 Dress Patterns, English whipcords, at $4.50, worth $7.50.
" " 14. 112 pieces 48-inch camel's hair Dress Goods at 99c yard, worth $1.50 yard.
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" " 16. 75 pieces double width Lustres, only 10c yard.
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" " 19. Double width brocaded Cashmere,, only 12½c yard.
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" " 22. 36-inch Henrietta Cloths, 15c.
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" " 25. 36-inch all wool Serges, only 39c yard.
" " 26. 40-inch all wool Serges, only 50c yard.
" " 27. 44-inch all wool Serges, only 60c yard.
" " 28. 40-inch all wool Whipcords, only 50c yard.
" " 29. 48-inch all wool Whipcords, only $1 yard; worth $1.75.
" " 30. 40-inch all wool satin-finish Henriettas, only 50c yard.
" " 31. 48-inch all wool Cheviots, only $1.25 yard.
" " 32. 54-inch all wool Tricots, all colors, only 85c yard.
" " 33. 54-inch all wool Broadcloths, only $1 yard.
" " 34. 500 pairs large size white wool Blankets, only $2.50 pair.
" " 35. 350 pairs extra large size white wool Blankets, only $4 pair.
" " 36. 175 pairs extra quality Canadian wool Blankets, at $5 pair.
" " 37. 50 bales extra quality Comforts, at $1 each.
" " 38. 350 dozen all pure linen Towels, only 10c each. 15c value.
" " 39. 300 pieces all pure linen checked Crash, only 5c yard.
" " 40. 38 pieces Turkey red table Damask, 60 inches wide, guranteed fast colors, only 40c yard, 75c value.
" " 41. 98 pieces unbleachable table Damask, only 25c yard.
" " 42. Gents' white merino Shirts and Drawers at 25c each.
" " 43. Gents' white merino Shirts and Drawers at 40c each, 75c value.
" " 44. Gents' natural wool Shirts and Drawers at 75c each, worth $1.25.
" " 45. Gents' medicated scarlet Shirts and Drawers at 75c each.
" " 46. Ladies' unshrinkable Vests and Pants, white and scarlet, only 75c each.
" " 47. Children's scarlet wool Vests, only 15c each.
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" " 49. Children's natural wool Vests, only 25c each.
" " 50. Children's hand-knit wool Vests, only 25c each.
" " 51. Gents' scarfs, all the latest styles, at 25c each.
" " 52. Gents' double reinforced linen bosom shirts, New York Mills muslin, only 50c each, equal to any $1 shirt sold.
" " 53. 500 dozen Misses' Oxford gray Hose, only 8c pair.
" " 54. 350 dozen misses' fast black and stainless French Hose, double heels, double toes and double knees, only 25c pair, 50c value.
" " 55. Best quality Venetian Carpet, for halls, only 50c yard.
" " 56. Extra quality good Ingrain Carpets, only 50c yard.
" " 57. Best quality all wool super Ingrain Carpets, only 60c yard.
" " 58. Roxbury's Tapestry Carpets only 75c yard.
" " 59. Alex Smith & Son's best Tapestry only 50c yard.
" " 60. Best 5-frame Body Brussels, all makes, only $1 yard.
" " 61. Sanford's Wilton Velvets, only $1.25 yard.
" " 62. Wild's Linoleum, for offices, only 50c yard.
" " 63. Diamond A. Cocoa Matting, only 50c yard.
" " 64. Finest Japanese Jointless Mattings, solid colors, only 35c yard.
" " 65. Power's Oilcloth, for floors, only 40c yard.
" " 66. 10,000 Cherry Cornice Poles, only 25c each.
" " 67. 10,000 Oak and Ash Poles, only 25c each.
" " 68. Ivory Poles, brass trimmings, only $1.25 each.
" " 69. 5,000 Dado Shades, on spring rollers, only 40c each.
" " 70. 20,000 pairs Drapery Chains, only 25c pair.
" " 71. 500 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, only 75c pair.
" " 72. Real Irish Point Lace Curtains, only $5 pair, worth $10.
" " 73. Brussels Lace Curtains, only $4.50 pair, worth $6.50.
" " 74. Madras Curtains, only $4 pair, worth $6.50.
" " 75. Chenille Curtains, only $5 pair, worth $8.
" " 76. Tapestry Parlor Mats, only 50c each.
" " 77. Smyrna Rugs, only $3 each.
" " 78. All wool Astoria Art Squares, 3x3, $8 each.
" " 79. Angora Goat Rugs, $6.

Just opened the most elegant lot of Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets ever brought south. No bankrupt stocks or shop-worn goods, but all new and fresh; made especially to our own order, and styles exclusively our own. It will repay you to see the magnificent department.

Cut this advertisement out, bring it with you, and see that we have everything that we advertise.

Twenty smart cash boys wanted. Apply early tomorrow morning.

John Ryan's Sons

Help Wanted—Male.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED—APPLY TO W. T. Cotter, Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

PLASTERERS WANTED—APPLY TO W. T. Cotter, Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

WANTED—PRINTERS—7 OR 8 GOOD COMpositors on directory work. Apply to G. W. Wilson, foreman Constitution Job Office. oct 19-d 5t

WANTED—A RESIDENT SALESMAN TO represent a wholesale tea and cigar house. None but those experienced in the business and acquainted with the trade need apply. Address with reference, Page & Audenreid, 17 South Front St., Philadelphia. sun tue thur sat mon

WANTED—MAN TO SELL LINE CIGARS, $100 per month and expenses. Address, with stamp, Sumatra Cigar Co., Chicago, Ill. oct 19 dly 4t

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman for the state of Georgia. Must be acquainted with the trade. Address, stating references, S. Brafman & Sons, 219 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Yours truly, S. Brafman & sons. sun. sat. tues.

WANTED AT ONCE—A GOOD FARM HAND with wife, who can attend to cows and fowls for a small family. Good wages and home to suitable party, either white or colored. Address R., this office.

WANTED—COAT-MAKER—STEADY JOB AT good wages. Robert Fogel, Newnan, Ga.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OR WOMEN TO introduce our $2 self-operating washing machines. No washboard or rubbing required. Sample free. If you want one address with stamp for particulars, Monarch Laundry Works, 260 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN TO SOLICIT FOR THE Southern Ohio Loan and Trust Company. Address Mac. S. Todd, Secretary, Esplanade Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. oct 19 4 su wed

WANTED—TEACHERS TO SAVE $200 TO join our teachers' excursion to Europe next summer. Write for circulars. Southern Educational Bureau, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—TYPEWRITERS AND STENOgraphers. Registration free. Southern Educational Bureau, 26 Baxter Court, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENTS FOR schools at $1,000 to $2,000; principals $700 to $900; assistants for positions all over south at salaries ranging from $350 to $600. Special demand for good teachers of vocal and instrumental music. Typewriters wanted. Registration free to qualified applicants. Southern Educational Bureau, 26 Baxter Court, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—FURNITURE PACKERS AND UPsetters. Apply Southern Furniture Co.

WANTED—ONE ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, two young men to learn the business, one packer and one porter. L. Snider, 84 Whitehall.

WANTED—THREE GENTLEMEN WILLING to travel; an income of from $2,000 to $3,000 to the right man. Address, with age, reference, former business and firm, Charles Scribner's Sons, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—TEN WHITE TEAMSTERS. APPLY at Markham house. F. F. Ryan. oct 19-2t

WANTED—A GOOD COAT-MAKER (ONLY first-class). Atlanta prices paid. H. Geyer, Columbus, Ga. sun mon tues

WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY from twelve to fifteen years of age. One that can write a good hand and quick to learn office work preferred. Address, "Z." carrier No. 3.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN office; must be quick and accurate, write a neat hand and be willing to work for small salary. Apply with references to Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Company.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION clerk. Apply to Massenburg's Drug Store, Macon, Ga.

WANTED—ONE GOOD MACHINE HAND AT 212 West Peters street. J. M. Stevens.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN, ABOUT thirty-five years of age, to collect; must be well acquainted, particularly on north side of city; best references required and must write a fair hand. Address "Method," this office.

WANTED—SIX GOOD BENCH HANDS AT office. Dobbs Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum street, City.

JOHN RYAN'S SONS WANT SIX FIRST-class clothing salesmen. Apply early Monday morning.

20 SMART BOYS TO TAKE CASH. APPLY early tomorrow morning. John Ryan's Sons

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO RUN PAPER cutting machine, get out stock, etc., at Constitution Job Office. Apply to G. W. Wilson, Foreman.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS STOVE REpairer. Apply Monday morning. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each state and territory. Sample by mail 35 cents. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis. we su 2t

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO REPresent us in Alabama and Georgia; must be experienced, Griffith Bros., Wholesale Millenery, Indianapolis, Ind. sun tues thurs

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER Apply in own handwriting, stating salary expected, to S., P. O. Box, 484. sun 3t

MANAGER WANTED — A RESPONSIBLE party to manage our business in Atlanta. Address The Southern Fish Co., Macon, Ga. wed fri sun

THERE IS A DEMAND FOR BUSINESS LITerature, and brainy writers are needed to supply it. Mitchell's Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., fills the demand with care and dispatch. fri sun

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS STOVE REpairer. Apply Monday morning. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

WE MAKE A LIBERAL OFFER TO TRAVELing and local salesmen in every state who call on retail grocers. Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Company, 135 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. 9-28 4t sun

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN WHO visit dry goods and general stores to add a side line profitable to themselves and customers. No inconvenience. Address, stating territory, etc., Merchants' Art Enterprise Co., 278 Clark St., Cincinnati, O. oct12-d4t sun

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER TO TAKE charge of the Social Circle, Ga., High School, for the year 1891. Address J. E. Knox, Secretary, Social Circle, Ga. oct12-2t sun

DRUG CLERK WANTED—WE WANT, FOR AN out-of-town customer, a reliable young man, sober, honest and industrious, as a clerk in a drugstore. Address Lamar & Rankin Drug Co. sat sun mon

FOUR GOOD BOOK PRINTERS CAN FIND employment at the Constitution Job Office. oct 17-tf

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS STOVE REpairer. Apply Monday morning. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

SHORTHAND—CRICHTON'S, 49 WHITEHALL, is the best shorthand school in America. Catalogue free.

WANTED—BY A CIGAR MANUFACTURING house, having trade in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, an a No. 1 salesman traveling any of those states, to carry their goods as a side line on a liberal commission. One selling drug trade preferred. Best of reference required. Address O. P. [illegible]erryman & Co., Baltimore, Md. oct 17-3t

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. Address Henderson Warehouse, Athens, Ga., in own handwriting, and give references. fri sat sun

WANTED—A LIVE ENERGETIC PARTY IN every place to introduce our goods; we have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between now and the holidays; will pay a salary of $75 per month, if preferred, and furnish a team free. Address, at once, Standard Silver Ware Company, Boston, Mass. oct17-d2m

WANTED—AT RILEY'S HOTEL, GREENwood, S. C., a reliable, first-class meat, bread and pastry cook; good reference required. For further information address Riley's Hotel, Greenwood, S. C. oct17-d4t

WE MAKE A LIBERAL OFFER TO TRAVeling and all salesmen in any state who call on retail grocers. Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake st., Chicago, Ill. June 29-su tf

PAINT AND GLASS MAN WANTED, ONE that understands selling, cutting, packing and shipping; none other need apply. F. J. Cooledge & Bro. oct17-3t

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERstands typewriting, and also to learn business in wholesale house, and to become familiar with business in each department. Address, Business, Constitution. 10-16 4t

WATNED—ENERGETIC MEN TO SOLICIT orders for the Famous Plymouth Rock Pants and Suits. Liberal terms, Apply at once, [illegible] Whitehall street. oct14-d1w

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR Georgia trade. Only those who can command trade need address "Hardware," care box [illegible], postoffice, Baltimore. 8, 10-dtf

Musical Instruments.

GOOD PIANO IN PERFECT ORDER SHIPped anywhere for $65, organ $18. Osler's [illegible] Furniture House, 50 Marietta street.

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—BRIGHT, NEAT GIRL FOR housework, 65 Fairlie street.

DRESSMAKERS—GOOD BASQUE HANDS wanted. Apply 1 Linden street, corner West Peachtree.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO EDGEwood; a settled woman, good home and good wages; can make a white woman comfortable who will take an interest in house-work. Apply 14 S. Broad St., J. C. Bridger's coal yard.

$60.00 TO $200.00 PER MONTH PAID TO ladies and gentlemen to procure members for our library. We also want an experienced manager for a branch office. Position worth from $1,200 to $1,300 per year. Give experience and references. National Library Association, 103 State street, Chicago, Ill. Oct 19-d 4t sun

WANTED—A COLORED NURSE FOR SMALL boy. Apply at residence on North avenue, between E. and W. Peachtree.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES AND well grown boys to work in fancy candy factory. Frank E. Block.

WANTED—AT MISS HENDERSON'S, 52 GILmer street, four more good dressmakers.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BASQUE HAND. Apply at 116 Whitehall street, over McNeal's paper store.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR IRISH COOK. Address M. W. J., box 206, Columbus, Ga. tues thurs sun

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO send their soiled or faded clothing to McEwen's steam dye works and cleaning establishment. We dye or clean the most delicate shades and fabrics. We pay expressage both ways. Write for price list and particulars. Repair neatly. McEwen's Steam Dye Works, Nashville, Tenn. 10-8 wed sun mon 3m

WANTED— A FIRST-CLASS BOARDINGhouse cook and a first-class waiter who understands his business. Good wages. Apply at 12 Wheat street. sat sun

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes. Light, very fascinating and healthful. Wages $10 per week. Reference given. Good pay for part time. Address with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky. dtf

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—A LADY AGENT IN EVERY county, town and city in the United States to sell Brandon's "Belles' Delight." Address, The Brandon Medicine Company, Dayton, O. oct. 19-d-5t.

AGENTS WANTED—WANT THREE LIVELY agents; $30 per week; great success. Call Monday and Tuesday forenoon, 92 Ivy street. Rawlins.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED—FOR A FIRST-class new book, in northwestern Georgia. I will not go there to get agents. Address (one week) Publishers' Representative, care Box 26 Atlanta.

AGENTS WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSers can find good positions, if hustlers, with The Peeples Installment Co., 16 E. Hunter st.

AGENTS—WE STILL HAVE SOME GOOD TERritory on the only "Authorized Edition of the Henry W. Grady Memorial Volume." Now is your chance. Agents are coining money on this book. Over twenty thousand delivered within the last thirty days, and the work just begun. If you want territory apply at once to D. E. Luther, Southern Manager for Cassell Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga may 18 d&w sun wky tf

A SOMETHING NEW—$1 AN HOUR EASILY made by agents, male or female. Sample and full particulars free. Charles E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y. oct 6 12t sun

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN in Georgia to take orders for our famous $3 pants; exclusive territory given. Address Plymouth Rock Pants Company, 39 Whitehall street, Atlanta. feb16 tf wed fri sun

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE PINLESS Cloths Line; the only line ever invented that holds the cloths without pins; a perfect successe patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars; price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address the Pinless Clothes Line company, 17 Hermon street, Worchester, Mass. jun 26—6m thur sun

LADY AGENTS COINING MONEY—WONDERful new rubber undergarment; sells itself. Proof free. Address Little & Co., 216 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. jan9—dtf

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—300,000 FEET 1-INCH AND 1½-inch clear, bright and dry boards. Dobbs Lumber Company, Atlanta, Ga.

CARDS, CIRCULARS AND ALL KINDS OF job printing for exposition exhibitors and others done at lowest rates and in good style at the Constitution Job Office.

WANTED — TEN REGISTERED JERSEY cows, fresh or soon to come in; ten grade Jersey cows, fresh or coming in soon. All must be individually good and give from three to five gallons milk per day. Address Dairyman, care of Constitution.

WHEN YOU GET READY TO BUILD, GET your low estimates on building material, sash, doors, blinds, etc., from Dobbs Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum streets.

WANTED—A CHEAP SECONDHAND sulky. Give lowest price and where it can be seen. Box 430.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND FURNIture, carpets, stoves and other household and office goods. L. M. Ives, 65 and 67 Peachtree street.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND WAGONETTE or depot hack to seat from eight to twelve passengers; in good order; state price, &c. J. G. C., Markham House.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM POWER elevator. Southern Agricultural Works, Atlanta, Ga.

ONE EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESMAN TO travel Kentucky and Tennessee for first-class line of ladies' and men's shoes, direct from best eastern factories; trade established. Apply or address J. P., No. 94 S. Pryor st. Samples now ready. 10 16 d4t

Wanted—Boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—MYRTLE HOUSE, 14½ Whitehall st. Large and small furnished rooms; central; elegant board. Also meal tickets at a discount. oct 12 su we fri 3w top col

NO. 10 WEST ELLIS IS UNDER NEW MANagement, thoroughly renovated and ready for guests. Board can be had with furnished or unfurnished rooms. Day boarders solicited.

WANTED BOARDERS—64 FAIRLIE STREET; pleasant furnished rooms; also day boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—79 S. PRYOR STREET. Elegant rooms and the best of fare.

WANTED BOARDERS—ROOMS WITH BOARD can be had at corner Houston and Butler.

WANTED—BOARDERS AT NO. 89 SOUTH Pryor St.

WANTED—BOARDERS, 23 BROTHERTON, first door west of Whitehall; elegantly furnished front rooms now vacant; table as good as the best; right at business; terms easy.

BOARDERS WANTED — THE JOHNSON House, 72 Marietta street, nearly opposite the postoffice, can accommodate a few more boarders. sun mon

EVERYBODY TO THEIR TASTE, BUT NO house suits me like the Willey house, 11 Wheat street. Mr. and Mrs. Willey are always so kind to their guests. A boarder.

WANTED—BOARDERS AT 65 FAIRLIE street. Everything convenient; terms moderate.

76 IVY STREET—PRIVE AT FAMILY, CAN accommodate visitors with superior board and good rooms during exposition. sat sun mon

Building Material.

FOR SALE—SHINGLES, LATHS, MOULDings, interior and exterior finish, sash, doors, blinds, etc. Dobbs Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum streets.

IT MAY COST YOU A NICKEL AND TAKE A little time to visit the May Mantel Co.'s new show rooms, but you will see the finest stock of mantels, grates and tiles in the south, and save money by doing so. 137 and 139 W. Mitchell St.

WE HAVE 300,000 FEET FRAMING LUMBER at reduced price. Dobbs Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum streets.

W. S. McNEAL DOOR AND WINDOW screens. 114 Whitehall. sun tf

WRITE FOR ESTIMATES ON LUMBER, shingles, laths, moulding, brackets, columns, balustrades, interior and exterior finish, sash, doors, blinds, builders' hardware, etc. Dobbs Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum streets.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF PAINTS OILS and varnishes in the city, at W. S. McNeal's. Prices the cheapest. Telephone 453. 114 Whitehall street. sun tf

FOR SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND BUILDERS' hardware, lumber, shingles, laths, etc. Dobbs Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum streets.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE—A FULL 8-HORSE POWER ENgine and 12-horse boiler. Address P. O. Box, 326.

MACHINERY—FOR FIRST-CLASS BOILERS, Erie and Atlas Engines, Mills, Gins and Presses, Injector Pipe, and Fittings. Write to Geo. R. Lombard & Co., Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Gin Works, also Railroad, Mill Engine and Gin Supply House. We cast every day. Augusta, Ga. Repairing promptly done. jan20—tf su

Situations Wanted—Male.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AT ONCE BY A thoroughly posted notion and fancy goods man; references first-class. Address "Longfellow," General Delivery, Columbus, Ga. sat sun mon

WANTED—POSITION TO TRAVEL, EITHER manager or clerk, in first-class drug store; seven years experience in city; strictly temperate; aged twenty-five; best references. Address Dr. Martin, care John B. Daniel, Drugs, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC YOUNG business man, the agency in Savannah for a first-class fire insurance company. Welborn, care Constitution.

MAN 30 YEARS EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, paymaster, secretary and treasurer and stenographer and typewriter, capable of taking charge of business, desires position, south, in turpentine distillery or sawmills preferred. Address J. G. S., Constitution office.

WANTED—POSITION WITH DRUG HOUSE. Five years' experience as retail prescriptionist. References given. Address S., care Constitution.

WANTED, SITUATION—A SMALL SET OF books to keep at night, or an assistant on books for two or three hours at night. Address James, care Constitution.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GRADUATE OF Chicago School of Pharmacy. Reference given. Ten years experience. G. R. Brinson, corner Marietta and Broad.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLLECTOR BY a bright and active young man, either on commission or for salary. Knows the city well. Can give best of references. Address "Collector," care Constitution.

POSITION—IN THE CITY BY COMPETENT stenographer. Remington operator. References furnished. G. O. B., care Constitution.

Situations Wanted—Female.

WANTED—POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, by a young lady, competent and experienced. Address Tallulah, care Constitution.

WANTED—A POSITION TO TEACH HIGHER mathematics, English and French, by a young lady of experience, in a school or private family. Address Miss J. B. E., Lock Box 240, Scottsboro, Ala. sun wed sun

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A PROSperous drug business in a growing city. Address, P. O. drawer R., Florence, Ala.

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR BEST PAYING business in Atlanta; a lady preferred, in ladies dresses and mantle department. Address, "Q," care Constitution. oct 17-d7t.

FOR SALE—EAGLE IRON WORKS WITH all tools, machinery, lot and building. A good paying machinery business. Sold on account of death of senior member of firm. Address, Wilt & Irwin, Sandersville, Ga. sun tues thu

BUSINESS FOR SALE—FOR $1,500 WE OFFER a business that has paid owner $3,500 net since January 1st. Very little more capital, with a little push, and the business will pay $6,000 yearly. Ware & Owens, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIRST-CLASS DRUG store, on account of bad health. Address, "Drugs," No. 4, Highland avenue.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—ONE OF THE best business chances in the state is offered to someone who wants to make an investment. In the north-eastern section of the state, in one of the most prosperous counties in that section, a leading firm desire to sell out their entire business for the purpose of going exclusively into banking. The business is one of general merchandise, cotton and fertilizers, amounting to $100,000 per year. It commands a splendid trade in the county in which it is located and in two or three counties adjacent, being the largest business house within a radius of twenty miles.

This entire stock and the good-will of the firm will be disposed of at liberal terms, and some one with $25,000 to invest cannot find a better place to put it.

For information on the subject, address General Merchandise, Constitution office. sun wed sat

POSTOFFICE FIXTURES FOR SALE—ONE 44 bag rack paper distributing case; in good order. Cost $125; price $50. Two distributing letter cases. One distributing paper case. Address, Kerr Boyce, P. M., Augusta, Ga. 10-10-2w sun wed

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A PAYING AND established manufacturing business; the goods staple; capital required $5,000; no one need answer except mean business and have the ready cash and good business qualificasions, too. Address Business Partner, care Constitution office. sun & wed 2m 1 dec

FOR SALE—STOCK FAMILY GROCERIES One of the best stands in the city for the retail trade. Business already built up and pays handsomely. Fine line of customers. Owner has made and is making a great deal of money here, and the only reason for selling is solely and absolutely because his health forbids his continuing in business. Amount required from $2,500 to $3,000. Let only those who mean business make inquiries. Randall & Murray, 14 South Broad st. wed fri sun

FOR SALE OR RENT—PORTABLE HOUSE, together with name and good-will of "New York Photo Co.," established five years in Augusta, Ga. Good patronage. Owner has other business of more importance. Address Glenn Photo Company, Atlanta, or H. C. Hall, Augusta, Ga. wed sun

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR BEST PAYING business in Florida; write at once. Business, care Constitution office. 8 10 dtf

FOR SALE — HALF INTEREST IN A chartered, established, good-paying, medicinal, manufacturing business, for $1,500. Address "Manufacturer," 75½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. july19-dtf

For Sale—Miscellaneous

MERCHANTS! ATTENTION! OUR USUAL large and varied display of holiday goods is now ready for your inspection. Give us a call. Lieberman & Kaufmann, 92 and 94 Whitehall st. oct 19 d 8t

A FINE SUITE OF FURNITURE SHIPPED anywhere on receipt of $12. Osler's Cheap Furniture House, 50 Marietta street.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST, WHEN you get ready to build, to get low prices on your lumber, shingles, laths, interior and exterior finish, sash, doors, blinds, builders' hardware, etc., from Dobbs Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum streets.

THE CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE HAS JUST received a new and elegant line of picture cards, which we are prepared to print in the latest styles at reasonable prices. Come and make your selections before the line is picked over.

SEED RYE, SEED OATS, SEED WHEAT—Southern or Georgia raised rye, genuine winter grazing oats, rust-proof oats. T. H. Williams, 29½ Broad street.

IMPORTANT—JUST RECEIVED, CAR-LOAD Wisconsin Early Rose and Burbank Potatoes, huge size; finest in market; forty boxes Louisiana (sweet) Oranges; 3000 Cokes; Car-load Bluefield Bananas, celebrated for size and flavor, choice New York; 360 Lemons; extra fine choice creamery Butter and Cheese! 100 bushels Chestnuts; all fresh; write for prices. Shaw & Wilson, 17 south Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—ONE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, second-hand, and in good order; will sell cheap for cash. Address, Typewriter, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—FINE JERSEY RED PIGS, TWO months old, both sexes. Call at Ormwood, ¼ mile east of Little Switzerland. Fred Kroy. oct 17-d7t

FOR SALE—FINE JERSEY COW AND CALF for sale cheap. Apply 60 Calhoun street.

POST OFFICE FIXTURES FOR SALE—ONE 44 bag rack paper distributing case, in good order; cost $125, price $50. Two distributing letter cases, one distributing paper case. Address Kerr Boyce, P. M., Augusta, Ga. 10-10-2w sun, wed, sun, wed.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND HERRING'S patent champion safe; inside measurement, 33 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 50 inches high; also an Amberg letter file and cabinet, 36 drawers, almost new; will be sold for cash. Call and see them at Room 9, Grant building, corner Marietta and Broad streets, entrance on Broad. sat sun

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND FREIGHT elevator, bath tubs and closets, second hand doors, gong for front door. Apply 143 Peachtree street. oct 17d1w

Instruction.

SLOAN'S ATLANTA SCHOOL OF TELEGRAphy, best equipped institute of the kind south. Address D. U. Sloan, manager, 15 E. Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga. sun tf

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS COLlege, Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship $50, which includes stationery, books and diploma. References, Moore, Marsh & Co. M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlanta Constitution. Night school also. sun tf

CRICHTOM'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

49 WHITEHALL, ATLANTA.

SCHOOLS DIFFER GREATLY IN QUALITY, standing and character.

IF YOU GO TO A GOOD SCHOOL YOU ARE perfectly certain to succeed in shorthand; if you go to a poor one you are perfectly certain not to succeed.

THE ABOVE FACTS MAY BE OF USE TO you if you are thinking of studying shorthand.

CRICHTON'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

49 WHITEHALL, ATLANTA.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

For Sale—Real Estate.

VINNING'S PICNIC GROUNDS—FOR SALE—These are the favorite picnic grounds near Atlanta. Fine freestone springs elegant pavilion. Apply to Joseph M. Brown, Atlanta. oct12-2t-sun

I OFFER FOR SALE THE PROPERTY ON which I reside. It fronts on Forest avenue 160 feet and 192 feet on Courtland avenue. It is in every respect one of the choicest and most desirable places in the city. Jno. L. Hopkins. 8-30—sun-tf

FOR SALE—NEW, HANDSOME, CONVENient house, eight rooms and ample closets, on Angier avenue, near Boulevard. Also, choice lots on Angier Avenue, Jackson street and Boulevard. C. R. Haskins, 9 N. Broad street. 2tsuntus

FINE FARM FOR SALE—IN BARTOW COUNty, Ga. One mile from depot; stores, gins, churches and schools; society good. Over 200 acres, level, smooth and in fine condition; part well set in clover and grasses. Good water (spring and wells), timber, pastures; tenement houses, orchards and other improvements. Will sell tools, stock and feed. Will be offered for a short time only. Address W. H. T., care Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga.

For Sale by Johnson & Johnson, No. 1 Kimball House, Wall Street.

WE HAVE A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS that we are offering for this week on installments.

8-R. H. AND LOT, 55x90; ONE-THIRD CASH, balance monthly; now renting for 15 per cent on $2,000; cheap.

6 NEW 3-R. H'S ON VINE ST., LOT 165x125 feet; will sell one or all on installments; cheap.

2 NEW, NICE 4-R. HOMES, NICE LOTS, GOOD neighbors; near Whitehall car line. Cheap, on installments.

AND A LARGE LIST OF OTHER PROPERTIES in all directions on same terms. We also have a very attractive list of 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms on large lots, on easy terms; also a fine list of acreage property. Now is the time to invest in this class of property anywhere in ten miles of our Union depot. You will never regret it, and thank us for giving you the opportunity. Come and take a ride and look at our bargains.

To those having acreage, vacant lots or improved property in the city or suburbs we would say now is your time to list it with us, as we have a good demand for any and all kinds of property. Our rent list is short now; if you have anything to rent, list it with us, and we will put in a good tenant and get your rent promptly. Come and see us.

For Sale by Smith & Billings, No. 12 West Alabama St., Hillyer Building—Telephone No. 225.

WE OFFER A SPECIAL BARGAIN IN FOUR houses, 5 to 7 rooms, in three to five blocks of the Kimball house.

A ten-acre block, lies well, in the city limits.

Several superior houses and improved lots in West End.

A splendid place on the Georgia railroad; nearly 20 acres; very handsomely improved, and worth $20,000.

A number of cheap lots in various parts, worth $400 to $1,500.

A lot of 100 acres, and one of 25 acres, on railroad, in a few miles of the city.

Good house and lot in Jonesboro.

For Rent—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished. Apply 15 Baltimore Block.

FOR RENT—FOR THE WINTER, HANDsomely furnished house on north side. Splendid neighborhood. House has nine rooms besides two bath rooms, hot and cold water, gas, etc., large lot and in all respects a choice home. Price $75 per month. Address Furnished House, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE, NEAR IN, GAS and water; suitable for small family. Inquire Wolfe's, 98 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—GOOD 5-ROOM HOUSE with 21 acres ground; variety of fruit. Apply at South Capitol avenue. M. E. & V. Kernodle.

FOR RENT—TWO HANDSOME RESIDENCES in Inman park. Apply to East Atlanta Land Company. oct 13—7t

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY building, 45x60 on Bull st., with a cellar 10 ft. in the clear. First story 15 ft; second story 14 ft; third story 13 ft; fourth story 12 ft. high. Plate-glass front, elevator and all modern improvements and conveniences, now in course of erection. One of the best stands in the city, and would make an elegant retail drygoods, grocery, clothing, or drug store, same being one-half of the new building to be occupied by us. The two stores divided by fire wall. Possession given from Nov. 15th. to Dec. 1st. For cut of the building and terms apply to Davis Bros., Savannah, Ga. oct 12-4 sun.

FOR RENT—MODERN IMPROVED 4-ROOM cottage, 162 Crew street; gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, coalhouse, good well water. G. M. Smith. oct 12 sun tf

FOR RENT—ONLY THREE OF THOSE COZY and conveniently arranged homes in The Handy Terrace on Spring street. The most desirable new houses in the city close in. Call and see them. 10-1-dtf wed sun

FOR RENT—15 EAST HARRIS STREET, FIVE rooms, double kitchen, near Peachtree; water privilege; well water; none better in the city. aug 31 sun wed tf

FOR RENT—TWO NICE COTTAGES IN EDGEwood; one a 3-room and one 4-rooms. Apply to Mrs. S. A. McCash, Edgewood. sun&wed-tf

Rooms.

FOR RENT—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, partly furnished, 55 Walton street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS, GROUND FLOOR, NO. 17 Washington, corner Hunter, 3 connecting rooms, gas and water, suitable for small family only. Price $10.

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, NOVEMBER 1st. Furnished rooms, 66 Peters street.

ONE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—WITH gas and water, close in; 50 Church.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; BATH room, hot and cold water; gas; close in. Ren reasonable. No. 99 Wheat street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HALL ROOM, GAS bath and servant's attention. 83 Loyd street.

FOR RENT—TWO NEW STORE ROOMS IN brick building; just the place for grocery and general merchandising. Inquire of Geo. S. May, 137 W. Mitchell St.

Rooms—Furnished or Unurnished

FOR RENT—TWO NICE UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; elegant board next door. Apply 144 Ivy street.

Rooms—With or Without Board

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT with board; all modern improvements; terms reasonable; No. 134 Washington street.

For Rent—Miscellaneous

FOR RENT—WILL BE VACATED BY JANUary 1st. A large store, suitable for manufacturing or wholesale business. Address Edgewood, Constitution office.

TO LET—JUST FINISHED—TWO DESIRABLE halls 25x70, No. 90 Broad street, for which I desire two first-class tenants. W. P. Inman. sun tues thur

FOR RENT—SEVERAL EXCELLENT SLEEPing rooms. Apply to East Atlanta Land Company. oct 13—7t

FOR RENT—A NEW STORE, CORNER EDGEwood avenue and Ivy street. Apply at office East Atlanta Land Co. 9-19-tf

For Rent by Smith & Billings, No. 12 W Alabama St., Hillyer Building—Telephone No. 225.

We have a few choice places:
One on Peachtree, 8 rooms.
One on Cooper street, 10 rooms.
One on north side near the postoffice, 5 rooms.
These have every desirable convenience:
House and large grounds, elegant place on Georgia railroad.
Superior Whitehall retail store.
Store and basement for a commission merchant, near the center.
Three-room house W. Fair street.
Four-room house Stonewall street.
Very superior hall in the heart of the city.
Nice business office in the center.

G. J. Dallas, Real Estate and Renting Agent, No. 43 South Broad Street.

36 ROOM HOTEL ON WHITEHALL street.......$125
20-r h, No. 119 Lloyd street, (very nice)....... 60
10-r h, No. 400 West Hunter street, (very nice).. 20
10-r h, Baltimore block—cheap.
8-r h, No. 169 Jones street, (all conveniences).. 27
8-r h, No. 43 Jones street, (all conveniences)... 30
7-r h, No. 416 Whitehall street....... 25
Large hall, No. 80 South Broad street....... 30

Also a number of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 room houses in all parts of the city, suitable for either white or colored tenants, in good locality and close in town. Always call and examine my list before renting. G. J. Dallas.

Furniture.

A NEAT SUITE OF FURNITURE, SEVEN pieces, only $12, shipped anywhere. Osler's Cheap Furniture House, 50 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF TWO ROOMS ready for housekeeping. 98 E. Ellis street.

FURNITURE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—Carpets, stoves and other household and office goods cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 65 and 67 Peachtree street.

NICE SUITE OF FURNITURE, SEVEN pieces, for $12, a much better one only $15. Osler's Cheap Furniture House, 50 Marietta street.

For Sale—Real Estate.

Randall & Murray, Successors to R. H. Randall, Real Estate Agents, 14 South Broad Street.

BEAUTIFUL 7-R. H., EAST FAIR STREET; best finished and most convenient house on the street; 2 good, small houses on back of lot to alley; rents for $15 per month; lot 50x223; all $5,000. Come and see this, if you want good house.

GOOD 4-R. H., DAVIS STREET; FINE WELL water on back porch; servant's house on back of lot; lot 50x180 to alley 30 feet wide; cheap at $2,100; one-third cash, balance one and two years.

3-R. H. ON EAST HUNTER STREET; LOT 46x138 through to East Fair; $2,250; one-half cash.

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN OR NEAR ATlanta—3 acres or 15 fine, large lots in West End, fronting on three of the best streets; all lie well; only $6,000; one-third cash, balance one and two years. Do not miss this chance to make money.

WE HAVE, FOR FEW DAYS, GOOD 4-R. H. on very large and finely located lot on one of the best streets; cheap at $3,000; $500 cash, balance $30 per month. Call and see this before it is sold.

NEW 2-STORY 6-R. H.; LARGE BASEMENT; water and gas; on Gilmer street; $3,200; $500 cash, balance $20 per month.

$1300—3-R. H., MOORE STREET; ON VERY fine lot, 50x100; fronts east, and in splendid white neighborhood; one-fourth cash, balance one and two years.

$700—GOOD 2-R. H., IRWIN STREET; easy.

$1000—BEAUTIFUL LOT, RHODES ST., near Haynes.

$1,800—Fine Pulliam street lot, 48x150; one-half cash, balance easy.
$1,250—52x150; beautiful grove; South Pryor.
$1,200—50x160; beautiful Formwalt street lot; one-fourth cash, balance one, two and three years.
$900—50x175; South Pryor; one-eighth cash, balance easy.
$900—50x190, Crew street to 13-foot alley; cheap.
$550—43x100, Fowler street; worth $700.
$1,100—Handsome building lot, Randolph street.
$1,000—100x150 Copenhill lot; beautiful.
$3,500—85x120, Inman park; a beauty.
$1,000—Finest acre lot, McPherson park; easy.
$2,100—Large and fine lot, Inman park.
$1,000—51x200, Buena Vista avenue.
$600—50x100, near Inman park; easy.
$1,000—Fine, elevated, Crumly street lot.
$650—50x98, corner West Fourth and Tumlin.
$325—32x106, Spencer street; bargain.
$1,800—64x190, Park street, West End.
$1,500—100x196, Cherry street, West End.
$1,200—75x270, Pearl street, West End.
$1,000—62½x170, Baugh street, West End.
$1,200—Beautiful Formwalt street lot, 50x160 to alley; $300 cash, balance one, two and three years.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS IN various sections of the state. We have one about 50 miles northeast and one about 50 or 60 miles northwest of Atlanta that are extra fine. Call and let us give descriptions and show them to you. Randall & Murray, 14 South Broad strete

Welch & Furman, Successors to Krouse & Welch, Real Estate and Renting and Sales and Investment Agents, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER DURING this week some splendid investments in vacant and improved property of various descriptions in all parts of the city, from $300 to $40,000.

Below we mention a few choice bargains taken at random from our list:
$40,000—For valuable North Pryor street property.
$5,000—Finest available lot on Washington street; long time; large lot.
$10,000—Six acres on Capitol avenue and Crew street; a splendid investment.
$1,325—Georgia avenue; east of Pryor; 50x190; high and level.
$900—South Pryor; 50x175 feet.
$3,750—Washington, through to Pulliam; 100x289 feet; very cheap.
$600—South Boulevard; near Fair street; 50x80.
$750—Corner Fair and Boulevard; 50x180.
$5,000—Beautiful Peachtree street lot; near in.
$2,000—Splendid Florida orange grove; well located; beautiful cottage and other improvements; will exchange for Atlanta property.
$1,200—Four-room house; Reid street; near new school building; $300 cash and $15 per month.
$2,750—Six-room house Smith street; installments.
$600—McDonald street; 2-r. h.; $200 cash, $10 per month; lot 50x100; good white neighborhood; near car line.
$3,000—Six-room house; lot 50x150; Logan street; easy terms.
$3,000—7-r. h.; Capitol avenue; lot 100x250; west side.
$5,000—Whitehall street; 6-r. h.; lot 60x225; excellent neighborhood; between Forsyth and Hood; terms easy.
$600—Little street: near Fraser; 3-r. h.; terms easy, or lower price for cash.
$4,000—Six-room house; Courtland; near E. Cain.
$6,500—Eight-room house; large lot, Whitehall street.
$7,500—Two cottages; Loyd street; north of Fair.
200 acres at $50 per acre; 1½ miles west of East Point.
4½ acres West Simpson street; will make 24 nice lots; $4,500.
40 acres on Flat Shoals road; 4 miles out; easy terms; land in neighborhood selling for $200 per acre.

Key & Bell, Real Estate Agents, No. 6 Kimball House, Wall Street.

WE OFFER FOR THIS WEEK THE FOLLOWing desirable real estate:
50 acres double railroad front just outside the city; magnificent manufacturing sites; only $500 per acre.
A beautiful vacant lot, Hill st, $1,200.
A pretty vacant lot one block of capitol; the cheapest lot in city, $2,000.
100 feet by 200, with 5-room house, corner lot, Capitol ave; this is a daisy, $5,200.
A beautiful corner lot, Pryor st, $2,200.
A vacant lot, 50x167, Pulliam street, $1,700.
A vacant lot, Georgia ave, elevated and pretty, $800.
2 lots, Little st, high and nice, only $200 each.
2 vacant lots, South ave, each $200.
7-r h, large corner lot, Jones st; a gem, $3,000.
6-r h, large lot, close in, near the capitol, $3,250.
5-r h, lot 50x150 to 15-foot alley, Capitol ave, $5,000.
4-r h, Hunter st, pretty place, $2,000.
4-r h, Hunter st, corner lot, $2,250.
2 2-r h, Kennesaw st, cheap at $800.
A pretty home on Alexander st, $2,000.
65 acres of land on the Jonesboro road, $150 per acre.
6-r h, large lot, Smith st, cheap at $4,000.
A pretty vacant lot, Rhodes st, only $1,000.
A vacant lot, corner Washington st, cheap, $3,250.
4-r h, North ave, very pretty and cheap, $2,000.
280 acres river land, near Gainesville, Ga., only $3,000.
50x200 feet, Boulevard, very nice, $1,500.
Walker street store, cheapest property on street, $3,000.
Peters street store, rents well, $4,000.

For Sale by King & Roberts.

50X175—CORNER LOT, GRANT STREET. 3-room house	$1,500
6-r house, Larkin street, 47x150, good orchard	2,000
47x100, Pine street, near Williams	600
Two 3-r houses, Williams street, 50x100	1,500
Two 4-r houses, Dover street, near Haynes, lot for more houses, rents for $16	1,450
6-r house E. Ellis street, corner lot, cheap	3,250
Four 5-r houses, Edgewood avenue, all brand new, fronts two streets	6,250
8-r house, Ivy street, belgian block, 73x150	6,000
10 acres at East Point	1,800
5-r house, E. Pine street, 50x150, corner lot, cheapest home in city	3,000
50x200, Washington street, lies beautifully	1,600
3-r houses, Howell's mill road, 50x200, near Belt railroad	700
100x260, Boulevard, near Ponce de Leon avenue	3,500
140x600, Ponce de Leon avenue. Call and get price.	
100x128, Edgewood avenue, cheap	1,400
6-r house Williams street, 44x100, cheap	2,150
8-r house Rawson street, 45x130	1,800
50x100, VanWinkle's	150
50x140, Wheat street, corner lot, two houses	1,400
45x200, Blackmon street	900
4-r house, Boaz street, 45x100, rents for $10	950
4-r house Martin street	700
4-r house and store, E. Harris, 50x100	1,300
200x390, Ponce de Leon avenue, corner lot	15,000
5-r house, E. Harris, 57x95	2,500
60x200, Ponce de Leon avenue	2,400

Winn & Spencer, Real Estate Agents, 28 S. Pryor Street.

$2750—4-R H PULliam.	$2000—6-r h Linden.
$3,500—6-r h Loyd.	$7,500—8-r h Capitol ave.
$1,000—2-r h Linden.	$2,500—5-r h E. Cain.
$3,500—6-r h Pulliam.	$2,750—5-r h cor. Spring.
$8,000—10 r h S. Pryor.	$2,250—5-r h Mills.

Vacant property in all portions of the city.

ALSO

Magnificent farms, of various sizes, in Gwinnette, Forsyth, Thomas, Fulton, Henry and Floyd. The latter, a beautiful farm on turnpike road and only six miles from Rome, and within half a mile of railroad station; will exchange for Atlanta improved or vacant property, and give or take the difference; or will swap for stock of merchandise. This is a rare opportunity to get one of the most productive and best improved farms in upper Georgia. Call.

ALSO

Lot, 90x350, at East Point; price low down.

ALSO

Suburban and inside acreage properties, at paying values.

If you have property for sale or rent please list with us, and we will do our best to make you feel glad that you did so. WINN & SPENCER, 28 South Pryor street.

Ploutry, Pet Stock, Etc.

FOR SALE—FIVE OF THIS YEAR'S MOCKing birds, beginning to sing. Address E. W Roberts, Bowersville, Ga.

FINE LANGSHAN, ST. BRAHMA AND PLYmouth Rock chickens for sale at the price of common chickens. 389 Whitehall street.

Wanted—Real Estate

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 9 S. Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

AUCTION! AUCTION—ON MONDAY, OCTOber 27th, we will sell the elegant residence of Rev. Sam W. Small, No. 179 Capitol avenue. This is one of the choicest homes on the south side, located on the most desirable portions of Capitol avenue. A beautiful lot 53x200 to an 18-foot alley, Residence has on first floor palor, sitting room, library, conservatory and dining room. All handsomely finished. Also kitchen, butler's pantry, bathroom and servant's room. Second story—6 bedrooms and two bathrooms, double windows front and rear of house, walks, fencing and gate posts of Georgia marble, servant's house in yard. Entire premises in excellent order. Terms of sale will be announced later, they will be extremely liberal. Call on any afternoon and Mrs. Small will show you the house. W. M. Scott & Co.

$12,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST pieces of real estate in the city. Ten-room brick house on lot 116x320, on East Fair street, one block from the capitol. One-fourth cash, balance time, at 8 per cent. People looking for a good investment call and see us. W. M. Scott & Co.

$4,600 CREWS STREET RESIDENCE; a bargain both as to home and investment, Lot 100x200 feet, to an alley. Fine 6-room house in perfect order. Servants' house and stable on lot; good garden; excellent water; street cars within one block each side; very liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR VAN WINKLE'S SHOP; GOOD 3-ROOM house with wide hall, front and rear veranda; has nice lot; for $700. W. M. Scott & Co.

VACANT LOT 72x184, ON CEUTER STREET one-half block from Peachtree; a beauty for $1,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

LUCKIE STREET—HERE IS WHAT YOU Want: A cozy 4-room house, nice lot with alley, etc., for $1,600; $300 cash; balance $20 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

4 BEAUTIFUL LOTS, 25X100, ON CURRAN street, where more building is going on than in any other portion of Atlanta. There will soon be a car line by this property; close to Marietta car line, all for $750, on liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

WASHINGTON STREET VACANT LOT, 50x200, near Georgia avenue, fine residence property, cheap; only $2,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

GOOD 6-ROOM HOUSE ON BORNE STREET, lot 40x100, near dummy line, for $1,800 on monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

LUCKIE STREET 8-ROOM HOUSE, ON LARGE lot, 78x145, very close in. This is choice property in good neighborhood, $4,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE HAVE A VACANT LOT ON PEACHtree, 90x200, with 15-foot alley on side. If you want such a place for home or investment come and see us. Money in this. W. M. Scott & Co.

ONE BLOCK FROM THE NEW CAPITOL, two-story modern house on corner lot 70x140 to an alley, $8,000. Such places are rarely offered so cheap. W. M. Scott & Co.

GLYNN STREET, CLOSE TO MARTIN STREET. Good 5-room house on nice lot 54x111, $1,500. One-half cash, balance monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

IF YOU WANT A VACANT BUILDING LOT on Washington, Pryor, Crew, Formwalt, Hill, Peachtree, West Peachtree, Pine, Highland ave., East Harris, Houston, or North Boulevard, we can suit you in price and location. W. M. Scott & Co.

VACANT LOT ON RAWSON ST., BETWEEN Pryor and Pulliam, 75x200 to an alley; sidewalks and belgian block down and paid for. Must be seen to be appreciated. $3,600; liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

DO YOU WANT A FARM? WE HAVE THEM any size, description and location, and especially near East Point and Hapeville we have two places for $50 per acre that cannot be duplicated; from 100 to 200 acres. Come and see us if you want real estate. W. M. Scott & Co.

D. Morrison, Real Estate and Renting Agent, No. 45 and 47 E. Hunter Street.

1 OF THE HANDSOMEST BUILDING LOTS on the Boulevard, nearly opposite Judge Hopkins's new and beautiful mansion; lot 69x175; northeast view; very cheap.

2 LOVELY, HIGH, SHADED LOTS, 60x325 each, having north view on Ponce de Leon avenue. They are the finest lots on the widest and best street in the city.

3 BEAUTIFUL, HIGH GRADED AND shaded lots, 50x150 each, in the best neighborhood in the city, at the corner of Rawson and Cooper streets, at a bargain.

4 R. H. ON RHODES STREET, NEAR DAVIS street; lot 50x100. This is a big bargain at price asked—$1,350.

5 3-R HOUSES VERY CHEAP. SMALL CASH payment, balance monthly. Prices—$600, $650, $700, $750 and $800.

5-R H ON WEST SIMPSON STREET, GOOD high lot, 60x130, near good school, very cheap at $1,600. Part on long time.

FARMS FOR ALL, BOTH GREAT AND SMALL. If you want to buy, sell or trade a farm of any size, from 10 to 1,000 acres, call and see us soon, as we have some fine bargains.

YES, SIR—I CAN SELL YOU A 4-R HOUSE, A vacant lot or a 6-r house on East Hunter street, on the easy installment plan; small cash payment, balance monthly. The sidewalks, curbing and belgian blocks are down and paid for. Come and see me soon about this. D. Morrison.

GROCERY STORE—FOR SALE CHEAP, OR will exchange for a farm; the stock is good, new and clean, and will invoice about $1,500; the stand is No. 1, being on corner of a main street in Atlanta; this is a chance of a lifetime for any young man that wants to get in a business with a good trade already established. If you want this bargain call and see me soon. D. Morrison, 45 E. Hunter street.

40 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, WITH TWO 3-room houses and outhouses; only one mile from Clarkson depot. This is a bargain at $800.

THIS IS WHAT I CALL A PLUM—1¼ ACRES good garden land fronting on the new Jonesboro road about 100 yards from the C. R. R. track; the hour train will bring you into the center of the city in ten minutes for 5 cents. On this lot there is a good house of three large rooms and hall, front and back porch; a fine well of water. Lot is all fenced in. If you come at once, I will sell you this place for $1,200; $400 cash, balance one and two years.

12 GOOD BUILDING LOTS, EACH 50x150, north view, all fronting North avenue; eight between William and Orme streets, and four between Fowler and McAfee streets. Big money in these for some one. Call and see us about them.

ONE REASON THAT I AM SELLING MORE small homes than any other real estate agent in Atlanta is because I have the best bargains, and though I have never advertised for real estate as others have, yet property owners who want their houses or lots sold quickly, have placed them on my list, because they have found out that I have a large number of customers among the industrious working people of this city.

Then I am ably assisted by the following experienced real estate men now associated with me: Mr. J. J. Verner, formerly of Verner & Carter; Mr. M. Thompson, formerly of Talley & Thompson, and Mr. E. D. Cheshire, formerly of Cheshire & Bryant. They are well posted and always ready with conveyances to show and sell bargains in real estate to their friends and customers. Please remember the address. Call and see us and we will do you good. D. Morrison, real estate agent, Nos. 45 and 47 East Hunter street.

W. A. Osborn, No. 12 S. Pryor Street.

WE HAVE FOR SALE, 8 ACRES IN NORTHeast Atlanta, where there seems to be more activity than anywhere else: property has advanced in the last 60 days at least 25 per cent in this neighborhood. Have some beautiful lots on Boulevard, Ponce DeLeon and Jackson streets. If you want a home where you have variety of transportation into the city, and be relieved of the monotony of one route, around the corners of Ponce DeLeon, Boulevard and Jackson is the place to buy. If you want to speculate this is the locality. We have 6-room cottage on Highland avenue, new and cosy, that will pay a rental of 10 per cent, and enhance 25 per cent in the next 6 months, that we will sell for $2,250, on easy terms. Have improved property of any class, from $2,000 cottages to handsome residences from $6,000 to $10,000. Call early, and take choice of bargains. W. A. Osborn.

Geo. J. Dallas, 43 S. Broad St., Real Estate.

VACANT LOT, ORANGE STREET CLOSE TO Windsor	$ 750
4-r h Green street, good lot	650
4 vacant lots McDaniel street; if taken this week	1,050
7 2-r h's Butler street, rent for $35	2,250
1 store and 2-r h Marietta street, 38 feet front	1,250
4-r h Pulliam street, house new	2,750
4-r h and hall Carleton street, very nice	950
9-r h Capitol avenue, this is an elegant home	7,000
10 acres on the new dummy line, a beauty	3,000
101 acres 6½ miles out on Howell's mill road, a good 4-r h, Paces Ferry road through it, per acre	35
9-r h East Cain street, close to Peachtree st.	5,000
Vacant lot, Orange street, 75x150	1,250
5-r h Johnson avenue, corner lot, 53x150	2,400
4-r h Oak street W. E., 58x200 on electrict line	1,500
Vacant lot Chestnut street, 50x100, $25 cash, balance monthly	354
8-r h Ashby street, W. E, 2 acres, house cost $4,000	6,000
4 vacant lots, McDaniel and Gate City st.	1,050
4-r h and store, corner lot, West Fair street 55x200	2,500
4-r h Richmond street; good house	1,000
7-r h Houston street; large lot	3,250
5-r h Johnson avenue; corner	2,500
20 acres, 4-r h 4 miles out, west side	1,650

"THE FAIR,"

74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street.

The past week—the first week of "The Fair"—has been successful beyond our best expectations. We desire to thank our patrons for their appreciation of our efforts, and we are up and ready to deserve your patronage always. The refund feature is a great feature at "The Fair." All goods not satisfactory are exchanged, or money refunded. We labor for you, and we will not permit you to keep anything bought of us which may not seem satisfactory after you get the article at home. Then it is an unmistakable sign of good value to see an article marked in plain figures. "The Fair" invites a thorough comparison of prices in all of its departments.

The following are bargains for tomorrow, October 20th. These bargains only between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock:

Pieces Colored Faille Francaise,

AN ELEGANT SILK,

garnet, bronze, tan, heliotrope, myrtle, slate, navy and wood brown,

At 83c, Worth $1.50 Per Yard.

THIS IS A RARE BARGAIN.

0 Pieces (A Limited Quantity) of Black Silk,

DRAP D'ALMA,

A Beautiful Fabric in Black Silk for tomorrow's sale,

At $1.18, Worth $2 A Yard.

You must see this royal value, to appreciate it. The Drap D'Alma a fine Diagonal Twill in Silk, and the grade we offer at $1.18, special le, is worth $2 per yard.

PIECES OF RAVEN BLACK CLOTH OF NIGHT,

A new Black Silk Fabric, a triumph in exquisite taste,

At $1.19, Worth $2 Per Yard.

0 Pieces of Raven Black Cloth of Night

THE NEW BLACK SILK,

At $1.47, Worth $2.50 Per Yard.

20 PIECES BLACK SILK ROYAL,

At $1.23, Worth $2.25 Per Yard.

This special Silk sale at prices for Monday, October 20th, between 9 and 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL LOT OF ALL WOOL BROADCLOTHS,

54 INCHES WIDE,

At 50c; Regular Value, 90c. Ask for Them.

SPECIAL LOT OF ALL WOOL SERGE,

FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 20TH.

40 Inches; At 59c; Always Considered a Bargain at 85c.

NO BETTER DRESS CLOTHS MADE.

MARCUS WARD'S LINEN NOTE-PAPER

Has come, and you will now find our Stationary Department complete.

MARCUS WARD'S LINEN PAPER,

39c QUIRE AND ENVELOPES;

For Monday Only.

1½ POUND BARS OF CASTILE SOAP,

MOTTLED AND WHITE,

At 18c Per Bar. For Monday Only.

12 bars Laundry Soap for 25c; for Monday only.
6 large cakes fine Toilet Soap for 25c.
Fine Glycerine Soap, 50c dozen. Ask to see it.

We Continue the Towel and Ribbon Sale

OF LAST MONDAY FOR TOMORROW. 25c WONDERS.

"The Fair" leads in price-making. We shall offer a large lot of

ELEGANT WOVEN WOOL STREET JACKETS

AT $3.50!

The material in this Jacket is new and beautiful in design. See them in our second show-window. For tomorrow. This Jacket is worth $6.

A HEAVY JACKET OF JERSEY CLOTH,

For Monday, October 20th, at "The Fair,"

FOR $3.87; WORTH $6.50.

We have a Plush Cape—Astrakhan Trimmed—for $4.87. The regular price of this Cape is $7.

We urgently invite you to visit our new department of

DRAPERIES AND LACE CURTAINS!

25 DOZEN LACE CURTAINS

AT $4.38, WORTH $7, PER PAIR.

"THE FAIR,"

Department House 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

Trinity M.E. church, south, corner Whitehall and Peters streets—Rev. John W. Heidt, D.D., pastor. Preaching at, 11 a. m.and 7:30 p. m. by pastor. Subject at the morning hour "Eternal death." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Hemphill, superintendent. Experience meeting Monday 7:30 p.m. Young People's Christian league meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., F. M. Richardson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. Jordon. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston—Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. E. W. Palmer, superintendent. Class meeting at 4 p. m. All are invited. Seats free.

Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; J. E. Ford, superintendent. Consecration meeting Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Seats free. All are invited.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, W. F. Smith, pastor—Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Subject for morning service "The Use of Prayer." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., I. B. Lester, superintendent. Young people's prayer meeting Monday 7:30 p. m. All welcome.

St. Paul's church, south, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. J. W. Lee and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Juvenile missionary society 4:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

Park street Methodist church, West End, Whitehall and Peachtree street car line—Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. by Rev. T. F. Pierce, presiding elder of the south Atlanta district. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. W. Lambdin, superintendent.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church—Rev. C. A. Evans, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. A. J. Miller. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. H. Frazer, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. All invited.

Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets—Rev. B. H. Sasnett, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. C. Hendrix, superintendent. Public cordially invited to attend.

Walker street Methodist church, junction of Walker and Nelson streets—Rev. J. R. King, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Willis A. King, superintendent. Class meeting Tuesday, and prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Capitol avenue mission, Capitol avenue, between Crumley and Glenn streets—Rev. J. M. Rumlin, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school 4 p. m.; Dr. B. H. Catching, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All invited.

Marietta street Mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30. Services tonight and Thursday night.

Loyd street M. E. church, Rev. M. C. B. Mason, pastor.—11 a. m., sermon by the pastor; 7:45, sermon by the pastor.

Plum street mission chapel—Preaching and Sunday school combined at 3 p. m.

West Side mission, corner Ashby street and Turner's Ferry road—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent. All invited.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Subject of morning sermon, "Heart and Life," or "The Philosophy of Moral Action." At 7:30 p. m. the Confederate veterans will hold a memorial service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent. All invited.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street—W. H. H. Dorsey, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m by the pastor. Lord's supper at morning service. Sunday school at 9:30 a m; William H. Bell, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Young men's meeting Friday night. All cordially invited.

Sixth Baptist church, West Hunter street—Rev. J. H. Weaver, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a., m., I. C. Wilson, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Young People's meeting Thursday night.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., G. Briscoe, superintendent. Boys' meeting at 3:30 p. m. Chinese class meetings at 4 p.m. M. M. Welch, superintendent. Regular weekly prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. All are cordially invited to these services.

Central Baptist church corner Peters and West Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. T. N. Rhodes. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young People's meeting at 3:30 p. m. All cordially invited.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Frank P. Gardner, superintendent. Young people's meeting will be held at 4:00 p. m. Prayer meeting will be held Tuesday evening at 7:00 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Gilmer and Bell streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. J. Buchanan, superintendent. The public are cordially invited to attend the services.

The McDonough street Baptist mission, corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Preaching tonight at 7:45 o'clock. Weekly prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:45 o'clock. Everybody invited. W. W. Orr, superintendent, Sunday school.

Tenth Baptist church—Rev. E. Pendleton Jones, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

West End mission—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m. John Logue, superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday schoolat 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent, Captain George B. Forbes and Dr. J. A. Link assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p.m. The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church will meet at 4 p. m. near the glass works, B. H. Cameron, superintendent, Dr. J. A. Link assistant. All are cordially invited to attend.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev J. E. Mebane, of McDonough, Ga. Religious services conducted by Robert E. Rushton. Prayer meeting Wednespay at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. D. Beatie, superintendent. All are welcome.

All Cumberland Presbyterians in the city are requested to meet at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, corner Marietta street and Bellwood avenue, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m. It has just been fitted for service.

Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church, Georgia avenue—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p.m by the pastor, Rev. James W. Fogue. Religious services on Tuesday at 7:00 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m., Charles G. Eckford, superintendent. All are welcome.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian church—Services at 14½ E. Hunter street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's church—Rev. George M. Funsten rector. Morning prayer and sermon by the rector at 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All cordially invited.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. A. Barrett, dean—Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and lecture at 7:30 p. m. Subject in the evening: "The Passion Play." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All welcome.

Plum Street Mission—Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening service 4 p. m.

Fourth Presbyterian church — Chamberlain street—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Young People's Christian Endeavor Society at 4 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Third Presbyterian church, Baker street between Marietta and Luckie—Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. All are cordially invited. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., R. L. Barry, superintendent.

Marietta Street Mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old exposition hotel on Marietta street at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Wheat and Pryor Streets—C. A. Licklider, general secretary; H. B. Mays, assistant secretary. A. H. Whitman, physical director. Men's meeting this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock

GOSPEL SERVICE.

The Gospel mission, corner Glenn and Smith Streets, up stairs over the drug store.—Preaching at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. on Sundays by William B. Smith. Sunday school at 2:00 p. m. All people in the city who are in sympathy with the truth, "Life only in Christ through the gospel," are invited to co-operate in this work.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets—Rev. G. L. Chaney, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. on "The Tongue," and 8 p.m. a sermon to young men. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. P. Burnes, superintendent. Seats free. All are made welcome.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The First Society of Spiritualists of Atlanta will meet at Good Templars' hall, 9½ East Alabama street at 7:30 'clock tonight. After the lecture Dr. W. S. Eldridge, of Boston, will give tests and also by Mrs. T——. All invited. Seats free.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D.D., Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and preaching at 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. F. Beck, superintendent. Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Preaching in the morning and evening by the pastor.

CHRISTIAN.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street—Elder T. M. Harris, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Subject—"A Review of the Trial of Jesus." Pulpit Talk at 8:00 p. m. Subject—"Moses's March from the Sea." Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, superintendent. All welcome.

West End Mission Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Hunter Street Mission, No. 253 E. Hunter street.—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Grace—Rev. A. T. Clarke, pastor. Preaching at 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 4 p. m.

COLORED METHODIST.

Schell's chapel, C. M. E. church, on W. Hunter street, near Davis street—Rev. S. E. Poor, pastor preaching at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. J. Blalock and R. W. White, superintendents.

FREE.—A bangle ring given to all during the exposition. Stop and hear the music and see the Chinese juggler juggle FREE. Blue, jeweler, 73 Whitehall street; blue front.

PLUTOCRACY,

Or American White Slavery, by Thomas M. Norwood.

A politico-social novel. Price 50c, mailed upon receipt of price by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga., or Da vis Bros., Savannah, Ga.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 10, 1888.—A. Behrends, Agent for William Radam's Microbe Killer—Dear Sir: I have been suffering for years with a complication of diseases which originated from a diseased liver. I had dysentery, bloody flux and internal tumors. I consulted some of the most eminent physicians in the city and used their medicines for a long time without getting any relief. I was finally given up to die, when a friend advised me to try the Microbe Killer. As the last resort I gave it a trial, and the relief it gave me was wonderful. When I commenced to take the Microbe Killer I only weighed eighty-six pounds; my present weight is 146 pounds, and I am restored to my usual good health.

JOHN W. DERRICK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of March, 1888.

JOHN A. CAPLEN, Notary Public, Galveston County, Texas.

For sale by W. F. Parkhurst, sole agent, 43 South Broad street, near Alabama.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupaption gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and billiousness. One is a dose. Try them.

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, with constipation injures the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Removing the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose Try them.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Faulkner, Kellam & Moore

Invite you to call at their exhibit at the exposition. They present the only opportunity you will have of seeing the curious process of grinding the different kinds of eye-glass lenses. They are the only lens-grinders in the south. Office and factory old capital building, opposite postoffice.

Place Your Real Estate for Sale

with Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

[Communicated.]

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: I read in your paper this morning General L. J. Gartrell's bold, straightforward announcement of his candidacy for the senatorship in a letter characteristic of the man. Open, manly, eloquent it left no uncertain feeling in the reader's mind, and it rang out at times like a trumpet call in its determined advocacy of those principles which the eloquent writer himself has spent a long and useful life in putting into actual practice.

I will beg a few lines of your valuable space to emphatically endorse every word of that letter. Here is a man upon whom all parties and factions may unite—a man who is wise, experienced, able, bold, and withal a grand type of the old Georgia gentleman. Acceptable to all, he would ably and fittingly represent Georgia in our national councils. No one could read that admirable letter without feeling that in its writer Georgia would be honored in honoring, and that General Gartrell would make a worthy senator.

A valiant soldier, General Gartrell can point with pride to his record during the dark days of war, but it is not on this alone that he solicits the suffrages of the legislators of the people. His letter tells us where he stands upon the great economic living issues of the day and that letter alone is a platform, a declaration, a bill of rights in itself. No such document, in my humble judgment. Mr. Editor, has as yet appeared during this campaign, and it would be well worth the while of every member of the next legislature to read it carefully. No one can doubt the writer's evident sincerity in all that he says, and with such principles as are contained therein carried into the sphere of actual practice in the senate, General Gartrell would be of invaluable assistance to his southern colleagues in fostering southern industries, checking hostile legislation aimed at the south and the toiling classes everywhere and wresting from the monied powers the unlawful toll they have so long exacted from the agricultural masses all over the country. It strikes me forcibly that our legislators could do no better thing than to cut out that letter and study it carefully and when the time for voting comes to honor its distinguished author with the seat which he so frankly and honorably avows that he wishes to occupy.

By publishing the above, Mr. Editor, you will confer a favor on a TRUE GEORGIAN.

Bolton, Ga., October 19, 1890.

Hon. R. W. Everett, democratic nominee, will speak at the following time and places: Spring Place, Murray county, October 21st, 11 a. m., Ringgold, Catoosa county, October 22d, 1 o'clock p. m.; Tornton, Dade county, October 23d, 11:30 a. m.; Rising Fawn, October 22d, 7 p. m. The public is invited to attend. tf

Our "Perfected Crystal Lenses"

Are ground in our own factory here in Atlanta, and we guarantee to fit your eyes. We are the only opticians in the south who can grind their own glasses. Faulkner, Kellam & Moore, 58 Old Capitol building, opposite postoffice.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

For Artistic Furniture, antique and modern styles, go to M. Rich & Bros. New designs arriving daily.



The largest and choicest stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Underwear and Hosiery just received, at M. Rich & Bros.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

For Sale—Horses, Carriages, Etc

FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE STYLISH HORSE pony, phaeton and harness. 86 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FOR OTHER PROPerty, two horses, phaeton, delivery wagon, harness. Will be disposed of Monday at 116 Whitehall street.

I WANT TO EXCHANGE A NICE, GENTLE BAY mare, and cash to boot, for a larger and stronger horse or mare to drive to my surry. D. Morrison, Real Estate Agent, No. 45 East Hunter street.

FINE HORSES—I HAVE FOR SALE 1 PAIR fine black coach horses, 1 pair fine dapple brown horses, 3 standard bred roadsters, 3 standard bred mares, extra fine; 2 combination horses and a number of nice harness horses. Can be seen at the exposition grounds and at Stewart & Bowden's, on Alabama street. J. H. Jordan. 7t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FINE PAIR OF young and gentle bay horses, match well; any lady can drive them; will sell single or double. They must be sold Monday. Apply at 110 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-PASSENger phaeton, good as new. Cheap for the cash. J. C. Bridger, 14 S. Sroad. oct15-tf

Money to Loan.

$80000 TO LOAN AT ONCE ON ATLANTA property; long time. Office Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, corner Alabama and Pryor streets. oct 17-d 1w

MONEY TO LOAN—REAL ESTATE LOANS ON Atlanta property in sums of $500 to $50,000 will be promptly negotiated by the undersigned, if approved. Rate of interest 6 per cent, 7 per cent and 8 per cent per annum. Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta street. oct 15-1week

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Atlanta and suburbs. Large or small amounts; long or short time; no delay. Read & Brandon, 38½ South Broad street. 10-3-d1m

THE SOUTHERN LOAN AND BANKING CO. has ample facilities for making loans on Atlanta real estate in sums of $500 and upwards at 6 per cent; commissions moderate. J. E. Morris, cashier, 23½ Whitehall st. sep28-dtf

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON city or farm lands in adjoining counties, long or short time or by installment to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S Barnett, 15½ S. Broad street. aug21-d6m

C. P. N. BARKER NEGOTIATES REAL ESTATE loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

Wanted—Money.

WANTED—TO BORROW $3,750 for three years on Atlanta real estate worth $7,000. Address B. S., Constitution office. sun mon tue

$3,000 WANTED FOR THREE YEARS on vacant property in the city; will pay 8 per cent and commission. Address P. O. Box 224. oct19-3t

Wanted—Houses, Rooms, Etc.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, FOR housekeeping. References given and required. Address, J. F. K., city comptroller's office.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO ROOMS UNfurnished, close in, for housekeeping for a young couple. Address, Permanent, this office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR SIX TO TWELVE months, six or seven room house on the north side; perfer lot with a servant's house and stable located on it. Apply to C. S. Boles, 15½ East Alabama street. sun mon.

WANTED ABOUT NOVEMBER 1ST, COMfortable room, near in, with or without board, by gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Address L. K., care Constitution.

WANTED—3 ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping, by a gentleman and lady, near Beutell shop. C. Lester, 208 Luckie St.

Miscellaneous.

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, MANTELS interior and exterior finish, sash, doors blinds, etc. Dobbs Lumber Company.

W. S. MCNEAL IS AGENT FOR THE CELEbrated Averill paints, the finest in the market. oils and varnishes. Telephone 453. 114 Whitehall exetet. sun tf.

CARDS, CIRCULARS AND ALL KINDS OF job printing for exposition exhibitors and others done at lowest rates and in good style at the Constitution Job Office.

Board Wanted.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, PERMAnent board. Address, "P. E. W.," care Constitution.

WANTED—AT ONCE, BOARD FOR COUPLE with nurse, for six or seven months in private family or boarding house, with only a few boarders. Address P. O. J., Constitution office. sat sun

Ladies' Column.

STAND LAMPS, RUGS, TOILET SETS trunks, lace curtains and poles, easy rockers, household and Kitchen furniture, easy payments, 16 E. Hunter st.

25 GOOD SEWING MACHINES AT $25 each, $1 down and 50 cents per week. The Peeples Installment Co., 16 E. Hunter st.

EXPOSITION EXHIBITORS WILL FIND AT the Constitution Job Office a new line of picture cards, that will be printed in best style at reasonable rates.

W. S. MCNEAL WILL SELL YOU WIRE screens for doors and windows. Telephone 53 114 Whitehall street. sun tf

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED; also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietta street. sun, wed, fri

Personal.

EXPOSITION EXHIBITORS WILL FIND AT the Constitution Job Office a new line of picture cards, that will be printed in best style at reasonable rates.

A RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY HAS engaged the literary services of a well-known Georgia editor. Go thou and do likewise. Mitchal's Bureau, Atlanta, Ga. Business literature a specialty.

PERSONAL—GOOD CITY CANVASSERS TO sell household specialties. The Peeples Installment Co., 16 E. Hunter.

GET YOUR SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS from Dobbs Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum streets.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I HAVE THIS day severed my connection with the Southern Mercantile Agency. Samuel A. Sloan.

DR. W. A. MONNISH, HUSBAND OF DR. ROSA F. Monnish, has left the city for New York, from whence he will sail in a few days for Germany for the purpose of perfecting himself in the surgical operations of his special branch of medicine. Owing to the perpetual rush of business, Mrs. Dr. Monnish was compelled to remain at home, where she will be found as heretofore at her offices and private sanitarium for ladies, corner of Peachtree and Church streets (the house that Jack built). The doctor will attend to her husband's lady patients during his absence in conjunction with herown. This lady stands at the head in her special branch—diseases of women. As a physician and a lady she enjoys the highest patronage, not only in the city, but throughout the south and west.

W. S. MCNEAL WILL PAPER YOUR ROOMS put up your picture rods and paint your houses in the most artistic manner, and at prices that cannot be touched, Telephone 453, or call at 114 Whitehall. sun tf

PENIS—3 TEASING LOVE LETTERS, READ two ways. Mail 10c to Box 52, Baltimore, Maryland. sun-per

THE CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE HAS JUST received a new and elegant line of picture cards, which we are prepared to print in the latest styles at reasonable prices. Come and make your selections before the line is picked over.

MERCHANTS AND ALL SHIPPERS OF freight in Georgia should have a copy of R. R. Commissioners' Rates on all articles of freight, so as to avoid overcharges or errors in freight bills. Send 15 cents and receive the pamphlet postpaid. Address Constitution Job Office, Atlanta, Ga. 9-26-dtf

Lost.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, ON THE GEORGIA railroad passenger train, arriving in Atlanta at 1 o'clock p. m., a roll of bills amounting to about $360. Finder will leave with Kenny & McDonald, 64 E. Alabama street, and be rewarded.

LOST—MY SILK UMBRELLA, AT ATLANTA National bank, on Thursday; name on handle under cover. Party making mistake left a ladies' umbrella. Please return mine to 8½ South Broad street and get one left. Reuben Arnold.

LOST—LADIES SILVER OPEN-FACED watch and fob, between Ivy and Wall streets; liberal reward will be paid for return of same to 76 Ivy street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, A PENDANT OF onyx, set with pearls, belonging to lady's breastpin. Return to Mrs. Barnes, 225 Washington street, and get reward.

LOST—SHRINE BADGE, 32ND DEGREE, will pay a liberal reward for its return. Z. Castlebury.

LOST—ON DECATUR STREET NEAR Hagan's store, whitish-brown Scotch Terrier. Dog answers to the name of Jacko. Return to 12 and 14 East Mitchell street and get reward.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

Military Week, Drills and Great Sham Battles.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

Who Will Witness These Great Events.

TALKS WITH SOME EXHIBITORS

P. H. Snook.

One of the displays that is attracting as much attention as any at the exposition, is that of Mr. P. H. Snook, Atlanta's great retail furniture dealer. His exhibit is located in the main building, directly on the right hand side as you enter the southern door.

It consists of furniture of the very finest character, and is arranged in a most elegant and pleasing style. The hundreds of people who visit the exposition are enthusiastic in their praise of this exhibit. It never fails to attract them, especially that class of people who appreciate the artistic in furniture, draperies and general bric-a-brac.

The exhibit consists of a Parisian salon. This is a gem in every respect. The floor is covered with the very finest imported rugs. Its draperies—white and gold, trimmed with gold metal—are of the latest and most fashionable design, and are direct importations from Paris. Suspended from the ceiling in the salon is a $500 chandelier, trimmed with gold and silver. It attracts considerable attention, and is a subject of a great deal of conversation among the visitors. The chairs, the tables, in fact every piece of furniture to be found in the salon are the finest to be found anywhere. Their colors, designs and general make up is the most beautiful. It is difficult to conceive of anything more superbly luxurious than this Parisian salon.

Mr. Snook has made a happy hit also in the construction of an exact imitation of an English dinning room. The intelligent people throughout the civilized world know that English dining rooms are the most beautifully and artistically furnished of any nation's in the world. There is no piece of furniture too excellent, no piece of china too valuable, no rug too expensive for an English dining room. Mr. Snook seems to have collected the very best of English manufacture. The dining room is an exact imitation of one of the sixteenth century. The furniture consists of solid antique oak, and for finish and beauty there is nothing anywhere that can surpass it. On the floor there are handsome rugs of different kinds, a beautiful tigerskin rug, costing over $400. The chairs, tables, sideboard, chandelier and draperies are all marvels of beauty, and shows the esthetic character of the people of the sixteenth century in a manner that is both pleasing and instructive to the thousands of people of this day.

Mr. Snook also has in his exhibit a bedroom. Of course it is a model one. Its furniture is also of the sixteenth-century character. Its carpets, rugs, tables, bedsteads, draperies, and, in fact, every article in the bedroom, are designed from old English furniture, and are full of lessons for the people of the present day.

The other department in Mr. Snook's exhibit consists of all kinds of Japanese draperies and bamboo stuffs. There is nothing in the way of variety over in Yokohoma or Tokio that can't be found in this elaborate and elegant exhibition. Everything in the way of draperies, everything in the way of bamboo goods. One on closely inspecting Mr. Snook's exhibit can see all characters and varieties of the stuffs referred to.

A gentleman who has traveled extensively, not only throughout America, but has gone around the world twice, said:

"I have visited London, Paris, in fact all the great centers of wealth and fashion in Europe, and in the east, and I have never seen a more elaborate or a more complete exhibit of furniture than that displayed by Mr. Snook at the Piedmont exhibition this year. It is simply perfect. His Parisian salon is an exact representation of what you would see in the most aristocratic families in Paris. His bedroom and English dining room are as beautiful as any I have ever seen. I think Mr. Snook deserves considerable credit for this exhibit. He surely must have gone to considerable expense, for the goods he has on exhibition are the finest to be found in this country or in Europe."

This is probably the opinion of the many visitors at the exposition. They are all pleased with the exhibit, and think Mr. Snook one of the great furniture leaders in the south, and they are not mistaken.

From week to week while the exposition last these rooms will be changed, and if it is like it was last year, the goods will be delivered to purchasers as soon as they leave the building, for not one piece of furniture was returned to Mr. Snook's store last year. Everything was sold off the grounds.

The only specimen of white mahogany in America will be in his display next Monday.

This set will be something to create envy in the female heart, and it will be comforting to the purchaser to know that when she secures it she will be the only woman in America with a set of white mahogany.

Mr. Snook says in the future he will have his store divided into rooms, where one can have an idea how to furnish a bedroom, a dining room, a drawing room, etc., and he will change the furniture in these rooms every week.

One of the handsomest homes on Peachtree street has just been magnificently furnished by Mr. Snook, and the dinning room alone has in it a $1,500 set. The chairs are embossed with griffins and birds, and the mounting is of silver.

If any one wishes a truly artistically furnished home, they should see this home before deciding on anything.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

This is an exhibit that is of great credit to Atlanta and to the exhibitors, Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath. In fact, it is doubted if there will be a finer exhibit at the world's fair in Chicago than the one made by these gentlemen. This is also an exhibit of an Atlanta firm, and on that account is the much more interesting, especially to a large number of people in this section. It is located in the main building, directly in front of the southern entrance. It covers several hundred square feet, and is beautifully and artistically arranged. The design of it is one that is pleasing and shows the articles exhibited to good effect. It has six fronts. The first department consists of hotel and family ranges, fancy, plain and ornamental heating stoves for coal, coke and wood; granite, ironware, tinware, coal vases, and almost all kinds of house furnishing goods. It also has every conceivable variety of stoves.

The second department consists of plumbing goods, washstands, embracing the very latest designs in unique wastes, the Piedmont water closet, made especially for them. Mott's plumbing goods, porcelain bath tubs, with Italian marble slabs, and Climax gas machines, considered the best on the market for the manufacture of gasoline goods.

The third department consists of mantels, fixtures, tile and grates, both fancy and plain, onyx tables, coal vases, chandeliers with crystal, brass, silver, gold and onyx pendants.

A CONSTITUTION representative, in making a careful investigation of the goods exhibited by Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, is forced to the conclusion that their entire display is without doubt one of the finest at the exposition. The display of their hotel and family ranges and hollow ware of every description, is a unique one and attracts universal attention. Their plain and fancy stoves for heating purposes are in keeping with their line. Everybody knows of this old and reliable house. Its history is cognate with that of Atlanta. There is scarcely a home of any pretentions in Atlanta but what has some of the goods of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath in it. As to their display in this special department at the exposition, too much cannot be said of it. One must see it in order to be impressed with its completeness in every particular.

The exhibit of the plumbing department is all that could be desired by the managers. It is full, embracing every line and quality of plumbing goods. This firm makes a specialty of this line, and carries probably the largest stock of any house of its character in the south.

The mantels, gas fixtures and chandeliers are perfect gems.

A lady yesterday, in speaking of the exhibit of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, said: "I don't believe there ever was a costlier exhibit made anywhere than that of this firm. It must have cost three or four thousand dollars. I am sure it will do great credit to the house it represents. Here is a mantel that cost $1,000, chandeliers both with silver and gold pendants that are very expensive. I never saw a more perfect display of brass goods in my life. I think the most fastidious could make a selection here."

From the enthusiasm manifested by the visitors over this exhibit, it is doubted if there is a single dissenter from the opinion of the above mentioned lady.

Mr. Edgar Hunnicutt has charge of this exhibit, and the whole is an embodiment of his idea. This is saying a great deal of his skill and taste. In talking with a reporter yesterday, he said:

"Our exhibit cost us between $3,500 and $4,000, and I think it is as good a one as can be made for that amount of money. It is arranged in a happy style, so that any one desiring to investigate our goods can do so with the greatest ease. The galvanized architechnical iron works that surrounds our exhibit is in keeping with the quality of the work we are constantly manufacturing for the public. We are specialists in this line and have an enormous trade. From the many compliments paid our exhibit, I am fully impressed that the public thinks it a valuable one. We have made a large number of friends that I trust will know more of us in the future."

It occurs to us that any one visiting the exposition and fails to examine carefully the display of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, will miss a great deal.

Perkins Machinery Company.

This exhibit is located in machinery hall and it is a creditable one. It consists of machinery of all kinds. Dr. Perkins is in charge of the exhibit. He has in his display probably the smallest engine in the United States. It weighs only five pounds, yet it is so simple that it runs to perfection. It is a model and shows what a full-sized engine of its brand can do. The "Little" engine is attracting considerable attention.

This exhibit also contains a new patent sawmill and various kinds of sawmill machinery and a large display of inspirators, and for that matter, parts of machinery of every description. There are pumps, buckets and various other appliances that are interesting to the people.

In connection with this display there is a bale of cotton covered with bagging made direct from excelsior. This cloth is of excellent variety, and may be made serviceable in many ways. It will doubtless attract great attention.

Ackerman & Co.

This exhibit is located near the western door of the main building.

It consists of evaporated cream of the Highland brand, Golden Blend coffee, and fruit puddine.

Mr. A. K. Ackerman has charge of this exhibit and is assisted by a splendid corps of workers.

This celebrated brand of cream is served in connection with the Golden Blend coffee.

The cream is a most excellent variety, being prepared in a scientific and practical manner. It is simply delicious for custards, fruit pudpuddings, ice cream and so forth. It is also a natural and delightful food for infants, being more readily digested than dairy milk. It is thoroughly sterilized, and is obtained by evaporation in vacuo from absolutely pure and perfect milk. The cream itself is the purest and best character for all table and culinary purposes. By mixing from four to five parts of dairy milk and one part of Highland evaporated cream an excellent quality of milk may be obtained. For ice cream purposes it is simply perfect. When used without diluting it makes a very rich dish.

The manufacturers of this celebrated brand guarantees it to be absolutely pure, and offer to pay $1,000 to any one who can prove it to be otherwise.

There is served, in connection with the Highland brand of evaporated cream, the Golden Blend coffee. The coffee itself is of the finest brand, and when served in connection with this cream, makes a delicious drink, and, to such, thousands of persons will testify. There is no better coffee anywhere than the Golden Blend, and it is receiving universal praise by the hundreds of visitors at the exposition. Messrs. Ackerman & Co. have the assurance that the Highland brand of condensed milk, and also their Golden Bland coffee, is greatly appreciated. This is just as it should be, for both of these articles have great merit and are equal to any that have graced the board of a king. It will be to your interest to examine this coffee. Call on these gentlemen at the exposition, and they will gladly serve you with a cup.

FRUIT PUDDINE.

This is a most delicious article for family use. It is also served with the Highland brand of evaporated cream. Such deserts as ice cream, custards and sauces, can be prepared in a few minutes at a trifling cost. This puddine can be prepared for use in ten minutes, making a delightful desert at a cost of 2 cents a person.

Puddine is something new, so mention is here made of a few table delicacies that may be prepared from it:

Puddine—Take three tablespoonfuls of the puddine, same quantity of sugar and mix with one quart of sweet milk. Put on a gentle fire and stir until it thickens, and continue the stirring and boiling for three minutes after it thickens; then pour into dish or moulds. Set aside in a cold place for an hour. Serve with cream.

In this way a variety of highly flavored puddings can be prepared from fruit puddine.

Vanilla Ice Cream—Take a half pint of sweet milk and add one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of vanilla puddine. Place on a gentle fire, stirring continually until it thickens perceptibly, then remove, and when nearly cold add, after first mixing them together, one and a half pints of sweet milk, six tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and the whites of two eggs. Mix the whole together and freeze.

By following the above directions, almond, chocolate, macaroon, lemon and orange ice cream can be made.

General Directions for Making Ice Cream—Crush the ice fine and use three parts ice and one part salt. Mix the salt and ice together and pack around freezer. The melted mixture of ice and salt is colder than ice alone, and should not be drawn off as soon as melted. Persons not having freezers can use any deep tin vessel that may be convenient, using an ordinary water bucket to hold the ice, etc.

Custards—Take one quart of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of puddine, six tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter. Mix all together and bring to a boil, stirring continually while on the fire. Set aside to cool.

Custards can be made by following the above directions, using the fruit puddine of whatever flavor wanted.

This exhibit is a wonderful one, and you will not have seen one of the most interesting features of the exposition unless you visit this place.

The Harvest Stove Works.

The Harvest Stove Works, of South Pittsburg, Tenn., comes to the front with a great assortment and variety of stoves and ranges of all kinds. This exhibit is under the immediate charge of Mr. W. S. Lathrop, who is assisted by Mr. J. W. Bogle. Mr. Bogle is their Georgia representative.

This exhibit is located in the main building, almost directly opposite that of Mr. Snook's, and is only a few feet from the main entrance at the southern door. Here will be found stoves that will warm you, stoves that will cook as good a dinner as can be prepared on any stove in the world, stoves for your parlor and hall, and, in fact, stoves for every purpose for which they can be used. They are all made by the Harvest Stove Works, located at South Pittsburg, Tenn. This is a young institution, yet it has grown to be one of the giants of the south in this line. It now sells its goods from Virginia to Texas, and its trade has been simply phenomenal since it began business.

The secret of its success is the quality of goods manufactured. Their cooking stoves have given universal satisfaction, and so popular have they become that it is impossible for them to supply the trade. They also manufacture a very superior range and furnace.

There are over sixty stoves and ranges on exhibition. This company also makes a specialty of hollow-ware. They manufacture what the trade considers the best to be found in the south.

The capacity of the factory is 40,000 stoves and ranges per year. They make over 500 different styles of stoves.

So particular is this company with their goods, that they don't want a stove, or for that matter a piece of hollow ware, to leave their factory without having their trade mark upon it. They know their goods have merit and want them to bear their trade mark. Their trade mark is a beautiful one. It consist of an old time sycle and a sheaf with the words "Harvest Stoves and Ranges Warranted," marked upon the design.

The entire exhibit of the Harvest Stove Works, is not only a creditable one to that institution, but it shows their enterprise and asks for a careful investigation of prospective buyers. If you desire a stove, or anything of that character, call upon Mr. Lathrop, or Mr. Bogle. They will give you all information in regard to their goods. They make a specialty of selling low priced goods.

Phillips & Crew.

This exhibit is located in the main building toward the eastern door. It consists of organs and pianos and all goods in that line. It is under the immediate care of Mr. W. B. Price. They have on exhibition Farrand & Voteys organs, both parlor and pipe, also the celebrated Kimball organs, the Knabe, Fischer, and Ivers & Pond's pianos, with their other goods make a most elegant display. Ivers & Ponds's pianos is the most perfect soft stop, and is considered, by music lovers everywhere to be a very superior instrument every way.

The display is a unique one, and attracts considerable attention from the visitors. There is nothing gaudy or overdrawn about it. It possesses merit, and the word that characterizes it better than any other is simplicity. Phillips & Crew is an Atlanta firm. They have been doing business here for a number of years, and have built up a trade that is gratifying to them and their many friends. They handle strictly first-class goods, and when they represent them as being such you may have the assurance that you are being fairly dealt with, and that you are receiving just what you are paying for. Their trade is a steady one, devoid of sensationalism, and for this reason it commands the respect of that class of people whose patronage is most sought after.

Messrs. Phillips & Crew cordially invite the visitors to the exposition to call at their exhibit, in the main building at the exposition grounds, and examine their display of pianos and organs. They also invite the public to visit their large salesroom on Peachtree street.

John M. Smith.

Most everybody in Atlanta, and especially those who buy fine carriages, know John M. Smith. He is not known on account of his stature or his looks, but on account of the carriages he makes. He is Atlanta's pioneer carriage manufacturer, and his exhibit at the exposition is attractive and interesting. It shows what Atlanta can do in the way of vehicles.

Special mention should be made of his "Queen phaeton," village cart, T-cart, landau, and Victoria. With these a large line of samples are appropriately displayed, so that their merits may be seen by the visitors.

His exhibit is located in the main building, second story, near the northeast corner.

Mr. Smith, or his representative, will take pleasure in showing the people his goods.

In the exhibit there is a rockaway made twenty years ago. Every bolt, every piece of wood, and in fact there is nothing about the rockaway that was not made by Mr. Smith himself. It has been in constant use for the last twenty years and is in good condition now. Upon the rockaway there is a card stating these facts and signed by one of Atlanta's best business men. This card signed by this gentleman is a great hit for Mr. Smith. It shows that his goods wear and the people appreciate them. Mr. Smith said: "I want the people to come up and measure Smith's goods against the great carriage-makers of the United States. The exposition this year contains the largest display of carriages, and in fact vehicles of every description that was ever made in the south. I have my goods exhibited at the exposition, and I want everybody who desires to buy a carriage, buggy, phaeton, or landau, to come and examine my goods and compare them with the manufacturers of the world. I am fully convinced that I will lose nothing in the comparison. My goods are hand-made in every particular. I warrant them to be as represented. There is nothing cheap or shoddy about them."

Maier & Berkle.

This is an exhibit of another Atlanta house. It is located in the center of the main building, just a little to your right. It consists of jewelry, watches, spectacles, diamonds, and for that matter, all kinds of goods usually kept in a wholesale and retail jewelry establishment.

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION representative was shown a watch case worth $500, a necklace worth $4,500, and a pair of earrings worth $10,000; this was stunning to the reporter, and he could hardly believe it, but after careful investigation, it is just as he has stated. The necklace, the watch case and the earrings are considered the finest ever shown in Atlanta. It is very seldom one sees a pair of earrings worth $10,000, and when you go out to the exposition tomorrow, don't forget to go to Maier & Berkle's, in the center of the main building, and ask to be shown these goods.

This firm has a full exhibit of all jewelry goods, such as rings, walking canes, pins of every character, watch chains and charms. The display is a good one and Atlanta should feel proud of it. It shows what energy, good judgment and enterprise this firm has, and will doubtless bring them in large and satisfactory returns. They are making friends there by the hundreds. The gentlemen who have it in charge are polite, affable and courteous, and will gladly answer any question you may ask them. If you want to buy any of their goods you can do so at about cost.

This firm has been doing business in Atlanta for some time, and have built up one of the largest jewelry trades in the south. Their house is located on Whitehall street, between Hunter and Mitchell. Call on them if you desire anything in their line.

Pelligrini & Castleberry.

This is an exhibition of terra cotta works, and embraces evrrything made in that line, such as vases, urns, animals of every character in various positions. These gentlemen have on exhibition, building brick and brick for paving purposes.

The brick that is used for paving purposes is vitrified and is harder than the hardest granite. It is attracting considerable attention on account of contemplated use. Mr. Pelligrini, who has charge of the exhibit, is enthusiastic over his vitrified brick. He says that it is bound to displace granite and will make a pavement equal, if not superior to asphalt. The entire exhibit is one that may be studied with interest by those who are interested in building houses of any character. There are flower urns of the latest and most fashionable designs, and the most fastidious lady can find selections there that will please her.

This exhibit is located in the main building about one-third of the way up, and when you visit there this week be sure to stop at it, for you will see many things that will interest and please you.

Pyle's Pearline.

This is a neat, attractive and interesting exhibit. Mr. C. A. Russ, a genial, whole-hearted gentleman, is in charge, distributing sample packages and advertising literature to the ladies generally. It is hard to understand why Pyle's Pearline should be advertising. It looks like everybody uses Pyle's Pearline, and they have found it such an excellent article—even better than that recommended by the manufactures—that it would not be necessary to advertise so extensively. But it is presumed they know what they are doing. They have a good article and they sell it cheap. Their exhibit is located in the main building on the right hand side, about the center. Don't forget the place.

R. Lee Miller & Co.

This is another exhibit of an Atlanta firm. It is also located in the main building near the center aisle. Everybody in Atlanta who buys fine candies, fruits, etc., knows of this house. They are making a special exhibit and distributing to ladies generally Huyler's cocoa. This is a splendid cocoa and is receiving universal endorsement. Mr. R. Lee Miller is in charge of the exhibit, and extends to his friends a general invitation to visit and examine his exhibit. His candies and confectioneries of all kinds are tempting. It is one of the most beautiful and attractive displays at the exposition.

A Place of Note.

Dr. King's Royal Germetuer Company, 14 North Broad street, is said to be the "Fountain of Health." If you don't believe this call and see the huge array of certificates of wonderful cures voluntarily given by well-known people, and you will go away fully satisfied that this remedy is the wonder of the century.

WILL LEAVE ATLANTA

GEORGE LEONARD CHANEY WILL LEAVE THE

Church of Our Father—His Services Are Required in New Fields of Labor—The Unitarian Movement.

Dr. George L. Chaney will sever his connection as pastor of the Church of Our Father, after the first Sunday in November.

This announcement will be read with sincere regret by thousands of people in the city of Atlanta, who have known, admired and loved this distinguished divine during his residence in the city.

Eight years ago he held the first Unitarian service ever held in the city, at a room in the Kimball house, and his congregation consisted of two ladies. From that small beginning the church has grown and prospered until today it numbers among the congregation many of the best people of the city.

For quite a while after the Kimball house beginning the Sunday services were conducted in the senate chamber at the state capitol.

In the spring of 1883, Dr. Chaney secured Concordia hall, and for several months the services were held there. In the fall of 1883 the place of worship was changed to the United States courtroom, in the custom house, where services were held until the property on the corner of North Forsyth and Church streets was purchased, and the beautiful church building erected there, a monument to the untiring efforts of Dr. Chenay and the society of Unitarians.

Dr. Chaney leaves the city and severs his connection with the Church of Our Father so that the scope of his labors may be broadened. But in speaking of the matter last evening he said: "I am not going to bid farewell forever to the church here in Atlanta, where I have labored so long. It has been a work of love with me, because I love the south; and some of my dearest interests are in the south and connected with the upbuilding of the moral and social interests of this section of the union. Even though my labors be henceforth in some other part of the country, I intend to continue to work for the south and with those who are interested in the well-being of southern interests."

Dr. Chaney has not decided on the plans for his future work, and neither has a successor been selected to take charge of the Church of Our Father.

The services for the next two Sundays will be of additional interest to members of the congregation in consequence of the coming severance of his pastoral duties from the church that he has served so long and so well.

The first meeting of the Men's Association of St. Phillip's church will be held in the church tonight, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. H. J. Fear, the president of the association, will make some remarks, and will be followed by an address by Captain E. S. Gay.

The public generally are invited to be present and hear these gentlemen.

Scientific Opticians.

Faulkner, Kellam & Moore will guarantee to fit you better, both as to eyeglasses and frames, than any other southern opticians. Their facilities for doing fine optical work are unequaled in the south. 58 Old Capitol building, opposite postoffice.

A Match for Sullivan.

Sullivan, the slugger, knocked out Kilrain quickly, which is excelled every day by Dr. King's Royal Germetuer. It knocks disease out every time and is quicker about it than Sullivan ever was in his palmyist days. Lick for lick—a dose of Germetuer for every blow that Sullivan usually gives—and Germetuer will leave him behind every time.

At the First Baptist.

At the 11 o'clock a. m. service today, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne will deliver a sermon on "Heart and Life, or the Philosophy of Moral Action." He will show the secret process by which men develop into monsters like Wood folk and Burrows.

A fine programme of music will be rendered, including a solo by Mrs. Dow.

Stationary and Novelties!

Superb stock. Always inviting the purchasers. Fine stationary cheap. Everything marked to sell. Come and see the latest novelties. If you want genuine bargains come to the great novelty store, 84 Whitehall street. L. SNIDER.

QUITE A COMPLIMENT.

What a Bostonian Said and Has Done in Atlanta.

One of the happiest of men in Atlanta is Mr. G. E. Johnson.

This must be due greatly to the fact that he lives in such a sweet atmosphere. He is always doing a clever act, and it seems that somebody is always doing the right thing by Johnson.

You know he manufactures candy, and that he has built up a big reputation in that line. Well, every little while something nice is said about his goods, and you never do hear anybody complain about them. A few days ago a gentleman from Boston visited his establishment, 59 Alabama street, and was so delighted with his fine candies that he bought seven one-pound boxes of Johnson's superb goods and sent them to his family in that far-away city. He said they were the finest candies he had ever seen.

Read Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate offers in this paper today.

China! Crockery!

glassware, cutlery, lamps. House-furnishing goods in great variety, at astonishingly low prices New Goods and odds and ends. I can beat "closing out" prices. Bargains! Bargains! Bargains! L. SNIDER, 84 Whitehall street.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

For an easy, mellow smoke, buy a Glenwood cigar from T. W. Shannon, corner Peachtree and Houston streets.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

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THE SURPRISE STORE

40 WHITEHALL STREET.

It's got to be as natural for people to look for Bargains at our store as for water to run down hill. We've made up a leading bargain list of

NEW FALL GOODS

From every department, and have written this "ad" to tell you what they are.

Great Bargains in Cloaks.

READ EVERY ITEM with care and then call at our Cloak department and ask to see the goods.

We are saving you dollars every day on cloaks. Beside you get style, correct shape and quality. On the threshold of the season, too, we're making some most ridiculous prices.

Ladies Cloth Jackets, reviere fronts, bound all round with worsted braid, at $1.45 each, worth $3.

Ladies' all wool Stockinette Jackets in black and navy at $2.95, worth $4.50.

Ladies' Striped Cloth Jackets, trimmed in military braid, at $2.75, worth $4.50.

Ladies' fine all wool light weight Jackets, in all colors, at $2.25; they are worth $4.

Ladies' all wool beaver Jackets in black, navy, seal and green; these are all tailor made goods, at $2.48. See if you can get anything like them for $4.

200 beaded Capes. These are handsome goods, made to sell for $3.75. We make the lot $1.98.

Children's and Misses' Gretchens, Havelocks and Connemaras, in stripes and plaids of the very newest styles, sizes from 4 to 12 years, price $1.50 to $10.

At these prices, if you will but compare with those garments sold elsewhere, you will find by purchasing here you are saving from 25 to 50 per cent.

FUR CAPES.

Let your eyes decide the merit in quality and prices which we are constantly offering.

Monkey, mink, lynx and French seal Fur Capes. Also fine astrakhan Capes, all the latest cut with storm collars, etc.

Wrappers and Tea Gowns.

The only full assortment in the city, at all prices, from 98c each up to $6.50 each.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests at 25c.

Ladies' heavy Merino Vests at 29c.

Ladies' fine Merino Vests and Pants at 50c, worth 75c.

Ladies' fine Cashmere Vests and Pants at 60c, worth $1.

A full line of Children's and Misses' Vests from 13c up.

Ladies' Chemise and Drawers made up of good muslin and trimmed with lace for 19c.

Ladies' Gowns and Skirts of the same for 29c.

WANTED—Three experienced salesladies.

Millinery Elegance.

An "opening" with us every day. The new and beautiful creations from our own workrooms rival the imported. New lots come and go. In a twinkling they're gone. But the whole stock, trimmed and untrimmed, are all so placed for your convenience that hat-buying here is not but a recreation.

Fine French Fur Felt Hats in one hundred styles and fifty different shades, at 75c each.

We have a lot of ladies' Felt Hats that are slightly damaged; they are worth from 50c up, to be sold for 25 cents.

Nelly Bly Caps in all colors and black at 29c, worth 50c.

FEATHERS.

On our Bargain counter 100 boxes of Fancy Feathers, birds and wings, worth from 35c to $1 each, for Monday.

Fine black tips, 31c; three in a bunch. They are worth 75c.

Prince of Wales pompons, in all colors. Feather bands in black for $1.48 each.

Fancy novelties in Crown Edges, Gimp, Jet Trimmings and Bands in large variety. Hat Ornaments, Dress and Hat Buckles, trimming pins, gilt and silver cord and braid.

RIBBONS.

No. 16 Gros Grain, all silk Ribbon, with satin edge, in black only at 10c a yard. Not more than 10 yards sold to each customer.

Fine quality silk and satin Ribbons, all shades and widths, at a yard.

RUCHINGS.

All the new Ruchings and Trimmings. Henry II. Ruches, so popular in all shades, also black and white.

VELVETS.

50 pieces of all Silk Velvet, in all shades, at 60c a yard, worth $1.

GLOVES.

Ladies' 4-button black or tan German Kid, scolloped tops, at 50c a pair, worth 75c.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' black and colored Hose 5c. Ladies' full regular made Hermsdorf fast black at 20c a pair.

Ladies' full regular made double heels, Onyx dye, at 25c a pair.

CORSETS.

R. & G. Corsets for 75c. Fine Woven Corsets from 50c. Other corsets as low as 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' white hemstitched or fancy borders at 5c each.

THE SURPRISE STORE

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.,

40 WHITEHALL STREET.

PIANOS!

In addition to their regular wareroom sales, Phillips & Crew have sold within the last few weeks:

4 Cabinet Grands, to the Agnes-Scott Female Institute, Decatur, Ga.
2 Cabinet Grands, to Shorter Female College, Rome, Ga.
1 Grand and 1 Square, to LaGrange Female College, LaGrange, Ga.
1 Grand, 2 Uprights, to Georgia Female College, Gainesville, Ga.
MORAL: If you want to buy a Piano or Organ, call upon

PHILLIPS & CREW,

29 PEACHTREE STREET, - - ATLANTA, GA.

SEE THEIR EXHIBIT IN MAIN BUILDING, PIEDMONT EXPOSITION.

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REW,
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GOSSIP AND NEWS OF SOCIETY.

Entertainments of the Past Week, and Some That Are to Be

GIVEN IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Atlanta People and the Friends They Are Entertaining.

DISPOSITION VISITORS OF SOCIAL NOTE.

The past week has been given to many amuse-ments. Miss Speer's party was the social event, which brought all the girls out in their best dresses and the men to admire them. It was an elegant affair, about which everybody who went had something pleasant to say. Miss Speer's many guests were very much admired and they were one on account of their own attractions and the great popularity of their hostess to have a very delightful visit.

The streets have been thronged with stran-gers and some very pretty ones too. Almost every girl I met shopping this week carried a face and figure that I immediately recognized did not belong here.

We people of Atlanta are prone to think that everything attractive is contained in this great city, but the lovely women who come from other cities prove that there must be other earthly creations.

A woman who wears a striking wrap, something new and unique that one hasn't seen in any of the stores, can draw more attention to her looks in it than any other garment, provided of course, that the woman have a good figure for her gar-ment. Passing by the place where everybody stops for soda the other afternoon I saw a tall, strik-ing figure in a rough, gray English cloth mantle covering her from throat to feet. It clung to the figure with loose, artistic grace and was heavily fringed around the hem, and a short shoulder cape. There was a little girl with her—a pretty child with yellow hair and a big, dull red, wide-brimmed felt hat tied with wide ribbon under her chin, and a short-waisted dull red wool gown to match. As the attractive pair stepped out of their carriage everybody along the street turned around to look.

Every woman who went abroad this year has re-turned with no end of pretty clothes and an ultra-swell English way of wearing them that is very fetching. A woman who has just landed and whose figure in its rounded plump-ness is well fitted to the armor-like frocks we are wearing was out shopping last week in a beautiful gown of heavy cloth in small invisi-ble dull-red and black checks. The perfectly plain skirt had a few pleatings in the back, and was finished about the bottom with a four-inch band of astrakhan, which had the effect of being woven into the cloth. The bodice was buttoned on the shoulder and diagonally across with black bone buttons, and finished with a narrow band of astra-khan. The close stylish toque was of dull-red cloth and astrakhan to match.

One of the events of greatest social consid-eration just now, in the eyes of the German-loving young man and maiden, is the Nine O'Clock's bal poudre, which will occur on the 15th of November at the Kimball house. The exposition, small teas, din-ners, lunches, the theatres and all that therein is, cannot drive from the mind of the belle and beau of society the plans for a costume in which they can have such great scope in taste, and show to full advantage every good point in looks they possess. At a fancy dress party the angular girl can hide her sharp points and soften her figure in a shepherdess gown. The tall, graceful girl can add to her stateliness and make an Alma-Tadema study of herself in a white Grecian robe; and the plump girls can wear the clinging, narrow skirts of their grandmothers.

All that a bal poudre requires is a powdered head and a gown that doesn't look modern. For the rest one may suit one's fancy, and this the girls seem to be doing in planning already the prettiest costumes.

"People talk of the idle lives of society women," said one of them the other day. "Why, it's per-fectly absurd to call society women idle. We are just as busy in our way as our sisters who sew or stand behind a counter—busier, perhaps, be-cause our work is never finished. Every waking hour is filled with some sort of work, and when we ought to be asleep we are bothering our brains over our ambitions, their successes and disappointments.

"Now when I speak of the society woman I do not mean the slap-dash, pleasure-loving creature who throws on her clothes and goes to everything. I mean the sensible, careful woman, who lives a gay social life, and takes, at the same time, perfect care of herself and her household. If this woman is worth a million it does not deter her from giv-ing some personal supervision to her household, and she always plans and supervises her enter-tainments.

"Then think of the care she must take of her-self. A perfectly dressed, exquisitely neat woman spends half of her mornings making herself so. Now, her hair, for instance, why that takes up every Saturday. I have it washed, combed and brushed in the morning and it's so long and heavy that it is not dry enough for me to go out before dark. Then there's my nails that have to be polished, my Turkish baths, my massage woman who comes twice a week, and last, but not least of all, my dressmakers. Why, I could spend the whole autumn having old dresses renovated, and plan-ning new ones. I believe dresses, their making, what they cost afterward, and their fitting, are the most wearisome things in a society woman's life.

"But I tell you if you live any kind of life well, there's bound to be duties and cares therein," she concluded, as he took up her polisher and com-menced rubbing her nails with intense energy.

Miss Cornelia Jackson's spider party was one of the most enjoyed and most unique entertainments of the season. The threads were caught in rings in the hallway, and from there they wound into intricate webs into the sitting room, drawing room, library and porches. Everybody caught a thread and followed it, in its wonderful windings, to the end, which was held by a jeweled spider, the favors for the evening. A delightful supper was served in beautiful taste. Those present were: Misses Effie Howell, Maude Barker, Susie Har-wood, Lisle Caro, Lewis Gordon, Virginia Pollard, Addie Mand, Julia Clarke, Willie Belle, Henrietta Inman, Enla Ketner, Cor-nelia Jackson, Messrs. Joseph Eddleman, Tom Paine, James English, Joe Orme, Lewis Redwine, Ben Hill Thompson, Wilmer Moore, Frank Meador, Walter Inman, Charles Crankshaw, Thomas Cobb Jackson and William Black.

This week is Military Week at the exposition, and to celebrate it socially will be given one of the most elegant and delightful entertainments ever seen in Atlanta. Miss Effie Howell's reception given to her young unmarried friends in honor of the famous Fort Worth Fencibles, whose sponsor she has been asked to be, on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., is the social theme of all those fortunate enough to be invited. All the visiting military will be among the honored guests, who will enjoy that gracious and delightful hospitality for which the home of Captain and Mrs. Evan P. Howell has been noted.

The visit of the Marquise and Marquis de Choiseul will be the reason for a number of very elegant entertainments during the winter. All the friends of Mrs. Huard and her daughters will vie with each other in doing honor to their distin-guished guests. The marquis was entertained at the Piedmont club a few afternoons ago, and all who met him there have the most gracious and enthusiastic things to say concerning his delight-ful manners, his brilliant conversation and his handsome personality. He is sure to be a great social lion all season.

Mrs. Jane Hill and Miss Mattie Hill, of Wash-ington, Ga., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ed McCand less, on Peachtree. Mr. and Mrs. McCandless have still another visitor in the form of a very sweet girl baby, who arrived yesterday to take her permanent abode in the home of her parents, where she is so warmly welcomed.

Invitations are out announcing the wedding o Miss Lily Devereau Frobel to Mr. Lemuel J Alston next Wednesday at St. Luke's cathedral. It will be a social event of great importance, as both the young lady and gentleman are very popular in Atlanta.

Miss Lucy Moore has issued invitations to a musicale Thursday evening, October 23d, at her home on Spruce street. The event is looked for-ward to with great pleasure by all the musical people invited, and the evening will be a charm-ing one.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dohme, have returned from an extended visit to the coast of Massachu-setts, Newport and New York. They are at the Kimball for the winter.

The engagement of Miss Kathleen G. Smith to Mr. Levi D. Nelson is announced, and the an-nouncement is interesting news to the many friends of both the young people. Miss Smith is one of Atlanta's prettiest and most popular young society ladies, and the man who has won her is in-deed to be congratulated. Mr. Nelson is a young man of singular ability. Few men of his age have attained so prominent a position, and not only does he number his friends by hundreds, but he enjoys the full confidence of all who know him. The wedding of these popular young people will take place on December 3d, and will be an event of great social interest.

Atlantians and Their Friends.

Mrs. Dr. D. J. Mourey, one of the leading and most popular society ladies of Racine, Wis., accompanied by her accomplished and charming daughter, Miss Edith Mourey, are in the city, the guests of Mrs. A. F. Pound, 179 Hayne street.

Miss Stiles, of Bartow, is the guest of Miss Caro Lewis Gordon at the Governor's Mansion.

Mr. Croom Walker, wife and baby, of Montgom-ery, are in the city.

Mr. R. C. Farrar and family have moved from their home on Courtland avenue to the Baltimore block.

Miss Janie Smith, a charming young lady, will visit Miss Henrietta Inman this week.

Mrs. Will Inman is visiting her mother in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gill and Frank Dear-ing, of Jacksonville, Fla., are visiting Mrs D. H. Speer, on Peachtree street. Mrs. Gill was for-merly Miss Lula Speer, and is returning from Lon-don, Canada West, where she went to place in school her daughter, Miss Julia Dearing.

Mrs. Captain George B. Forbes and Mrs. B. H. Cameron are visiting their sister in North Caro-lina, who is critically ill and not expected to live.

Mrs. E. L. Landrum and little son Ralph have returned home after a delightful visit of two months to Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. Cooper, a wealthy society young man of New York, is the guest of Mr. Walter Inman.

Miss Ethel Toy will return from Richmond, Va., the 1st of November.

Dr. Logan Crichton is still very ill, much to the regret of his many friends.

Miss Madeline Wyly is visiting the family of Mr. Paul Romare.

Mrs. Robert Lowry is very much better.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Howell and family returned from abroad Thursday.

Mrs. George Traylor is very much better.

Miss Annie Wilson returned to her home on Peachtree yesterday, after an absence of three months. The last ten days were delightfully spent with relatives in Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Benedict, of Athens, will visit Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr., at West End this week. As Miss Mamie Coates, Mrs. Bene-dict was well known in Atlanta and was very pop-ular here.

Miss Mattie Rogers, of Macon, is visiting Mrs. Groves, 181 South Pryor street.

Miss Carrie Timberlake, of Georgia, after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Dr. Rosa Monnish of this city, returned home Saturday, much to the regret of her many friends.

The G. L. S. Club met at the residence of Colonel J. R. Drake, on Church street, last Friday eve-ning. The meeting was a most delightful one. Among those present were; Misses Buta, Roberts, Bernice and Bessie Drake, Hand, Lester, Howell, Bell, Squires, Brewer, Witherspoon, Landrum, Thrasher, Thompson, Smith, and Messrs. Harding, Venable, Drake, Myers, Biggers, Witherspoon, Drake, Rose, Walker, Schadden, DeLoach, Clark, Brewer, Shellman and others.

Among the visitors to the exposition is Miss Mary Lizzie Everett, of Eatonton, who is spending the week with Miss Nora Sheehan, on South Pryor street.

Mrs. D. L. Bryan, of Columbia, S. C., is visiting the family of Captain W. Hugh Hunter, at No. 37 Jones street.

Miss Alice McKenzie, of Columbia, S. C., is at No. 37 Jones street, visiting Mrs. W. Hugh Hunter and family.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hill, of Washington, Ga., will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Welborn Hill, this week.

Miss Johnson, of Alabama, will be the guest of Mrs. Howell Jackson this week.

Miss Sayson, of Raleigh, N. C., will be the guest of Miss Bessie Beckwith during the season. Miss Sayson has the reputation of being one of the most beautiful women of the south, and in her own state she is the reigning belle and beauty.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Raleigh, of Eufaula, Ala., are visiting the family of Mr. Joseph E. Sizner, on Crew Street.

Upon next Tuesday Mr. Charles Turner, a prominent and popular young railroad man in At-lanta, will be married to Miss Rilla Velvin, of Villa Rica. Many of Mr. Turner's friends will at-tend the wedding.

A PAIR OF LIONS

And a Wild Cat Added to the Gress Zoo Yesterday.

There was a valuable addition to the Gress zoo at Grant park yesterday.

A fine pair of American silver lions and a large catamount were added to the menagerie.

They were received early yesterday morning from El Paso, Tex. Today they are on exhibi-tion in one of the big iron cages along with the other animals.

The lion and lioness are both young, not two years old yet. Both are very large and well de-veloped for their ages.

In their new home at the zoo, they are sure to prove an attractive feature of the collection of animals.

Keeper Havens is due much of the credit for securing the lions and catamont for the menag-erie. Some time last June he wrote to a friend in Texas asking him to look out for a pair of Mexican lions.

Through this friend Robert Dilworth, of El Paso, heard that Keeper Havens was looking for a pair of lions. Mr. Dilworth had a pair, and so wrote to Mr. Havens. Since that time considerable correspondence has been carried on between the two, until a price was finally agreed upon.

When the price was fixed Keeper Havens laid the matter before Mr. Gress, president of the park commission, recommend-ing that the animals be purchased if possible, as they could be had at a bargain.

Mr. Gress instructed Mr. Havens to order the lions and he would see to the paying for them.

They were ordered, and accordingly arrived yesterday morning. The catamount was also ordered from Mr. Dilworth, and it came along with the lion and lioness.

The three animals are to be paid for out of a fund which Mr. Gress has gathered together outside the park appropriation.

Keeper Havens is enthusiastic over the new acquisition to the zoo. He says the catamount is the largest and finest he ever saw, and that the lions are superb specimens.

And so the zoo grows.

Special Attention.

To purchasers of diamonds, watches and jewelry superior inducements are offered at L. Snider's, 84 Whitehall. Big stock. Low prices. Watch repairing and diamond setting a specialty.

Aqua-Crystal

spectacles and eyeglasses at L. Snider's, 84 Whitehall street. The best for the eye; the best to buy.

Don't Forget Your Duty.

It's every man's duty to keep well and round out his days to a good old age. Moral—Take Dr. King's Royal Germetuer and you will live to the full measure of man's days. It never fails to ben-efit and cures many diseases with which man is afflicted.

PLUTOCRACY,

Or American White Slavery, by Thomas M. Norwood.

A politico-social novel. Price 50c, mailed upon receipt of price by John M. Miller, Atlanta, Ga., or Davis Bros., Savannah, Ga.

SINGLETON'S SWING.

THE LYNCHING IS UNIVERSALLY APPROVED.

The People Think that Short Shrift Is Just the Thing for Such Cattle—The Story of the Chase.

MACON, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The lynching of Willie Singleton last night has excited great interest and much talk in Macon today. It is universally endorsed by the white people, and the majority of the negroes think he deserved death.

From early morning up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, every street car leaving the city was crowded with people anxious to view the dead negro. When THE CONSTITUTION man reached the scene, hundreds were standing around the tree from which swung the body, and scores of others were arriving on every car. The body had been allowed to remain as it was, except that the handcuffs had been re-moved by Coroner Henderson. The crowd was composed largely of negroes, who viewed the body with no little interest.

"If he did that crime, he ought to be dead," said an old darky who had stood watching the body for some time. "You all ought to look at him and take warning," he continued. "It's a heap better to live right, anyhow."

Others coincided with the old negro, and it was evident that Will Singleton received little sympathy from the majority of his own class.

"Did you know that negro?" asked THE CONSTITUTION of several negroes standing near.

"Oh, yes, sir; that's Will Singleton. I've been knowing him a long time, and I know that's him."

"What character of negro was he?"

"Will was an awfully bad negro. He had mighty near every bad habit you can think of, and I ain't surprised at his end."

That was Will Singleton. There was no mistake. A score or more of the negroes knew him, and were positive of this. Several white men also recognized him. It was Will Singleton.

THE BODY.

From the stout limb of a persimmon tree, about one hundred yards from the public road and at the edge of the woods, it swung stiff and cold. On the breast there was still the placard, which the avengers pinned there last night, and which read:

"Thus we protect our wives and daughters."

Just below this placard the coroner had fastened the following notice:

"I will hold the inquest at 3 o'clock this afternoon. CORONER."

His clothes were riddled with the bullets that were fired into the body after Singleton was swung from the limb.

A strong cotton rope was around his neck. His arms were pinioned and the same rope extending to his feet made them fast also. His feet were within two feet of the ground and his head was within four feet of the limb.

"Is his neck broken?"

"No, he was killed by the bullets."

"It looks like it is broken."

"I count thirty-two bullet holes."

"That's a professional hangman's knot, and I'll swear it."

Such were some of the numerous remarks as the crowd stood examining the body.

The neck had stretched several inches and the head was bent far to the left. Three bul-lets had pierced his heart, another went in the neck from the right side, many entered his stomach, in fact his whole body was riddled—twenty-nine bullet holes in all.

The eyes were closed tightly and the face was but slightly distorted. The handcuffs had been removed from the wrists and those mem-bers showed plainly from the deep impressions made that he had been pretty safely secured.

Thus we protect our wives and daughters.

I will hold the inquest at 3 o'clock this after-noon. CORONER.

This told the tale.

An attempt at a heinous crime had been avenged.

Justice had been dispensed.

The Verdict Rendered.

The coroner empaneled a jury of inquest, John Ryder being chosen foreman. The verdict was that deceased came to his death from hanging and pistol shot wounds at the hands of persons unknown to the jury.

Sheriff Westcott cut the body down from the tree at 2 o'clock. It was stiff in death. Coro-ner Henderson turned the body over to Un-dertaker Clay after the inquest, who carried it to the house of a relative of Singleton's, and the funeral will occur tomorrow. He will be buried in Oakridge cemetery.

NOTIFIED BY HIS ACCOMPLICES.

On Singleton's person today was found a letter which had been written to him by a Macon negro, advising him to lie low and keep the assumed name which he had been sailing under since the attempted commission. The letter said that Singleton's fire company would send him money, and stated that Singleton's last letter would have been read at the company meeting but for fear of "land-sharks" in the meeting.

The letter found on Singleton bore date Ma-con, October 9th, and was addressed to "W. S.," Eufaula. Three weeks ago William Wilkinson, of the well known New York de-tective agency of Wilkinson & Co., came to Macon, and was employed to ferret out Single-ton. Wilkinson did splendid work, and aided in the arrest of Singleton at Eufaula. He slipped the nippers on Singleton after he had been identified by a Macon officer. It is re-ported that the expense of the capture of Singleton, from first to last, has been about $1,000.

A Beautiful Complexion.

Ladies who want to look their prettiest during the exposition should take Dr. King's Royal Ger-metuer. It whitens and beautifies the complexion in a wonderful degree.

Reputation.

The reputation of a man is made up of what people say of him. In like manner the reputation of a medicine depends on what they who have used it say. No remedy in existence has so good a reputation as a blood remedy as B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.) It is a successful physician's pre-scription and quickly cures both mild and terrible cases of bad blood.

Dr. L. A. Guild, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "Wm. Sealock, living on my place, had an ugly running ulcer on his arm which ordinary remedies failed to control. As a last resort I placed him on a use of B. B. B. and the ulcer began to heal at once, and effected an entire cure. It is a remedy well worthy of confidence."

Dr. J. E. Hall, Druggist at Americus, Ga., writes: "A planter near this place had several of his best laborers effected with syphilis. He got them B. B. B. and pronounces them all well. A gang of A., P. & Lumpkin railroad hands use B. B. B. with great benefit to counteract the effects of swamp malaria." wed fri sun

Bankrupt Sale of Buck's Brilliant Stoves at 100 Whitehall street.

For Table Linens and House Furnishing Goods go to M. Rich & Bros. Largest stock in Atlanta.

The largest and choicest stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Underwear and Hosiery at M. Rich & Bros.

The Glenwood—a capital good cigar.

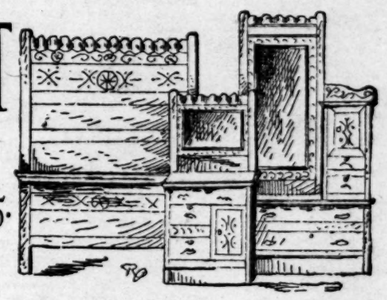
This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.



A CORKER
—IN—
CHAMBER SUITS.

38 and 5 Oak Suits, Antique or XVI. Century Finish, 24x30 Bevel Plate Glass, Polished Finish, at $23 per Suit of three pieces—worth $32.

THIS CHEVAL OAK SUIT



ANTIQUE OR XVI. CENTURY,

$25 FOR THREE PIECES---WORTH $35.

TOMORROW and TUESDAY.

Rhodes AND Haverty Furniture Company

89 and 91 WHITEHALL STREET.

GRAMLING & NISBET,

New Store and New Stock,

79, 81 and 83 Whitehall Street.

Our trade for last week was good and the reason for it is this:

1. We have the best lighted store in the city to show our goods.

2. We carry as fine a stock of all kinds of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Dress Goods, Silks and Trimmings as you can find in the city.

3. We have adopted the low price system, which means a saving to our customers of 10 per cent in every department over other houses who have the red-tape system.

Hummers for This Week.

We have about 50 pieces Dress Goods, real value from 35c to 50c a yard; we will close the entire lot at 25c this week. 75 pieces plain and plaid Dress Goods, to be sold this week at 40c, worth 60c.

In better goods we can show you the prettiest stock to be found in the city and can save you money on them all.

75 Novelty Suits to be closed out from $3.25 to $25. Our

BLACK GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENT

is the best to be found in the city, and the prices are away below others so they say.

50 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests, at 50c, worth 75c.
40 dozen Men's Undershirts, at 50c, worth 75c.
30 dozen Men's Undershirts, at 25c.
40 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, at 25c, worth 40c.
Big lot Dress Trimmings to be closed out cheap.
75 Novelty Suits must be sold. See them and save money.
250 pieces Ribbon, at 25c a yard, worth 50c.
200 dozen Men's Seamless Half Hose, worth 25c, to be sold at 12½c.
200 Ladies' Jackets, worth from $4 to $8, to be sold this week at half price.

A BIG LOT OF WHITE BLANKETS MUST BE SOLD!

20 pieces red twilled all wool Flannel for 25c, worth 35c.
One lot 250 dozen Towels, at 10c, 12½c, 15c and 25c, worth twice the money.
Table Linens and Napkins must be sold. See them and you will say they are the cheapest in the state.

Blankets and Comforts at Your Own Price!

250 White Quilts at 50c on the dollar.
See our Novelty Suits. Some rare bargains in them.
The best stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods in the city.
All Domestics, Bleached and Brown, 10-4 Sheeting, Pillow Casing, Bed Ticking, etc., at factory prices.
250 pieces Cotton Flannel, from 5c to 20c.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

is full and we can save you money. We sell no shoddy Shoes but all solid leather; every pair guaranteed as represented.

GRAMLING & NISBET,

79, 81 and 83 Whitehall Street and 90 South Broad Street.

GEO. WARE. JOHN S. OWENS.

WARE & OWENS,
—THE LIVE—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
41 S. Broad, Cor. Alabama St.

$1500 CASH WILL BUY A WELL-ESTABLISHED and growing business that is paying $3,250 per year above rents and other expenses and no risk. By push and energy can be made to pay $6,000. Call on us for particulars.
$400 cash and $30 per month will secure one of the neatest 5-room cottages in the city, within two blocks of dummy line. Good street, good neighborhood, large lot 50x200.
$50 per foot for the choicest corner lot now offered on West Peachtree. 200x200. Profit here sure.
$3,000—Williams street, 7-room house, servants house, stables. Rooms papered. Close in.
Two 5-room houses in splendid condition, inside the three-fourth mile circle, for only $2,400.
$2,250 will buy a 5-room house with lot 65x118 to a 10-foot alley and just outside the half mile circle.
We are offering the prettiest vacant corner lot on Ivey street, near in, at a very reasonable price.
$3,500—6-room house, gas and water, on a corner lot, close in and in a good neighborhood, two blocks from Peachtree.
We have one or two of those Boulevard lots left for $20 per foot. Big profit here by spring.
$650—E. Harris street, lot 50x100. The lot is renting for $8.
$1,100—Hill street lot, adjoining Mrs. Wheat's new house. Cheaper than anything on the street.
Six-room house and 2-room kitchen on N. Butler street, lot 50x150, that we must sell. Come and secure a bargain.
Yonge street, lot 85x150, lays beautiful, 150 feet from Edgewood avenue. This must go also.
$2,500—Spring street, 4-room house and corner lot.
$900 for a new 4-room house on Roach street, rents for $10.
Four good 4-room houses on corner lots, 165x100, renting regularly for $25, room for several more houses. $2,500
$500 cash and $30 per month for the prettiest lot on Hill street and a good 5-room house near Jones street.
If you want to build in East Atlanta, convenient to three street car lines, belgian blocks, gas, water, sewer, etc., we can suit you. This lot is the choicest in all Atlanta.
$4,500—Calhoun street, 7-room house, water and gas, near Edgewood avenue, 50x175.
$2,000 for the choicest lot on Angier avenue, 55x240, running through to Rankin street.
$3,750—Georgia avenue, 8-rooms, 52x156.
$1,200 for property renting for $20 per month.
$1,250—Vine street, 50x200, with a 12-foot alley along side of the lot, good 4-room house renting for $11.
$5,000—Smith street, 9-room 2-story house, water, gas, belgian blocks, lot 70x115, near Whitehall.
Ninety-five lots in a body and within the city limits, all fronting good streets and lying well. Here is a chance for somebody to make money.
$600—McDaniel street, corner lot, 50x100.
Twenty-five acres on East McDonough road, 4½ miles from car shed. A bargain at $3,750.
If you have any class of property for sale, come in and list it with us and we will sell it.
WARE & OWENS.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

A. P. TRIPOD.

MANUFACTURER OF
PURE READY MIXED PAINTS,
PIEDMONT WHITE LEAD
OIL AND GRAINING COLORS, ETC.
DEALER IN
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
WINDOW GLASS, CEMENT,
PLASTER, ETC.
62 & 64 MARIETTA ST., AND 351 DECATUR ST.
ATLANTA, GA.

For the most beautiful and latest imported Dress Goods go to M. Rich & Bros.

WHO WILL BE MAYOR

AND WHO WILL BE IN THE RACE WITH HIM.

Dr. H. G. Hutchison Withdraws from the Race—A. L. Kontz Still In—The Candidates Talked of.

Who will be Atlanta's next mayor?

That question is now becoming an interesting one.

And the interest was made greater yesterday by the withdrawal from the race of Dr. H. G. Hutchison and the rumored candidacy of other prominent gentlemen.

Dr. Hutchison has been an acknowledged candidate for months past, and at one time it looked like the race would be between him and Colonel Albert Howell.

But a few weeks ago Colonel Howell came out.

Then for a short time Dr. Hutchison had the field to himself, with an occasional suggestion of Captain W. D. Ellis and Hon. W. A. Hemphill to increase the interest.

Captain Ellis, however, presented a letter saying he would not run.

Mr. Hemphill never indicated any aspirations for the place.

Then Mr. Woodward's name was mentioned, but he pulled out to join the Perkerson ticket for sheriff.

Just when everything looked brightest for Dr. Hutchison, a book-worm turned a page in the legislative enactment of 1889, and found the Rice bill. That bill, as everybody knows, made Dr. Hutchison's candidacy somewhat perilous—perilous because there was some doubt as to his elegibility.

The discovery of the Rice act created quite a sensation among the pliticians, and the question of Dr. Hutchison's eligibility was freely discussed.

Many thought the law prohibited his candidacy. Others gave it another interpretation.

To make the law inoperative the general council passed a resolution instructing the legislative committee to have the legislature repeal the law.

Just at this point Hon. A. L. Kontz, member of council from the fifth ward, was presented to the public by his friends as a candidate for mayor.

Mr. Kontz's great personal popularity, and his official record, gave him a neck and neck start with Dr. Hutchison.

For several days the situation was quite interesting.

Mr. Kontz being a member of the council many asserted that he, like Dr. Hutchison, was eneligible.

Mr. Kontz's friends however denied this, because his term expires with the present year while Dr. Hutchison's lasts until 1892.

The race between the two gentlemen promised great interest, but it was killed by the doctor's withdrawal yesterday.

In withdrawing Dr. Hutchison says in a card:

ATLANTA, Ga., October 18, 1890.—To the People of Atlanta: My attention for the first time was recently called to the general statute, approved November 12th, 1887, which provides as follows: "That councilmen and aldermen of the towns and cities of this state shall be ineligible to any other municipal office in said towns and cities during the term of office for which they were chosen." Since then I have given the question careful consideration as bearing upon my anticipated candidacy for the mayoralty, and I find that this act if unchanged or unexplained by the legislature, would leave the question of my eligibility in doubt. Although the act referred to was passed as a general law, and not as an amendment to the charter of the city of Atlanta, and was not originated in nor recommended by our city government, and although the general council at its last regular session, with but one dissenting vote, recommended the repeal of this act in so far as it applies to Atlanta, which action of the council was approved by the mayor. I am nevertheless reluctant to have the movement for the proposed modification appear to be proceeding in my interest, especially in view of the fact, that there are so many capable and worthy men in the city who are not affected by its operation.

The interests of Atlanta are too important and too vital to be in any degree embarrassed by a possible doubt as to the validity of the title of any incumbent of the office of her chief executive, and while I appreciate the honor of filling such office, I am too loyal to Atlanta's interests to permit myself, in any manner, to complicate or jeopardise them.

I have been gratified in receiving the kindly proffers of support for the mayoralty so generously made me by my friends and fellow-citizens. And it was my fixed purpose, if elected, to devote my entire time and best energies to the discharge of the duties of the office. But I am not so ambitious of election as to be willing to ask your suffrages with the question of my eligibility open and unsettled. With this statement of the reasons influencing me, I take this method of announcing that I will not be a candidate for mayor at the coming election. H. G. HUTCHISON.

The card created quite a sensation when it appeared.

But to a few it was not wholly unexpected.

It has been known among those best posted that Dr. Hutchison has been carefully considering his withdrawal, and has been closely confering with his friends for several days past.

Two or three lengthy conferences have been held, but no conclusion could be reached until yesterday morning, when the doctor presented his card.

Dr. Hutchison's withdrawal was quickly followed by rumors that Colonel P. L. Mynatt would be in the race.

Colonel T. P. Westmoreland's name was used, too.

Upon the streets it was openly stated that Colonel Westmoreland would be brought into the race by Dr. Hutchison's friends, and that he would make the fight for the place.

Then prominent prohibitionists stated that Colonel Westmoreland's announcement as a candidate would be made Monday.

Still another story came from that faction. It is liko this:

"The antis," said the oracle "have had the last two mayors, Cooper and Glenn, and we think our chance has come. If they don't give us Westmoreland, we'll run him anyhow with a full ticket behind him."

Not long after the announcement of Dr. Hutchison's withdrawal, Colonel Hemphill's name was again brought into the race.

In the meantime Mr. Kontz is moving along in his race saying but little, however, hearing much in the way of warm support and great encouragement.

"I'm in for the war," he said yesterday, "and I'll win."

Naturally interest is beginning to go towards the members of the general council to be elected with the mayor.

Aldermen Haas and Howell go out.

Then Mr. Hirsch of the first ward, Mr. Meador of the second, Mr. Robbins of the third, Mr. McLendon of the fourth, Mr. Kontz of the fifth, and Inman of the sixth, retire from the council.

Who will succeed them?

For Mr. Haas's chair, from the south side, Mr. P. J. Moran is mentioned. Mr. J. J. Meador is mentioned too. So is Mr. Harry Stockdell.

Mr. Howell's chair, on the north side, may be filled by Mr. Andy Thompson or Hon. John Tyler Cooper. Captain Wallace Boyd has been mentioned, too.

The members to be elected must come, by courtesy, from the second ward on the south side and the fifth ward on the north side.

For councilmen, Mr. James M. Stephens, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is named. So is Dr. P. E. Murray. Mr. Aaron Haas and Dr. Curtis to represent the first ward.

In the second ward have been mentioned J. W. Alexander, A. J. Hansel and G. C. Gomez.

The third ward has but one candidate, Mr. Arnold Broyles. No one seems to want to oppose him.

The fourth gives up quite a number of candidates, Dr. C. E. Murphy, Dr. M. C. Martin, Mr. Tom Bishop, Mr. E. W. Blue, Mr. S. A. Morris and Mr. W. P. Hill.

Zach Martin, of the West Point railroad, M. B. Torbett, the insurance man, John Tyler Cooper, Jim Bell, and George Johnson have been spoken of in the fifth.

The sixth has Judge H. B. Tompkins, F. P. Rice, R. A. Hemphill, A. L. Holbrook and S. F. Warren as possible candidates.

A Suggestion from a Citizen.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 18, 1890.—Editor Constitution: If he will accept the nomination I believe that Mr. W. A. Hemphill will make as good a mayor as Atlanta ever had.

He is thoroughly conversant with city affairs, knows the city's wants, and is liberal in his views. Has made an enviable record as one of the city's aldermen; as a financier none can excel him; has been the architect of his own fortune, and he can float our bonds in the markets of the world at as low rate of interest as anybody.

Mr. Hemphill is a liberal subscriber to all enterprises that help to build up this city, and one of the most charitable men I ever knew.

I feel convinced that all classes would unite in making him the chief executive of the city. Yours truly, ATLANTA.

THE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Of Seventh-Day Adventists Now in Session Here.

In the midst of the bustle and hurry attending the exposition, comparatively few people are aware that a successful and interesting conference of Seventh-Day Adventists is being held in this city, but such is the case.

The convention began last Friday, and will continue until the 28th instant. Several prominent ministers and workers of the denomination are present and the services are very interesting. Delegates and representatives to the number of about seventy-five or one hundred are present from the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas, and are camped in tents at the corner of South Boulevard and Bryan streets. The meetings are held in a large new tabernacle with ample seating capacity, around which the tents of the delegates are arranged in the form of a semi-circle.

The neatness and order prevailing upon the encampment is quite noticeable, and materially advances the interests of the meetings.

The large pavillion is comfortably seated, and has an ample platform upon which are placed a pulpit and a powerful organ.

The singing is an important feature and is under the direction of Charles P. Whitford, of Florida, who also presides at the organ.

Among the prominent ministers and mission workers present may be mentioned the following: R. M. Kilgore, of Atlanta, who is the general superintendent of the work in the southern states; George B. Starr, of Central Bible school, Chicago, who is present to give special instruction in Bible study; B. F. Purdham, of New Orleans; L. H. Crisler, of Orlando, Fla.; E. E. Marvin, of Trezevant, Tenn.; W. Burrows and T. B. Buckner, of St. Louis; D. T. Sherman and wife, of North Carolina; A. F. Harrison, of Louisiana; C. H. Cook, of Mobile, Ala; J. W. Scoles, of Chattanooga; G. Atkins and wife, of San Francisco, Cal.; R. G. Garrett, of Bowling Green, Ky.; C. E. Giles, of Jacksonville, Fla.; G. T. Wilson, of Reynolds, Ga., and several others.

Daily services are held in the tagre pavilion, and a cordial invitation is extended to the general public. The daily programme is an interesting one, and is as follows:

Rising bell	6:00
State agent and leaders' meeting	6:00-7:00
Breakfast	7:00
District prayer and children's meeting	8:15-9:00
General canvassing work	9:30-10:30
Bible study	11:00-12:00
Dinner	1:00
Bible study	3:00-4:00
National religious liberty and health and temperance	4:30-5:30
Studies in the life of Christ	6:00-7:00
Preaching	7:30
Retiring bell	9:00
Silence in camp	9:30

The South's Representative.—Mr. A. C. Bruce leaves tomorrow morning for Washington, D. C., to attend the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Bruce is one of the directors of the institute, having been selected for his known ability and experience as the representative of the south on the board.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Indications for tomorrow: Fair weather, except showers along the coast, slightly cooler, except stationary temperature on the coast line; variable winds.

SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A.
ATLANTA, GA., October 18.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observation taken at 8 p. m. 75th meridian time.

STATIONS.	Baron'r.	Therm'r.	Dew Point	WIND. Direc	WIND. Veloc	Rainfall.	Weather.
Meridian	30.06	66	60	*	0	.00	Cloudless
Pensacola	30.08	70	66	SE	4	.30	Cloudy
Mobile	30.08	70	68	S	4	.54	PtCloudy
Montgomery	30.02	70	56	W	4	.00	Cloudless
New Orleans	30.10	72	68	E	4	*	PtCloudy
Galveston	30.10	74	72	E	6	.01	Cloudless
Palestine	30.10	76	52	S	4	.00	Cloudless
Corpus Christi	30.10	78	74	E	10	.00	Cloudless
Brownsville	30.08	80	76	E	6	.00	Cloudless
Rio G'nde City	30.12	72	72	NE	10	1.64	Raining
Port Eads	30.08	74	70	NE	12	1.80	Cloudy

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Local Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.							
7 a m	30.20	56	42	*	0	.00	Cloudy
7 p m	30.00	64	52	SW	6	.00	Cloudless

Maximum Thermometer	74
Minimum Thermometer	54
Total Rainfall	.00

COTTON BELT BULLETIN.

Observation taken at 8 p. m. 75th meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Rainfall.
Atlanta	74	54	.00
Cartersville	70	42	.00
Columbus	70	54	.00
Chattanooga	74	54	.00
Gainesville	*	*	*
Greenville	74	46	.00
Griffin	74	54	.00
Macon	*	*	*
Newnan	70	40	.00
Spartanburg	74	44	.00
Toccoa	68	42	.00
West Point	72	52	.00

*Missing.

J. W. BYRAM, Observer.

No Coffins Wanted.

There is to be a "corner" in coffins, and according to published reports a lot in West View costs from $200 to $300. People who take Dr. King's Royal Germetuer don't concern themselves about such matters. It cures disease every time, insures good health and refreshing sleep. For a few dollars you needn't worry about graveyards or the "corner" in coffins.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

JONES.—Died, at home of his grandmother, Mrs. E. P. O'Connor, 108 Courtland street, Frank O'Connor Jones, infant son of J. W. Jones, Brownsville, Tenn. Interment at Oakland, 3 p. m. Sunday.

PEARCE—The friends and acquaintances of Winnie Pearce are requested to attend her funeral Monday, at 11 o'clock, from Big Bethel church.

MEETINGS.



Atlanta Rifles, Attention.

You are hereby ordered to be at your armory this morning at 9:30, in fatigue uniform.

M. B. SPENCER,
Captain Commanding.

R. C. HAYDEN.
First Sergeant.



HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION, Atlanta, October 10, 1890: The members of this association will assemble at Confederate Hall this evening at 7 o'clock sharp to attend the annual memorial exercises at the First Baptist church. By command of

JOHN F. EDWARDS, Secretary. W. L. CALHOUN, President.

GEN. LEE'S BIRTHDAY.

THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF ATLANTA WILL OBSERVE IT.

The State Has Made January 19th a Legal Holiday—The Schools and the Banks Will Close—Other Incidents.

There will be a meeting of the Virginia Society of Atlanta at the Markham house on October 21st, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of holding the annual election of officers and arranging a programme for the celebration of General Lee's birthday, January 19, 1891.

Matters of importance will come up for consideration and it is requested that all Virginians in the city attend the meeting.

After due consideration, it is thought best by many members to throw open the doors of the society to all Virginians in the city who may desire and secure election.

This is the plan so successfully adopted by the Army of Northern Virginia, which has but one annual meeting for reunion. With them this is an occasion for great festivities. It was at one of these meetings that Senator John W. Daniels delivered his great oration on Lee.

Should such a plan be adopted by the Virginians in Atlanta, it is intended to celebrate Lee's birthday in this city in a manner honorable to Georgia and long to be remembered.

Georgia was the first, and, so far, is the only state to give legal recognition to the patriot Lee's natal day by making it equal with Washington's birthday, a state holiday. The school board of the city, which, in compliance with a strong public sentiment, shortened the school year by reducing the Christmas holidays and cutting out the spring vacation, came up to the full measure of duty laid on them by patriotism and the laws of their state by closing the schools on that day.

So that on the 19th of January the banks will be closed, the schools will be closed, and business will be generally suspended.

It is altogether proper that the Virginians in our city, who are Georgians by preference, should take the lead in this holiday celebration, and their efforts will be most heartily seconded by all.

A committee is now in communication with some of the leading orators of Virginia and of this state. They promise a good programme and fine attractions on that day. A list of the speakers will be announced at an early time. The exercises of the day will be terminated by a banquet.

Let all Virginians come to the meeting next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Cleveland's Favorite Reading.

Send 25 cents to The Ladies' Home Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa., and they will send you The Magazine for a whole year and a premium worth nearly $2 monthly. It is the most wonderful offer yet made. 10-19-2 sun.

Lively Times.

The good luck to the people is loudly appreciated. D. H. Dougherty & Co. were unfortunate in buying too many goods, but a visit to their stores, 39 and 41 Peachtree, will convince any one that they know how to get from under a big stock. They are offering for fifteen days goods at prices less than they can be bought at the factory. See their "ad" and pay them a visit this week.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Mayor of Atlanta.

The friends of Hon. Anton Kontz announce him as a candidate for the mayoralty of Atlanta. They point with pride to his record as a citizen, as a business man, as an officer, as a public servant and as a friend. Atlanta needs a man of nerve, of probity, of high personal character, who relies upon his own judgment, and who cannot be swerved for mayor. Such a man is Anton Kontz, and as such the suffrages of the people are asked for him. td

POINTS!

About The STEVENS Watch.

1

The best mechanical construction, embodying principles that will produce the most accurate time, with the smallest amount of friction, and securing a watch that will run from 36 to 45 hours instead of 30 to 32.

2

Substantial in all its parts, so that it will stand the roughest usage; particularly adapted for railroad and all other purposes where utmost accuracy is necessary and hardest wear is given.

3

The best protected against dust and cinders of railroad trains, having around each movement a special dust-excluding band for that purpose.

4

It has new improvements that can only be found upon our watch, and in this particular as much superior to the old style watch as the breech-loading gun is more desirable than the old "flint and steel."

5

By the use of our new Patent Regulator the watch can be quickly and accurately regulated, and by the means of which we have secured such remarkable results in time-keeping, as certified to by 1,000 names which we have on file.

6

Every piece of this watch is kept here at home, should an accident occur to any part, a duplicate of that part can be supplied immediately and the watch put running again in 30 minutes.

7

Every watch is fully guaranteed by a responsible home establishment, and the prices are very low for first-class time pieces.

Call and examine, or send for our descriptive catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
JEWELERS.
47 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Everybody should call at No. 100 Whitehall and buy Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, etc., at Bankrupt Prices.

Elegant Boudoir Ornaments, Etchings, Artists' Proofs, Oil Paintings, Japanese Novelties, German and French Art Designs at M. Rich & Bros.

Mexican curios—an exquisite line—just opened at M. Rich & Bros., direct importers of Foreign Art Goods.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

This week's programme at the exposition will be a great one. Thousands of people will be here. Come.

DRY -:- GOODS

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO'S

—SPECIAL—

EXPOSITION SALE

LAST WEEK

DELIGHTED THOUSANDS OF CUSTOMERS

FOR THIS WEEK

We will continue last week's Bargains and add $33,000 worth more of New and Lovely Goods, bought strictly for this week's sale. Do you know it will pay you to visit our stores before you spend one cent of your hard cash.

We have always sold goods cheap. But in the history of thirty-four years we never have been so well fixed to almost give goods away as we are at present.

OUR STORES ARE LOOMING

—FULL OF THE MOST—

BRILLIANT BARGAINS

EVER OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE!

Last Week's Bargains caught McGinty's eye, and while he took our stock numbers for quantity, his order will be promptly filled on receipt of cash for same. When we say our Bargains are Brilliant, it is truly so. SEE!

LOOK! BEHOLD, HOW THEY SHINE!

Yard wide Fruit Loom Bleaching, 7 3-4c.
Yard wide Farmers' Sheeting, 15c.
Heavy Domestic Checks, 4c.
Bleached Table Damask, 35c.
Beautiful Electric Rubber Gossimeres, $1.
Fine Umbrellas, 85c.
Beautiful Fancy Cloth Jackets, $1.65.
Fine Beaver Cloth Jackets, $4.
Elegant English Cloth Jackets, $3.25.
Fine French Cloth Jackets, $2.50.
Exquisite Seal Plush Jackets, $5.80.
Lovely Astrakhan Cape, $5.25.

BIG SALE CHILDREN'S CLOAKS THIS WEEK!

We are heavy loaded in the way of FINE WRAPS. So somebody for fifteen days will get bargains new and never seen before.

COMFORTS, COMFORTS.

Dont' you want one? We have too many.

DO YOU WANT A DRESS?

BLACK OR COLORED.

THE FINEST SILK-FINISHED HENRIETTAS YOU EVER SAW FOR THE MONEY

At 25c, at 55c, at 65c, at 90c, at $1.

The above five prices represent five choice things in BLACK and COLORED HENRIETTAS, which no house could afford to offer for less than one-third more money, but we are overstocked in Dress Goods.

At 25c, at 39c, at 50c, at 75c, at $1. The five foregoing prices are on five select styles of Ladies' Cloth that are cheap at three-fourths more money.

We have got the best stock of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Ribbons, Rouching, Gloves, Buttons, Corsets, Underwear, Shoes, Umbrellas and Notions in the country. Big sale White Aprons this week.

Double width Dress Flannels, 25c.
Double width Mohair, 10c.
Double width Cashmeres, 12½c.
Fine English Serges, 45c.
Best Calicoes, 4½c.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS FOR BLANKETS

Remember This Sale Is Only to Last 15 Days

AND ALL WHO WISH DRY GOODS

Will do well to come to this sale before they buy.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

39 AND 41 PEACHTREE ST.